The goblin spider genus *Opopaea* in Australia and the Pacific islands (Araneae: Oonopidae)

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Citation: Baehr, B.C., Harvey, M.S., Smith, H.M. & Ott, R. 2013 10 10. The goblin spider genus *Opopaea* in Australia and the Pacific islands (Araneae: Oonopidae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum – Nature* 58: 107–338. Brisbane. ISSN 0079-8835. Accepted: 4 April 2013.

ABSTRACT

The widespread and highly diverse goblin spider genus *Opopaea* Simon is a pantropical genus with biodiversity hotspots in Africa, Asia and Australia. We revise the Australian and Pacific species of the genus, provide redescriptions of the Australian species *O. banksi* (Hickman) and the Micronesian species *O. foveolata* Roewer, and new records of the pantropical *O. deserticola* Simon and *O. concolor* (Blackwall), as well as *O. apicalis* (Simon) which is newly transferred from *Epectris*, after the new synonymy of *Epectris* with *Opopaea*. The following species are provisionally transferred from *Epectris* to *Opopaea*, pending investigations into their generic affinities: *O. conujaingensis* (Xu), new combination from China; and *O. mollis* (Simon), new combination from Sri Lanka. Most Pacific Islands are inhabited by the four above-mentioned species but the following 15 newly described species are most likely native to the islands: from Fiji (*O. fiji*), Hawaii (*O. hawaii*), Palau (*O. palau*), New Caledonia (*O. amieu*, *O. bicolor*, *O. burwelli*, *O. calcaris*, *O. goloboffi*, *O. monteithi*, *O. ndoua*, *O. platnicki*, *O. raveni*, *O. striata*, *O. touho*, *O. tuberculata*). We treat the Australian *Opopaea* fauna and recognise 84 species including 71 new and 13 previously described species. The new Australian species include 21 species from New South Wales (*O. acuminata*, *O. addsae*, *O. bushblitz*, *O. gerstmeieri*, *O. lebretoni*, *O. linea* (also occurs in Queensland), *O. magna*, *O. margaretehoffmannae*, *O. martini*, *O. michaeli*, *O. milledgei*, *O. nitens*, *O. ottoi*, *O. plana*, *O. simplex*, *O. sturt*, *O. suelewisae*, *O. sylvestrella*, *O. tenuis*, *O. ursulae*, *O. yorki*); six from Northern Territory (*O. ephemera*, *O. fishriver*, *O. gilliesi*, *O. johardingae*, *O. preecei*, *O. wongalara*); 13 from Queensland (*O. ameyi*, *O. brisbanensis*, *O. broadwater*, *O. carnarvon*, *O. carteri*, *O. chrisconwayi*, *O. douglasi*, *O. lambkinae*, *O. leichhardti*, *O. mcleani*, *O. proserpine*, *O. stanisici*, *O. ulrichi*); three from South Australia (*O. millbrook*, *O. mundy*, *O. stevensi*); and 28 from Western Australia (*O. aculeata*, *O. aurantiaca*, *O. billroth*, *O. callani*, *O. cowra*, *O. durranti*, *O. exoculata*, *O. flava*, *O. fragilis*, *O. framenaui*, *O. gracilis*, *O. gracillima*, *O. harmsi*, *O. johannae*, *O. julianneae*, *O. marangaroo*, *O. millstream*, *O. nadineae*, *O. pallida*, *O. pannawonica*, *O. pilbara*, *O. rixi*, *O. robusta*, *O. rugosa*, *O. subtilis*, *O. triangularis*, *O. wheelarra*, *O. whim*). New records are provided for *O. sown* Baehr. Seven area-based keys to species are provided. ❐ *Opopaea*, *Australia*, *Pacific islands*.

The goblin spider genus *Opopaea* Simon was one of the first oonopid genera to be described (Simon 1891) and its limits and status changed continually for nearly a century. It was often confused or synonymised with *Gamasomorpha* Karsch until both genera were distinguished and diagnosed using the morphology of the male pedipalps and female genitalia by Brignoli (1974, 1975). The genus is widespread throughout tropical regions of the world, and it is apparent that some species, including the type species *O. deserticola* Simon, are readily distributed and have attained a pantropical distribution (Platnick & Dupérré 2009).

Species of *Opopaea* have the male palpal patella several times longer than the femur, connected to the femur medially, and the cymbium and bulb are completely fused (e.g. Andriamalala & Hormiga in press; Platnick & Dupérré 2009; Saaristo 2001; Saaristo & Marusik 2008). Other genera with swollen palpal patellae which arise subbasally on the femur, including *Camptoscaphiella* Caporiacco, *Malagiella* Ubick and Griswold, and *Prethopalpus* Baehr *et al.*, differ from *Opopaea* by the presence of legs spines in *Camptoscaphiella* and *Malagiella*, and the unfused cymbium and bulb in *Camptoscaphiella* and *Prethopalpus* (Baehr & Harvey 2013; Baehr *et al.* 2012; Baehr & Ubick 2010; Ubick & Griswold 2011).

Opopaea currently contains 83 named species (Andriamalala & Hormiga in press; Platnick 2013), including 42 from Africa and Madagascar, 12 from Australia, 19 from Asia, one from Europe, six from the Americas, and two pantropical species. Some of these species are clearly misplaced in *Opopaea* (Platnick & Dupérré 2009) and require restudy to establish a more accurate generic affiliation.

The *Opopaea* fauna of the Australian and Pacific region is poorly known, with only a handful of described species. The Australian fauna includes 12 named species, including *O. banksi* (Hickman) from an island off the South Australian coast which was originally described as a species of *Gamasomorpha* (Hickman 1950), the troglobitic *O. ectoglaphus* Harvey and Edward and *O. phinneus* Harvey and Edward from subterranean ecosystems in Western Australia (Harvey & Edward 2007), *O. concolor* (Blackwall) as a pantropic species, and eight species from rainforest habitats in Lamington National Park, Queensland (Baehr 2011). The Pacific fauna comprises *O. foveolata* Roewer from Micronesia (Roewer 1963), and the widely distributed *O. deserticola* and *O. concolor* (Blackwall) (Platnick & Dupérré 2009).

The purpose of this study was to continue a review of the Australian and Pacific Oonopidae by redescribing *O. banksi* and *O. foveolata*, and providing descriptions of 86 new species from the region. Many of these species are short-range endemics with very small distributions (Harvey 2002) and may prove to be important taxa for monitoring the effects of climate change (Baehr 2011). We also suggest that the genus Epectris is a synonym of *Opopaea* due to the close similarity of their respective type species to *Opopaea palau*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens examined for this study are lodged in the following museums: Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia (AM); American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (AMNH); Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (FMNH); Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin (MAGNT); Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia (MVMA); Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia (QM); South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia (SAMA); and Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia (WAM). A large collection of *Opopaea* from the Pacific region was kindly made available from J.W. Berry and J.A. Beatty collection, and is now deposited in the AMNH.

Specimens were examined using a Leica MZ16A microscope. Photomicrographic images were produced using a Leica DFC 500 and the software program AutoMontage Pro Version 5.2 (p). Specimens prepared for scanning electron microscopy were dehydrated in 100% ethanol; sputter coated, and imaged with a Hitachi TM_1000 table top SEM, or a Zeiss

Evo LS15 SEM incorporating a Robinson back-scatter detector.

Descriptions were generated with the aid of the Planetary Biodiversity Inventory (PBI) descriptive goblin spider database and shortened where possible. Drawings are done from left palp. Characters and measurements are explained in Figs 2 and 3. All measurements are in millimeters. Abbreviations are used in the text as follows: ALE, anterior lateral eyes; ALS, anterior lateral spinnerets; EF, epigastric fold; GAp, globular appendix of female genitalia; GR, groove between tracheal spiracles; Na, nail-like process of female genitalia; PL, median plate; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PLS, posterior lateral spinnerets; PME, posterior median eyes; PMS, posterior median spinnerets; PSc, paddle-like sclerite of female genitalia. Scale bars for habitus images are 1.0, and epigynes are 0.1. Full color, high-resolution versions of the images will be available on the goblin spider PBI website (http://research.amnh.org/oonopidae).

The species descriptions contain only the differences from the generic description. The description of the females includes just those differences from the male.

Because older locality labels often do not provide accurate geographical coordinates; latitudes and longitudes in parentheses, obtained from Google Earth, are included in the locality information.

SYSTEMATICS

Family *Oonopidae* Simon, 1890

Family *Oonopinae* Simon, 1890

Opopaea Simon, 1891

Opopaea Simon, 1891: 560 (type species by monotypy *Opopaea deserticola* Simon).

Epectris Simon, 1893: 74 (type species by monotypy *Epectris apicalis* Simon). NEW SYNONYMY.

Myrmecoscaphiella Mello-Leitão, 1926: 1 (type species by original designation *Myrmecoscaphiella borgmeyeri* Mello-Leitão). Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009b: 3.

Nale Saaristo and Marusik, 2008: 39 (type species by original designation *Opopaea lena* Suman). Synonymised with *Epectris* by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009b: 29.

Diagnosis. The swollen male palpal patella of *Opopaea* which arises subbasally on the femur is also found in *Camptoscaphiella*, *Malagiella* and *Prethopalpus*; they differ from *Opopaea* by the presence of legs spines in *Camptoscaphiella* and *Malagiella*, and the unfused cymbium and bulb in *Camptoscaphiella* and *Prethopalpus*. *Opopaea* females and males have a pair of small dorsolateral, triangular extensions on the pedicel as well as paired curved scutal ridges on the scuto-pedicel region. Females of *Opopaea* share with *Prethopalpus* the paddle-like sclerite (PSc) and the nail-like structure (Na), but lack the single, central receptaculum.

Description. *Male*: Total length 1.0–2.6. Carapace pale orange to yellow-brown, without any pattern; ovoid in dorsal view (Fig. 4A), pars cephalica flat or slightly elevated in lateral view (Fig. 4E), anteriorly narrowed to 0.49 times its maximum width or less, with rounded or angular posterolateral corners, posterolateral edge without pits, posterior margin not bulging below posterior rim, anterolateral corners without extension or projections, posterolateral surface without spikes, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica and sides smooth, striated or strongly reticulate, thorax without depressions, fovea absent, without radiating rows of pits; rebordered (Fig. 4A, E), with or without denticles; plumose setae near posterior margin of pars thoracica absent; non-marginal pars cephalica setae light or dark, needle-like, present in U-shaped row; marginal setae light or dark, needle-like. Clypeus margin slightly rebordered, curved downwards in front view (Fig. 8D), sloping forward or vertical in lateral view (Fig. 8E), high, ALE separated from edge of carapace, by their radius or more, median projection absent; setae present, light or dark, needle-like. Eyes: six, well-developed, or reduced, subequal, or ALE or PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared or circular, PLE circular; posterior eye row mostly recurved, sometimes straight from both above and front. Sternum longer than wide (Fig. 7B) or as long as wide (Fig. 4B), yellowish white, pale orange or orange brown, uniform, fused to carapace, median concavity absent, without (Fig. 7B) or with radial furrows (Fig. 4B) between coxae I-II,

II-III, III-IV, surface smooth, finely reticulate, coarsely reticulate with or without pits, sickle-shaped structures absent, anterior margin unmodified, anterior corner unmodified, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings (Fig. 7B), distance between coxae approximately equal (as Fig. 7B) or distance between coxae II and III larger (as Fig. 115B), without extensions of pre-coxal triangles, lateral margins unmodified, with or without posterior hump; posterior margin not extending posteriorly of coxae IV; setae sparse, light or dark, needle-like, evenly scattered, originating from small pits, without hair tufts. Mouthparts: chelicerae (Fig. 7D) straight, anterior face unmodified; without teeth on both promargin and retromargin; without tooth-like projections, fang directed medially, shape normal, without prominent basal process, tip unmodified; setae needle-like, densest medially; paturon distal region unmodified, posterior surface unmodified, promargin unmodified, inner margin unmodified, without or with laminate groove (Fig. 81F). Labium (Fig. 7B) triangular, fused to sternum, with 2 or 5 setae on anterior margin, anterior margin indented at middle, same as sternum in sclerotization. Endites distally not excavated, serrula present in single row (Fig. 82F), posteromedian part unmodified, anteromedian tip with one strong tooth-like projection (Fig. 7B), same as sternum in sclerotization. Abdomen cylindrical or ovoid (Fig. 7A), without long posterior extension, rounded posteriorly; dorsum soft portions white, without color pattern. Book lung covers, ovoid (Fig. 7C), without setae, anterolateral edge unmodified. Posterior spiracles connected by groove. Pedicel tube short, with dorsolateral triangular extensions (Fig. 7G), scuto-pedicel region with pair curved scutal ridges (Fig. 6E), between ½–1 ½ of diameter of pedicel (Figs 3A–C), plumose hairs absent or present, matted setae on anterior ventral abdomen in pedicel area absent, cuticular outgrowths near pedicel absent. Dorsal scutum strongly or weakly sclerotized, orange brown to pale orange, without color pattern, covering full length of abdomen, no soft tissue visible from above, not fused to epigastric scutum (Figs 3A–C), middle surface smooth, sides smooth, anterior half without projecting denticles. Epigastric scutum strongly or weakly sclerotized, surrounding pedicel, not protruding; post-epigastric scutum strongly or weakly sclerotized, pale orange to orange brown, long, semicircular, covering nearly full length of abdomen, fused to epigastric scutum in males, with short or long posteriorly directed lateral apodemes (Fig. 5C). Spinneret scutum present with incomplete ring and fringe of stout setae. Interscutal membrane with setae. Colulus represented only by two setae. Spinnerets and legs as in Platnick and Dupérré (2009). Male genitalia: epigastric region with small, circular or oval sperm pore situated at level of anterior spiracles, without protruding extension, rebordered (Fig. 7C). Palp (Figs 7 H–J) normal size, right and left palps symmetrical; trochanter normal size, unmodified; femur normal size, two or more times as long as trochanter, without posteriorly rounded lateral dilation; patella one to two times as long as femur, without prolateral row of ridges, femur attaching to patella subbasally (Fig. 5 I) or medially (Fig. 7H); setae unmodified; cymbium fused with bulb not extending beyond distal tip of bulb (Fig. 5G); bulb 1 to 1.5 times as long as cymbium, slender, tapering apically, plumose setae absent or present. Embolus with distal excavation (Fig. 3F, arrow) and retrolateral depression 'fenestra' (Fig. 3E, arrow), not separated from bulb, without conductor.

Females. Total length 1.2–2.2. As in male except as noted. Endites without anteromedian tooth-like projection. Epigastric and postepigastric scutum not fused. Genitalia in ventral view: Between genital opening and grove, connecting posterior spiracles, is a wide triangular chitinized area, situated close to genital. Genitalia in dorsal view: t-shaped or paddle like sclerite (PSc) situated near genital opening with nail-like process (Na) fitting into posterior situated globular appendix (GAp) (Fig. 6G).

Remarks. Platnick and Dupérré (2009) noted the close similarity between *Opópaea* and *Epectris* with the latter differing from *Opopaea* by the dark spot at the posterior end of the abdomen, the long, basal protrusion on the palpal bulb, and the inverted V-shaped sclerotization in the female genitalic area. Now that we have

surveyed a large range of different Old World species attributable to *Opopaea*, we feel that *E. apicalis*, the type species of the genus, is simply a highly modified species of *Opopaea*, and newly synonymise the two genera, with *Opopaea* having precedence over *Epectris*. As noted by Platnick and Dupérré (2009), the three other species attributed to *Epectris* are unlikely to be congeneric with the type species of *Epectris* or *Opopaea*. Grismado *et al.* (in press) has transferred *E. aenobarbus* Brignoli, 1978 from Bhutan (Brignoli 1978) to *Trilacuna* Tong and Li, 2007, leaving *E. coujaingensis* Xu, 1986 from China (Xu 1986), and *E. mollis* Simon, 1907 from Sri Lanka (Simon 1907) unaccounted for. With the synonymy of *Epectris* with *Opopaea*, we transfer these species to *Opopaea* until revisionary work on these species is undertaken:

- *Opopaea coujaingensis* (Xu, 1986), new combination (Xu 1986); and
- *Opopaea mollis* (Simon, 1907), new combination (Simon 1907).

Distribution. The genus *Opopaea* has a pan-tropical distribution. Some species have been recorded from single locations, although some Australian species are slightly more widespread. Many species can be regarded as short-range endemics as defined by Harvey (2002).

SPECIES FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS EXCLUDING NEW CALEDONIA

Key to species

1. Males 2
– Females (unknown for *O. fiji, O. hawaii, O. palau*) 8

2. Bulb distal part with complex folds (Figs 4 F, 7 H–J) 3
– Bulb distal part without complex folds (Figs 5 G–I, 8 H–J) 4

3. Bulb with huge semicircular folds wider than base of bulb (Figs 4 F–H) . . . . . *O. fiji*
– Bulb with huge flattened folds (Figs 7 H–J) . . . . . *O. hawaii*

4. Bulb distal part strongly narrowed, with beak-shaped terminal elements (Figs 8 H–J) . . . 5
– Bulbal tip distal part not strongly narrowed (Figs 5 G–I) 6

5. Bulb with sharp basal protrusion. . *O. apicalis*
– Bulb without sharp basal protrusion (Figs 8 H–J) . . . . . *O. palau*

6. Bulb with prolateral seam at distal 1/3 part (Fig. 5G) . . . . . *O. foveolata*
– Bulb without prolateral seam at distal 1/3 part 7

7. Bulb ventrally expanded . . . . *O. deserticola*
– Bulb not expanded ventrally . . . *O. concolor*

8. Epigastric region with inverted v-shaped sclerotization 9
– Epigastric region without inverted v-shaped sclerotization. 10

9. Inverted v-shaped sclerotization, situated between epigastric furrow and connection of posterior spiracles. . . . . *O. apicalis*
– Inverted v-shaped sclerotization, situated close to epigastric furrow (Fig. 6F) . . . . . *O. foveolata*

10. Epigastric region with knob posterior of epigastric furrow . . . . . *O. concolor*
– Epigastric region with knob close to epigastric furrow . . . . . *O. deserticola*

Opopaea apicalis (Simon, 1893), new comb.

Epectris apicalis Simon, 1893: 301.

Opopaea lena Suman, 1965: 227, figs 9–14. Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009b: 30.

Gamasomorpha ladiguei Benoit, 1979: 198, fig. 4A–D. Synonymised with *O. lena* by Saaristo, 2001: 337.

Opopaea mortenseni Brignoli, 1980: 6, fig. 3. Synonymised with *O. lena* by Saaristo, 2001: 337.

Material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Christmas Island:* 1 ♂, 1 ♀, vicinity of Grants Well, ca. 10.46667°S, 105.65000°E, 13-28 Apr. 1989, leaf log litter, J.F. Lawrence (WAM T129286, PBI_OON 47410); 1 ♂, Hendersons Spring, CI-64, 10°29′13″S, 105°40′40″E, 7 April 1998, net over water outlet, W.F. Humphreys (WAM T84884, PBI_OON 18047); 1 ♂, Island Wide Survey 2005, Parks Australia North, way point 123, 10°28′42.4″S, 105°34′25.9″E, 13 June 2005, M. Thomas, H. Alpisal (WAM T87160, PBI_OON 5517); 1 ♂, Island Wide Survey 2005, Parks Australia North, way point 514, 10°27′06.9″S, 105°40′04.1″E, 12 Aug. 2005,

K. Retallick, M. Thomas (WAM T87161, PBI_OON 5518). COOK ISLANDS: Aitutaki: 1 ♂, near airstrip, 29 Mar. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37807). Rarotonga: 2 ♀, Koromiri Island, 6 Apr. 1987, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37803); Koromiri Motu, 8 June 1987, J. Berry, 1 ♀ (AMNH, PBI_OON 37801); 5 ♀, Muri, 21.25556°S, 159.73303°W, 25 Mar. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37800). MARSHALL ISLANDS: Kwajalein Atoll: 4 ♂, Ennylebegan Island, 25 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37804); 2 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 37804); 6 ♀, Roi-Namur Islet, 9.39206°N, 167.46722°E, 27 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37796); 3 ♂, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 37796); 1 ♂, Roi-Namur Islet, 9.39206°N, 167.46722°E, 22 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37806); 2 ♂, South Gugeegu Island, 9.18446°N, 167.42558°E, 24 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37798); 2 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 37798). Majuro Atoll: 1 ♀, Arniel Islet, 30 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37808); 2 ♀, Dalap Islet, 1 Aug. 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37794); 1 ♀, Dalap Islet, 26 July 1968, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37805); 1 ♂, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 37805); 1 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 250); 1 ♂, Rotain Islet, 3 Aug. 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37799). PALAU: 2 ♀, Koror Island, 7.36055°N, 134.47916°E, 30 Mar. 1973, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37797); Peleliu: 1 ♀, Angaur Island, 27 Apr. 1973, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37793); 23 ♀, Angaur Island, 30 Apr. 1973, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37795); 1 ♀, Angaur Island, 30 Apr. 1973, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37802). USA: Hawaii: Hawaii Co.: 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Puna district, Route 137, 1 mi W Mackenzie State Park, 19.48300°N, 154.88384°W, 31 Jan. 1997, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37792); 2 ♀, Puna district, Route 137, Mackenzie State Park, 2 Feb. 1997, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37790); Kauai Co.: 2 ♀, National Tropical Botanical Garden, Lawai, near Poipu, 21.88230°N, 159.47558°W, 21 Jan. 1998, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37791); 1 ♀, National Tropical Botanical Garden, near Poipu, 20 m, 21.88660°N, 159.46675°W, 20 Jan. 1998, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37789).

Description. *Male.* See Platnick and Dupérré (2009).

Female. See Platnick and Dupérré (2009).

Distribution. This pantropical species was fully redescribed by Platnick and Dupérré (2009). It is widely distributed in the both the New and Old Worlds, and we here provide new locality records from the Pacific Islands including Hawaii, as well as a new record from Christmas Island.

Opopaea concolor (Blackwall, 1859)

Oonops concolor Blackwall, 1859: 265.

Myrmecoscaphiella borgmeyeri Mello-Leitão, 1926: 2. Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009: 22.

Opopaea devia Gertsch, 1936: 5, fig. 13. Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009: 22.

Opopaea guaraniana Birabén, 1954: 203, figs 30–36, 50. Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009: 22.

Opopaea bandina Chickering, 1969: 147, figs 1–3. Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009: 22.

Gamasomorpha atlantica Benoit, 1977: 35, figs 13a–e. Synonymised by Saaristo and Marusik, 2008: 20.

Material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland*: 4 ♂, Bushy Island, 5 m, 20.98333°S, 150.03333°E, 18–20 Dec. 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87352, S87354, S87360, S87365, PBI_OON 23490, 23500, 23503, 23515); 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Erskine Island, 5 m, 23.50000°S, 151.91666°E, 6–8 Oct. 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87311, S87316, S87320, PBI_OON 23499, 23502, 23505); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Lady Elliot Island, beach, 24.11200°S, 152.71000°E, 30 Mar.–6 May 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87210, S87463, S87530, PBI_OON 23491, 23495, 23507); 1 ♀, Lady Musgrave Island, 5 m, 23.96666°S, 152.35000°E, 11–13 May 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87395, PBI_OON 23518); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Masthead Island, Casuarina, litter, 5 m, 23.56666°S, 151.66666°E, 7 Oct. 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87252, S87451, S87462, PBI_OON 23506, 23510, 23520); 1 ♂, North Reef Island, 5 m, 23.16666°S, 151.96666°E, 29 Apr. 2009, A. Nakamura (QM S87410, PBI_OON 23516); 4 ♂, 2 ♀, North West Island, 5 m, 23.33333°S, 151.75000°E, 9–11 Oct. 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87259, S87284, S87288, S87499, S87506, S87512, PBI_OON 23496–8, 23498, 23501, 23519, 23522); 1 ♀, One Tree Island, 5 m, 23.55000°S, 152.05000°E, 6 Aug.–23 Sept. 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87443, PBI_OON 23517); 1 ♂, West Fairfax Island, beach, 5 m, 23.71666°S, 152.40000°E, 12 May–25 June 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87473, PBI_OON 23504); 1 ♀, West Hoskyn Island, 5 m, 23.75000°S, 152.28333°E, 13–15 May 2010, A. Nakamura (QM S87301, PBI_OON 23523); 1 ♂, Wilson Island, 5 m, 23.33333°S, 151.93333°E, 1 May–24 June 2008, A. Nakamura (QM S87440, PBI_OON 23524). USA: *Hawaii*: Hawaii Co.: 1 ♂, Honokohau Harbor Beach, near Kailua, Scaevola–Messerchmidia litter, 18 Feb. 1995, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27963); 2 ♀, same data except 16 Feb. 1995 (AMNH, PBI_OON 37824); 1 ♂, near Kailua-Kona, route 190 at mile marker 27.5, 17 Feb. 1995, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37821); 1 ♀, Parker Ranch, 5 mi S Waimea on Rt. 19, in grass, 17 Feb. 1995, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27954); 1 ♂, Route 190, mile marker 29.5, roadside grass litter, 19.66599°N, 155.98110°W, 17 Feb. 1995, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27973). Honolulu Co.: 1 ♀, Oahu, May 02, 1943, N.L.H. Krauss (AMNH, PBI_OON 209); 2 ♀, Oahu: Univ. of Hawaii Campus, 7 July 1957, A. Nadler (AMNH, PBI_OON 208). Kauai Co.: 1 ♀, Kauai county airport near Port Allen, rock in field along beach, 21 Jan. 1998, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37499).

Description. *Male.* See Platnick and Dupérré (2009).

Female. See Platnick and Dupérré (2009).

Distribution. This pantropical species was fully redescribed by Platnick and Dupérré (2009). It is widely distributed in the both the New and Old Worlds, and we here provide new locality records from Hawaii and Queensland, Australia.

Opopaea deserticola Simon, 1891

Opopaea deserticola Simon, 1891: 560, plate 42, fig. 5.
Opopaea darlingtoni Bryant, 1940: 267, figs 5, 7. Synonymised by Dumitresco and Georgesco, 1983: 103.
Opopaea timida Chickering, 1951: 233, figs 20, 21. Synonymised by Platnick and Dupérré, 2009: 4.
Opopaea brasima Chickering, 1969: 148, fig. 4–10. Synonymised by Dumitresco and Georgesco, 1983: 103.

Material examined. COOK ISLANDS: ***Aitutaki:*** 1 ♀, Moturakau Island, 21.20000°S, 159.80000°W, 28 Mar. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37826); 1 ♂, near airstrip, grass litter, 29 Mar. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27977); 1 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 27977); ***Rarotonga:*** 1 ♂, Arorangi village, tree shaking, 30 m, 14 Mar. 1987, J. and E. Berry, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 27976). **FRENCH POLYNESIA:** ***Marquesas Islands:*** *Hiva Oa:* 1 ♀, Hanamenu, litter in scrub woodland, 50 m, 4 Feb. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27799); 1 ♂, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 27799); 1 ♂, Hanamenu, 9.76571°S, 139.14050°W, 5 Feb. 1987, J. Berry, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38379); 4 ♂, Hanamenu, west ridge, among rock, 100 m, 5 Feb. 1987, J. Berry, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37424); 1 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 37424). *Nuku Hiva:* 1 ♂, near airport, desert habitat, in grass clump, 14 Feb. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37425); 2 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 37425); 1 ♀, Taiohae, 8.90978°S, 140.10176°W, 24 Jan. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38459); ***Tuamotu Archipelago:*** *Rangiroa:* 1 ♀, Aratorua Motu, 18.38282°S, 140.71206°W, 7 June 1987, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27971); 4 ♂, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 27971). **MARSHALL ISLANDS:** ***Enewetak Atoll:*** 4 ♀, Bogan Islet (Irwin), 26 June 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38382); 1 ♂, Grinem (Kotu) Island, 21 June 1969 (AMNH, PBI_OON 37818); 2 ♂, Igurin Island, 18 June 1968 (AMNH, PBI_OON 37815); 1 ♀, Janet, Engebi Island, 15 June 1968, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38446); 1 ♀, Japtan Island, 11.42400°N, 162.38400°E, 5 July 1968, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38461); 1 ♂, Parry Island, litter, 11.46883°N, 162.18666°E, 10 June 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27975); 5 ♀, Parry Island, 11.46883°N, 162.18666°E, 13 June 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37814); 1 ♂, Rojoa Island (Ursula), 11.61666°N, 162.33333°E, 3 Aug. 1968, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 37816); 1 ♂, Sand Island, 19 June 1968, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38452); ***Kwajalein Atoll:*** 1 ♀, Kwajalein Islet, 9.16666°N, 167.41666°E, 20 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38453). **USA:** ***Hawaii:*** *Hawaii Co.*: 1 ♀, Honokohau Harbor Beach, near Kailua, litter, 16 Feb. 1995, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37824); 1 ♂, Puna District, Isaac Hale Beach Park, Pandanus litter, 23 Feb. 1995, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27964). *Kauai Co.*: 1 ♀, Lawai, 21 Apr. 1997, D. Jamieson (AMNH, PBI_OON 204); 1 ♀, Kure Island, Eragrostis, 28.70000°N, 178.56666°W, 1 Sept. 1961, G. Butler (AMNH, PBI_OON 1083); 1 ♀, outside Hilo on Rt. 20: Kaumana Cave Co. Park, 10 Jan. 1980, K. and R. Schmidt (AMNH, PBI_OON 205).

Description. *Male.* See Platnick and Dupérré (2009).

Female. See Platnick and Dupérré (2009).

Distribution. This pantropical species was fully redescribed by Platnick and Dupérré (2009). It is widely distributed in the both the New and Old Worlds, and we here provide new locality records from the Pacific islands.

Opopaea fiji Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 4A–I)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **FIJI:** ***Viti Levu:*** Nadarivatu, 17.56000°S, 177.96600°E, on *Eucalyptus* tree, 14 May 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27962).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males can easily be separated from all other *Opopaea* species of the Pacific Islands by the cymbium-bulb complex with huge semicircular folds at distal part (Figs 4 F–H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 27962, Figs 4A–I). Total length 1.58. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, sides striated, striation reaching PLE; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.085; PME: 0.074; PLE: 0.062, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE–PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their

length, PLE–PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I–II, II–III, III–IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen ovoid, pointed posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and additional wide dorsal scutal ridge. Palpal patella 0.286 long, 0.143 wide, connection to femur 0.35; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with 2 extremely large, medially bent folds building nearly a circle (Figs 4 F–I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in Fiji.

Opopaea foveolata Roewer
(Figs 5A–I, 6A–G)

Opopaea foveolata Roewer, 1963: 121, figs 6e–h.

Other material examined. COOK ISLANDS: ***Aitutaki:*** 1 ♀, Maina Island, 18.91420°S, 159.83201°W, 3 June 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38388); 2 ♀, Moturakau Island, 21.20000°S, 159.80000°W, 28 Mar. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38450); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tautu, tree shaking, 26 Mar. 1987, J. Berry, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 27966); ***Rarotonga:*** 1 ♀, Turangi Valley, tree shaking, 20 m, 1 Apr. 1987, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27955). **FIJI:** ***Kadavu:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, North Tip, Galoa I, 5 m, 19.06667°S, 178.16670°E, 27 June 1987, G. Monteith (QM S16761, PBI_OON 6563); 1 ♀, Waterfall, 2.5 km E of Vunisea, 29–30 June 1987, G. Monteith (QM S16790, PBI_OON 6562); ***Vanua Levu:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Savusavu/Labasa Divide, 20 m, 16.63333°S, 179.21670°E, 19 July 1987, G. Monteith, D. Cook (QM S16766, PBI_OON 7398); ***Viti Levu:*** 2 ♀, 5 mi W Nausori, Naduruloulou Research Station, shaken from dead banana leaves, 15 May 1980, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 27968); 2 ♀, Nausori, shaken from banana leaves, 18 May 1987, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27958); 1 ♀, Nausori, Koronivia Research Station, 8 May 1987, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38458); 1 ♂, W Lami, 9 km W Suva, 23 May 1987, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37828). **FRENCH POLYNESIA:** ***Marquesas Islands: Fatu Hiva:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Hanavave, coconut forest, 10.43333°S, 138.65000°E, 13 Feb. 1987, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37423); ***Hiva Oa:*** 2 ♀, Atuona, 9.76879°S, 139.01125°W, 8 Feb. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37822); 4 ♂, 2 ♀ , same data except 11 Feb. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38451); 1 ♂, same data except 10 Feb. 1987 (AMNH, PBI_OON 38454); 1 ♀, same data except 10 Feb. 1987 (AMNH, PBI_OON 38457); ***Nuku Hiva:*** 1 ♂, Hakaui Bay, 8.79560°S, 140.22878°W, 25 Jan. 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38386); ***Society Islands:*** *Moorea Is.*: 1 ♂, Paopao Village, 17.50811°S, 149.82390°W, 16 Jan. 1987 (AMNH, PBI_OON 37827). ***Tuamotu Archipelago: Rangiroa:*** 2 ♂, Topihairi Atoll, Manihi, 14.47500°S, 146.31500°W, 3 June 1987, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38445). **MALAYSIA:** ***Penang:*** 1 ♀, Georgetown, Gelugor, USM Campus, under lawn grass, 28 Dec. 1984, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 27957). **MARSHALL ISLANDS:** ***Enewetak Atoll:*** 7 ♂, 3 ♀, Japtan Island, Scaevola-Messerchmidia litter, 11.42400°N, 162.38400°E, 19 July 1968, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27960); 1 ♀, 20 July 1968, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38383); ***Kwajalein Atoll:*** 2 ♀, Ennylebegan Island, in dead Scaevola leaves, 7 Aug. 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27969); 2 ♀, 25 July 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37823); 1 ♀, 21 July 1969 (AMNH, PBI_OON 38447); ***Majuro Atoll:*** 1 ♀, Renimyo Island, in grass clumps on beach, 6 Aug. 1969, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27967). **MICRONESIA:** 3 ♂, Saipan Island, Mariana Islands Laulau Bay area, 15.18333°N, 145.73333°E, 30 Dec. 1944, H. Dybas (FMNH, INS 0000 033 487, PBI_OON 9994); ***Pohnpei:*** 1 ♂, 3 ♀Ponape, E Kolonia, palm forest, 5 June 1973, J. Berry, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 27953); 1 ♀, Ponape, SW Sekere, 6.90000°N, 158.21000°E, 10 June 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38384); ***Yap:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Fedor Village, 4 Mar. 1980, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38456); 1 ♂, Gilman Point, 15 Apr. 1980, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38455); 2 ♂, Map, Chool, 12 Apr. 1980, J. Beatty, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 37817); 1 ♀, Ulithi atoll, Falalop, coconut litter, 9.97000°N, 139.67000°E, 2 May 1980, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27956); 1 ♂, Wanyan, 9.53333°N, 138.11666°E, 17 Apr. 1980, J. Berry, J. Beatty (AMNH, PBI_OON 37825); 1 ♂, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 38387). **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Nord:*** 1 ♀, Aoupinie, top camp, litter, 850 m, 21.00000°S, 165.00000°E, 23 Nov. 2001, G. Monteith (QM S79735, PBI_OON 22643); 1 ♀, Col d'Amieu, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 14 Mar. 1986, J. Boudinot (MNHN, PBI_OON 225); 1 ♀, Col d'Amoss picnic area, 115 m, 20.31718°S, 164.42300°E, 29 Nov. 2003, G. Monteith (QM S79882, PBI_OON 22598); 1 ♂, Cap Ndoua, rainforest, 50 m, 22.38333°S, 166.91666°E, 28–29 Nov. 2004, C. Burwell, S. Wright (QM S79809, PBI_OON 22654); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Port Boise (G. Kanu), bark, 22.35000°S, 166.96666°E, 27 Sept. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79798, PBI_OON 22629); 1 ♂, Pouembout, Highway 7 km S., 21.16666°S, 164.86666°E, 2 Dec. 2003–1 Feb. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79776, PBI_OON 22588); 1 ♂, Tiea Reserve, bark, 30 m, 21.11666°S, 164.95000°E, 4–5 Nov. 2001, C. Burwell, G. Monteith (QM S79794, PBI_OON 22620); ***Province Sud:*** 1 ♀, Mt Mou base, rainforest, litter, 350 m, 22.08333°S, 166.36666°E, 4 Feb. 2004, G. Monteith (QM ex S79748, PBI_OON 23486); 1 ♀, St.: 303 Plateau de Dogny, pente S, 700 m, 21.62472°S, 165.86805°E, 9 Jan. 1987, A. and S. Tillier (MNHN, PBI_OON 221). **PALAU:** ***Hatohobei:*** 1 ♂, Helen Reef, coconut-Messerschmidia, 9 Apr. 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27800). ***Kayangel:*** 1 ♀, Kayangel Atoll, shaking tree, coconut-Barringtonia, 8.06666°N,

134.70000°E, 22 May 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27959); ***Koror:*** 3 ♀, Arakabesan, 7.55000°N, 134.75000°E, 23 Mar. 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38510); 1 ♂, E Malakal, 7.21000°N, 134.25000°E, 9 Feb. 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38385); 1 ♀, Koror Island, 7.36055°N, 134.47916°E, 20 Mar. 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38448); 1 ♀, Rock Island E Malakal, 30 m, 7.21000°N, 134.25000°E, 8 Mar. 1973, J. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38449); ***Ngaremlengui:*** 1 ♀, Airai, Babelthuap, 7.44944°N, 134.51717°E, 11 Mar. 1973, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38460); 1 ♂, Arakabesan, tropical dry forest, tree shaking, 7.55000°N, 134.75000°E, 1 Mar. 1973, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 38380); 3 ♂, Garakayo I., Pelew Islands, 7.01000°N, 134.25000°E, 8 Aug. 1945, H. Dybas (FMNH, INS 0000 033 486, PBI_OON 9993); 9 ♂, 14 ♀, Pulo Anna Island, Caroline Islands, 4.68333°N, 131.98333°E, 7 Apr. 1973, E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27970); ***Sonsorol:*** 5 ♂, 5 ♀, Sonsorol Island, forest litter, 5.32444°N, 132.22111°E, 6 Apr. 1973, J. and E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27961).

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. deserticola* and *O. concolor* in body shape but can be distinguished by the prolateral seam at distal 1/3 part of the cymbium-bulb complex (Fig. 5G) and epigastric fold (EF) with small median knob; in dorsal view a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) small and circular (Fig. 6G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22620, Figs 5A–I). Total length 1.11. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace, broadly oval in dorsal view, sides striated. Clypeus curved downwards in front view, vertical in lateral view. Eyes, ALE: 0.082; PME: 0.071; PLE: 0.060, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen ovoid, rounded posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region lower than diameter of pedicel, with strong curved paired curved scutal ridges and with knob opposite triangular extension. Palpal patella 0.152 long, 0.097 wide connected to femur at 0.033; cymbium-bulb complex strongly bulging ventrally, with a prolateral ridge at distal third.

Female (PBI_OON 07398, Figs 6A–G). Total length 1.30. Eyes, ALE: 0.066; PME: 0.060; PLE: 0.47. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with small median knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) small circular.

Distribution. This species is widespread in the Pacific region and is known from many different islands.

Remarks. *Opopaea foveolata* was originally described from numerous specimens collected throughout Micronesia, including the types from Guam (Roewer 1963). Although we have not examined the types, the specimens used in this redescription sufficiently match the description and illustrations to be confident of their identity.

Opopaea hawaii Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 7A–J)

Type. Holotype ♂: **USA:** ***Hawaii:*** Kauai Co.: Kokee, 22.10944°N, 159.66388°W, 12 Sept. 1957, A. Nadler (AMNH, PBI_OON 00207).

Other material. USA: ***Hawaii:*** Kauai Co.: 1 ♂, Kokee, 22.10944°N, 159.66388°W, 11 Sept. 1957, A. Nadler (AMNH, PBI_OON 206); 1 ♂, same data except 12 Sept. 1957 (AMNH, PBI_OON 23488).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. fiji* in body shape and having a huge folded palpal tip but can be distinguished by the folds being not circular but flattened.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 00207, Figs 7A–J). Total length 2.20. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, sides striated; lateral margin straight, without denticles. Eyes big (Fig. 7D), ALE: 0.113; PME: 0.091; PLE: 0.094, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by

less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV reduced to thin smooth lines (Fig. 7B). Abdomen, paired curved scutal ridges reduced to a pair of knobs (Fig. 7G), plumose hairs absent. Palpal patella 0.347 long, 0.183 wide, connection to femur 0.50; bulb ventrally slighty bulging with triangular wing-like structures on both sides of the tip (Figs 7 H–J).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from Hawaii.

Opopaea palau Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 8A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **PALAU:** Sonsorol Island, forest litter, 5.32444°N, 132.22111°E, 6 Apr. 1973, J.E. Berry (AMNH, PBI_OON 27965).

Other material examined. PALAU: 1 ♂, Fanna Island, sand-plain, litter, 5.35000°N, 132.21666°E, 26 Aug. 2008, J.E. Czekanski-Moir (FMNH, INS 0000 056 905, PBI_OON 10848).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. apicalis* in body shape and shape of cymbium-bulb complex with narrow median part and beak-shaped terminal elements but can be distinguished by the pedicel having a fringe of setae and the lack of a sharp basal protrusion (Fig. 8G, H) at the cymbium-bulb complex.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 27965, Figs 8A–J). Total length 1.47. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace broadly oval, high-shouldered, top smooth, sides striated until surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides granulate; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes large, ALE: 0.081; PME: 0.073; PLE: 0.055, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV (Fig. 8B), furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen ovoid; pedicel with fringe of long setae; scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel, with connected paired curved scutal ridges that appeared as flattened W-shaped scutal ridge (Fig. 8G). Palpal patella 0.273 long, 0.122 wide, connection to femur 0.42, cymbium-bulb complex narrow, ventrally not bulging with extremely long strong incised tip, tip widened from dorsal view (Fig. 8 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from Palau.

SPECIES FROM NEW CALEDONIA
Key to species

1. Males 2
— Females (unknown for *O. amieu* and *O. calcaris*) 15

2. Bulb with sharp basal protrusion. . . . *O. apicalis*
— Bulb without sharp basal protrusion 3

3. Bulb with prolateral seam at distal 1/3 part (Fig. 5G) . . . . . *O. foveolata*
— Bulb without prolateral seam at distal 1/3 part 4

4. Carapace sides striated (as in Figs 22E, 26E) 5
— Carapace sides smooth (as in Fig. 10E, 12E) 10

5. Carapace slightly elevated (Figs 17E, 25E) 6
— Carapace high shouldered (Fig. 21E), bulb with prolateral rounded spur (Fig. 21H, I) . . . . . *O. platnicki*

6. Sternum with posterior tubercle (Fig. 29B) . . . . . *O. tuberculata*
— Sternum tubercle absent (Fig. 17B) 7

7. Bulb narrow, ventrally slightly bulging (Figs 9H, 15H) 8
— Bulb compact, ventrally strongly bulging

(Figs 18H, 26H) 9

8. Body pale, scutae weak, bulbal tip broad (Figs 9H, I) ..... *O. amieu*
– Body orange, scutae strong, bulbal tip narrow (Figs 15H, I) ..... *O. goloboffi*

9. Prosoma dark, bulbal tip short (Fig. 17H, I) ..... *O. monteithi*
– Prosoma orange, bulbal tip long medially bent (Figs 25H, I) ..... *O. striata*

10. Bulb with prolateral acute spur (Figs 14H, I) ..... *O. calcaris*
– Bulb without spur (Figs 19H, I)..... 11

11. Carapace slightly elevated, paired scutal ridges short (Fig. 19F)..... *O. ndoua*
– Carapace high shouldered, paired scutal ridges long (as Fig. 23G)..... 12

12. Scuto-pedicel region with additional median ridge (as Fig. 23G)..... 13
– Scuto-pedicel region without additional median ridge (Fig. 12G) 14

13. Eyes small, bulb narrow with small 'fenestra' (Fig. 10 I) ..... *O. bicolor*
– Eyes large, bulb broadly oval with wide 'fenestra' (Fig. 23D, I) ..... *O. raveni*

14. Eyes large, bulb with s-shaped prolateral tip (Fig. 12 I)..... *O. burwelli*
– Eyes small, bulb with narrow prolateral tip (Figs 27H, I) ..... *O. toulio*

15. Carapace sides striated (as Figs 26B, D) .. 16
– Carapace sides smooth (as Fig. 11B, D) . 20

16. Carapace slightly elevated (Fig. 30E) ... 17
– Carapace high shouldered (Fig. 22B) ..... *O. platnicki*

17. Epigynal area with posterior small trianglular sclerite (Figs 30F, G) ..... *O. tuberculata*
– Epigynal area without trianglular sclerite (as Figs 16F, G, 26F, G) 18

18. 1 Epigastric fold with small knob-shaped sclerite (Fig. 16F, G)..... *O. goloboffi*
– Epigastric fold with wide triangular sclerite (Figs 18F, G, 26F, G)..... 19

19. Semicircular ridge posteriorly of epigastric fold (Figs 26F, G) ..... *O. striata*
– Semicircular ridge absent (Figs 18F, G) ..... *O. monteithi*

20. Scuto-pedicel region with additional median ridge (Figs 11E, 20E) 21
– Scuto-pedicel region without additional median ridge (Figs 13E, 28E)..... 23

21. Paired scutal ridges short interrupted (Fig. 20E) ..... *O. ndoua*
– Paired scutal ridges not interrupted semicircular (as Fig. 11E) 22

22. Eyes small, (Figs 11A, B, D) ..... *O. bicolor*
– Eyes large (Figs 24A, B, D)..... *O. raveni*

23. Eyes large (Figs 13A, B, D)..... *O. burwelli*
– Eyes small (Figs 28A, B, D) ..... *O. toulio*

Opopaea amieu Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 9A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Nord:*** 2 km W of Col d' Amieu Forestry Station, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, rainforest, litter, 430 m, 8 May 1984, G. Monteith, D. Cook (QM S79743, PBI_OON 22622).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males can be distinguished from all other *Opopaea* species from the Pacific Islands by the pale, weakly sclerotized scutae and the very broad palpal tip with deep retrolateral 'fenestra' (Fig. 9 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22622, Figs 9A–J). Total length 1.32. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale yellow, palpal patella pale orange, legs white. Carapace, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides finely striated; lateral margin without denticles. Eyes, ALE 0.055; PME 0.054; PLE 0.052, ALE largest, ALE, PLE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide,

surface smooth, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, bulging between coxae IV; setae abundant, light, evenly scattered, originating from small pits. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large; dorsal scutum covering full length of abdomen; epigastric scutum not protruding; post-epigastric scutum almost semicircular, with long posteriorly directed lateral apodemes, covering nearly full length of abdomen. Palpal patella 0.272 long, 0.136 wide, connection to femur 0.55; bulb slightly bulging, tip very broad, square with deep retrolateral 'fenestra' (Fig. 9 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. *Opopaea amieu* is known only from rainforest litter of Col d' Amieu in New Caledonia.

Opopaea bicolor Baehr, sp. nov. (Figs 10A–J, 11A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Nord:*** Col d' Amieu Forestry Station, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 440 m, 26 May 1987, R.J. Raven (QM S95135, PBI_OON 22621). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S11718, PBI_OON 23435).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: ***Province Nord:*** 1 ♀, Col d' Amieu, 4 km N, litter, 300 m, 21.55000°S, 165.83333°E, 8 May 1984, G. Monteith, D. Cook (QM S79812, PBI_OON 22652); 1 ♀, Gelima, 5 km S., rainforest, litter, 485 m, 21.58333°S, 165.98333°E, 15 Nov. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S79741, PBI_OON 22625); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 km W Col d' Amieu Forestry Station, rainforest, 430 m, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 26 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH, PBI_OON 23447); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Col d' Amieu, rainforest, litter, 400 m, 21.75000°S, 165.85000°E, 31 July–7 Aug. 1978, S. and J. Peck (AMNH, PBI_OON 23445); ***Province Sud:*** 1 ♀, Mt Mou base, rainforest, litter, 350 m, 22.08333°S, 166.36666°E, 4 Feb. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S95143, PBI_OON 23485); 3 ♀, Col des Rousettes, dry forest, litter, 490 m, 21.45000°S, 165.46660°E, 29 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH, PBI_OON 23444).

Etymology. The specific name *bicolor* is a Latin adjective meaning with two colors.

Diagnosis. Males of this species resemble *O. burwelli* in body shape, having a cephalothorax with smooth sides, and a slim cymbium-bulb complex but can be distinguished by much smaller eyes and the straight prolateral bulbal tip (Figs 10D, H). In females, the epigastric fold (EF) in dorsal view has a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms (Fig. 11G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22621, Figs 10A–J). Total length 1.58. Prosoma and palpal patella orange brown, cymbium-bulb complex pale orange, legs yellow, femora and basal half of tibiae darkened, abdominal scutae pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, sides smooth, posteriorly with a pair of rounded humps and a horizontal row of 6 setae; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles; clypeus margin slightly rebordered, straight in front view, vertical in lateral view. Eyes, ALE: 0.056; PME: 0.051; PLE: 0.043, ALE largest, all eyes circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth; setae sparse, light, evenly scattered, originating from small pits. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region more than diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, an additional dorsal, median scutal ridge and plumose setae on the sides of the pedicel. Palpal patella 0.320 long, 0.150 wide, connection to femur 0.50; cymbium-bulb complex slender, ventrally slightly bulging, distal part prolaterally straight, with triangular tip in retrolateral view (Fig. 10H).

Female (PBI_OON 23435, Figs 11A–G). Total length 1.79. Eyes, ALE: 0.058; PME: 0.039; PLE: 0.037. Epigastric area, dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms (Fig. 11G).

Distribution. This species is known only from New Caledonia.

Opopaea burwelli Baehr, sp. nov. (Figs 12A–J, 13A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: NEW CALEDONIA: Province Sud: Plateau de Dogny, rainforest, litter, 21.61666°S, 165.88333°E, 1085 m, 16 Nov. 2002, C. Burwell (QM S79863, PBI_OON 22591). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S79863, PBI_OON 23424).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: Province Sud: 1 ♀, Me Maoya camp, rainforest, litter, 1170 m, 21.36666°S, 165.33333°E, 12 Nov. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S79740, PBI_OON 22638) ; 1 ♀, Plateau de Dogny, rainforest, litter, 1085 m, 21.61666°S, 165.88333°E, 16 Nov. 2002, C. Burwell (QM S79863, PBI_OON 23425); ***Province Nord:*** 3 ♀, Ningua Res. camp, 21.00000°S, 165.00000°E, 12–13 Nov. 2001, G. Monteith (QM S60488, PBI_OON 7395); 4 ♂ (QM S60488, PBI_OON 7395).

Etymology. This species is named for Chris Burwell who collected the types as well as many other Oonopidae.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. toulio* in having a high shouldered carapace and scuto-pedicel region without additional medial ridge, cephalothorax with smooth sides, and in males a slim cymbium-bulb complex, but can be distinguished by much larger eyes and in males bulb with s-shaped prolateral tip (Fig. 12 I). The epigastric area of females, in dorsal view, has a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with arms bent at the end (Fig. 13G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22591, Figs 12A–J). Total length 1.85. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, palpal patella dark brown. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, top and sides smooth, with shoulders, lateral margin straight. Clypeus margin slightly rebordered, curved downwards in front view, sloping forward in lateral view. Eyes large, ALE: 0.109; PME: 0.093; PLE: 0.084, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, without additional ridge, plumose hairs on sides of pedicel; postepigastric scutum long, semicircular, with long posteriorly directed lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.327 long, 0.192 wide, connection to femur: 0.46. cymbium-bulb complex with seam (Fig. 12H), extremely slim, ventrally slightly bulging, prolaterally curved (Fig. 12 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23424, Figs 13A–G). Total length 2.16. Eyes extremely large, ALE: 0.108; PME: 0.086; PLE: 0.076. Epigastric area, ventral view epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular, with small knob; in dorsal view a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small; globular appendix (GAp) divided into a hood and drop-shaped extension (Fig. 13G).

Distribution. *Opopaea burwelli* is known only from New Caledonia.

Opopaea calcaris Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 14A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Sud:*** Foret Nord, rainforest, litter, 22.32482°S, 166.91420°E, 480 m, 10 Dec. 2004–9 Jan. 2005 (Monteith, Grimbacher (QM S79778, PBI_OON 22617).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: ***Province Sud:*** 1 ♂, Cap Ndoua, rainforest, 22.38333°S, 166.91666°E, 50 m, 28 Nov. 2004–8 Jan. 2005, Monteith, Grimbacher (QM S79787, PBI_OON 22581); 1 ♂, Cap Ndoua, rainforest, litter, 22.38333°S, 166.91666°E, 50 m, 28–29 Nov. 2004, C. Burwell, S. Wright (QM S79810, PBI_OON 22660); 1 ♂, Cap Ndoua, rainforest, litter, 50 m, 22.38333°S, 166.91666°E, 28 Nov. 2004–8 Jan. 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79811, PBI_OON 23448); 1 ♂, Foret cachee, end of trail road Grande Terre, 22.19444°S 166.79055°E, 4 May 2007, J. Murienne, P. Sharma (MCZ 510, PBI, PBI_OON 23676).

Etymology. The specific name is Latin, *calcar, calcaris* meaning spur, referring to the prolateral palpal spur of this species.

Diagnosis. The species resembles *O. platnicki* in having a prolateral extension at the basis of the cymbium-bulb complex but can be distinguished by the smooth sides of the carapace and the pointed spur (Fig. 14 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22617, Figs 14A–J). Total length 1.50. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow, without color pattern. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with shoulders, surface top and sides smooth. Eyes, ALE: 0.091; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.069, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with

radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Book lung covers large, ovoid, with longitudinal ridge; scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and additional wide dorsal scutal ridge (Fig. 14G), plumose hairs on sides of pedicel. Palpal patella 0.263 long, 0.159 wide, connection to femur at 0.46; cymbium-bulb complex slender, with visible seam, ventrally slightly bulging and strong, pointed prolateral spur at base, distal part with long slender medially bent tip (Fig. 14H, I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from southeastern New Caledonia.

Opopaea goloboffi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 15A–J, 16A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Sud:*** Plateau de Dogny, rainforest, litter, 21.61666°S, 165.88333°E, 1085 m, 16 Nov. 2002, C. Burwell (QM S79863, PBI_OON 23426). Allotype ♀: Plateau de Dogny, montane forest, 21.61666°S, 165.88333°E, 910 m, 25 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH (PBI_OON 212).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: ***Province Sud:*** 1 ♀, Pic du Pin, rainforest, litter, 22.24829°S, 166.82900°E, 23 Dec. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79738, PBI_OON 22635); 1 ♂, Montagne des Sources, montane rainforest, litter, 900 m, 22.11666°S, 166.60000°E, 5 Sept. 1990, N. Platnick, R. Raven, P. Goloboff (AMNH, PBI_OON 213); 1 ♂, Ningua Res. camp, rainforest, litter, 1100 m, 21.75000°S, 166.15000°E, 27 Nov. 2001–29 Jan. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S60498, PBI_OON 7403); 1 ♂, Houp Geant, 22.15°S 166.68333°E, 320 m, 6 May 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79777, PBI_OON 22594).

Etymology. This species is named for Pablo Goloboff, renowned arachnologist and creator of NONA and TNT, who collected specimens of this species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. tuberculata* in scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel with weak scutal ridges, sides of carapace striated and having long narrow palpal bulb but can be distinguished by the lack of a sternal crest between coxa IV (Fig. 15B). Females, the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with evenly bent arms (Fig. 16G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23426, Figs 15A–J). Total length 1.27. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, sides striated; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes small, ALE: 0.055; PME: 0.055; PLE: 0.037, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth. Palpal patella: 0.225 long, 0.130 wide, connection to femur 0.50, bulb long and narrow, ventrally slightly bulging with broad distal tip slightly bent medially (Fig. 15 I).

Female (PBI_OON 22635, Figs 16A–G). Total length 1.50. Eyes, ALE: 0.060; PME: 0.055; PLE: 0.048. Epigastric area, in ventral view the epigastric fold (EF) has a small semicircular concavity, with a small knob (Fig. 16F); in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with evenly bent arms (Fig. 16G); nail-like process (Na) small; globular appendix (GAp) divided into hood and drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from New Caledonia.

Opopaea monteithi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 17A–J, 18A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Nord:*** Pombey 8 km SW Highway, 20.90000°S, 165.11666°E, 300 m, bark, 28 Nov. 2003, G. Monteith (QM S79737, PBI_OON 22640). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S79737, PBI_OON 23429).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: ***Province Nord:*** 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Col d'Amieu, 21.55000°S, 165.85000°E, 300 m, bark, 11 Nov. 2001, C. Burwell (QM S79788, PBI_OON 22607); 1 ♀, Mandjelia, lower creek, 20.40000°S, 164.51666°E, 550 m, bark, 7–8 Nov. 2001, G. Monteith (QM S79814, PBI_OON 22648); 1 ♂, 2 km W of Col d' Amieu Forestry Station, rainforest, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 430 m, litter, 26 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH, PBI_OON 23446); 1 ♂, same data except 1 Jan. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S79762, PBI_OON 22630); ***Province Sud:*** 1 ♂, Port Boise (G.

Kanua), 22.35000°S, 166.96666°E, 20 m, bark, 18 Nov. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S79817, PBI_OON 22647).

Etymology. This species is named for Geoff Monteith who collected the types as well as many other goblin spiders.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. striata* in body shape and having a strongly bulging bulb but can be distinguished by the the darker prosoma and the short, medially bent palpal tip (Fig. 17 I). In females, the epigastric area in dorsal view has a nearly straight paddle-like sclerite (PSc), which is only slightly bent at the end (Fig. 18G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22640, Figs 17A–J). Total length 1.49. Cephalothorax and palpal patella orange brown, sternum, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange and legs yellow. Cephalothorax broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, sides striated; lateral margin undulate. Eyes large, ALE: 0.075, PME: 0.070, PLE: 0.054, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with smooth radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and an additional median scutal ridge. Palpal patella, 0.270 long, 0.150 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with short medially bent tip.

Female (PBI_OON 23429, Figs 18A–G). Total length 1.68. Eyes, ALE: 0.081, PME: 0.060, PLE: 0.053. Epigastric area, ventral view, chitinized area (Ch) widely triangular, acute posteriorly, separated into two parts; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) nearly straight, slightly bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small; globular appendix (GAp) triangular (Fig. 18G).

Distribution. This species is known only from New Caledonia.

Opopaea ndoua Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 19A–J, 20A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **NEW CALEDONIA:** ***Province Sud:*** Cap Ndoua, rainforest, litter, 22.38333°S, 166.93333°E, 150 m, 28 Nov. 2004–8 Jan. 2005, Monteith, Grimbacher (QM S95136, PBI_OON 22572). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S79761, PBI_OON 23449).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: ***Province Sud:*** 1 ♂, same data as holotype (QM S95137, PBI_OON 23450); 2 ♂, Cap Ndoua, rainforest, litter, 22.38333°S, 166.91666°E, 50 m, 28 Nov. 2004–8 Jan. 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79811, PBI_OON 22653).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. monteithi* in body shape, and in males having a strongly bulging ventral bulb and a short medially bent tip but can be distinguished by the smooth carapace. Females have a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bent arms (Fig. 20G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22572, Figs 19A–J). Total length 1.52. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, surface of elevated portion and sides smooth; lateral margin rebordered with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.073, PME: 0.061, PLE: 0.057, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum with smooth radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers with longitudinal ridge. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and a short additional median scutal ridge. Palpal patella, 0.277 long, 0.145 wide, connection to femur 0.42; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with tiny medially bent tip (Figs 19H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23449, Figs 20A–G). Total length 1.60. Eyes, ALE: 0.085; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.067. Epigastric area, ventral view epigastric fold (EF) with small semicircular concavity and

small median knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bent arms (Fig. 20G); nail-like process (Na) long triangular; globular appendix (GAp) a drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from Cap Ndoua in New Caledonia.

Opopaea platnicki Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 21A–J, 22A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: NEW CALEDONIA: *Province Sud:* Col des Rousettes, dry forest, 21.45000°S, 165.46660°E, 490 m, 29 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH (PBI_OON 00215). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AMNH, PBI_OON 23443).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: Province Sud: 1 ♀, Me Maoya summit plateau, rainforest, litter, 21.36666°S, 165.33333°E, 1400 m, 12 Nov. 2002, G. Monteith, C. Burwell (QM S86416, PBI_OON 23484); 1 ♀, Col des Rousettes, rainforest, litter, 21.41666°S, 165.46666°E, 500 m, 31 July–7 Aug. 1978, S. and J. Peck (FMNH, FMHD78–256, PBI_OON 10308); 2 ♀, Col des Rousettes, bark, 21.41666°S, 165.46666°E, 500 m, 2 Feb. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79780, PBI_OON 22580); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Col des Rousettes, dry forest, litter, 490 m, 21.45000°S, 165.46660°E, 29 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH, PBI_OON 23443).

Etymology. This species is named for internationally renowned arachnologst Norman Platnick, who created the world spider catalog and collected the types as well as many other Oonopidae.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. calcaris* in body shape, being high shouldered and having a prolateral spur at base of cymbium-bulb complex but can be distinguished by the striated sides of the carapace and the rounded bulbal spur (Fig. 21 I). Females have a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with with straight arms (Fig. 22G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 00215, Figs 21A–J). Total length 1.47. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae and palpal patellae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, high shouldered, only half of the sides striated; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes large, ALE: 0.092; PME: 0.073; PLE: 0.063, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, and additional median ridge. Palpal patella 0.259 long, 0.151 wide, connection to femur 0.45; cymbium-bulb complex narrow, with rounded prolateral spur at base and short, medially bent tip (Figs 21 H–I).

Female (PBI_OON 23443, Figs 22A–G). Total length 1.68. Eyes, ALE: 0.081; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.058. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with small semicircular concavity and tiny knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms; nail-like process (Na) small knob; globular appendix (GAp) small, knob-like.

Distribution. This species is known only from central New Caledonia.

Opopaea raveni Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 23A–J, 24A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: NEW CALEDONIA: Province Sud: Mt Mou, base, rainforest, litter, 22.08333°S, 166.33333°E, 350 m, 18 Apr. 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79808, PBI_OON 22656). Allotype ♀: Col d' Amieu, W-slope, rainforest, litter, 21.61666°S, 165.81666°E, 470 m, 27 Jan. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79747, PBI_OON 22602).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: Province Nord: 1 ♂, Col d' Amieu, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 13 Mar. 1986, J. Boudinot (MNHN, PBI_OON 222); 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Col d'Amieu, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 440 m, 26 May 1987, R.J. Raven (QM S11520, PBI_OON 22595); 4 ♂, Col d'Amieu, W-slope, rainforest, litter, 21.61666°S, 165.81666°E, 470 m, 27 Jan. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79747, PBI_OON 22602); Koumac Caves, 20.53525°S, 164.33950°E, 19 m, 4 Aug. 1978, S. and J. Peck, 1 ♀ (AMNH AMNH, PBI_OON 23441). *Province Sud:* 1 ♀, Baie d'Upi, Ile de Pins, 22.59583°S, 167.52305°E, 20 Apr 2007, J. Murienne, P. Sharma (487, PBI_OON 23674); 1 ♀, same data (485, PBI_OON 23675); 1 ♀, Dzumac Road junction, 22.03333°S, 166.46666°E, 950 m, 5 Dec. 2003–26 Jan. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79807, PBI_OON 22657); 1 ♀, Foret Nord, litter, 22.32482°S, 166.91420°E, 480 m, 1–2 Dec. 2004, Monteith, Grimbacher (QM S79779, PBI_OON 22587); 1 ♀, Mt Do, summit, rainforest, litter, 21.75000°S, 166.00000°E, 1000 m, 20 May 1984, G. Monteith (QM S79753, PBI_OON 22577); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt Do, summit, 21.75000°S, 166.00000°E, 1000 m, 20 May 1987, R.J. Raven (QM S44594, PBI_OON

22590); 1 ♂, Mt Koghis, rainforest, litter, 22.16666°S, 166.51666°E, 700 m, 3 Nov. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S79745, PBI_OON 22611); Pic du Pin [GBM Site 1], litter, 22.24829°S, 166.82900°E, 26 Nov. 2004, Monteith, Grimbacher, 1 ♀ (QM S79815, PBI_OON 22649); 1 ♀, 2 km W col d'Amieu Forestry Station, rainforest, litter, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 430 m, 8 May 1984, G. Monteith, D. Cook (QM S79743, PBI_OON 23432); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 km W Col d'Amieu Forestry Station, rainforest, litter, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 430 m, 26 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH, PBI_OON 217); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AMNH, PBI_OON 214); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Col d'Ameiu, W slope upper, litter, 21.61666°S, 165.81666°E, 480 m, 3 May 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79784, PBI_OON 22574); 1 ♀, Col des Rousettes, dry forest, litter, 21.45000°S, 165.46660°E, 490 m, 29 May 1987, N. Platnick, R. Raven (AMNH, PBI_OON 23442); 6 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt Mou, base, rainforest, litter, 22.08333°S, 166.33333°E, 350 m, 4 Feb. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79748, PBI_OON 22596); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Koghis, 22.25000°S, 166.51666°E, 500 m, 26 July 1978, S. and J. Peck (FMNH, FM(DH)#78-252, PBI_OON 10305); 1 ♀, Ningua Res. camp, rainforest, litter, 21.75000°S, 166.15000°E, 1100 m, 27 Nov. 2001–29 Jan. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S60498, PBI_OON 23433); 1 ♀, Pic du Grand Kaori, rainforest, litter, 22.28333°S, 166.88333°E, 250 m, 22 Dec. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79764, PBI_OON 22606); 1 ♀, Pic de Grand Kaori, litter, 22.28333°S, 166.88333°E, 250 m, 22 Nov. 2004–12 Jan. 2005, Monteith, Grimbacher (QM S79792, PBI_OON 22589); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (QM 79791, PBI_OON 22614).

Etymology. This species is named for Robert Raven, a distinguished Australian arachnologist, who collected many Oonopidae.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. bicolor* in coloration and having smooth sides of the carapace but can be distinguished by much larger eyes. Males have a widened palpal tip (Fig. 23 I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, ends slightly bent just reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 24G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22656, Figs 23A–J). Total length 1.49. Carapace and palpal patella orange brown, sternum, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, high shouldered, top and sides smooth, lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes large, ALE: 0.089; PME: 0.082; PLE: 0.073, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, and additional median scutal ridge. Palpal patella 0.287 long, 0.141 wide, connection to femur 0.59; cybium-bulb complex ventrally slightly bulging, with broad, triangular tip in dorsal view (Fig. 23 I).

Female (PBI_OON 22602, Figs 24A–G). Total length 1.68. Eyes, ALE: 0.081; PME: 0.066; PLE: 0.061. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with small semicircular concavity and small knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, slightly bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small knob; globular appendix (GAp) a long, drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from New Caledonia.

Opopaea striata Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 25A–J, 26A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: NEW CALEDONIA: Province Sud: Col d'Ameiu, W slope upper, bark, 21.61666°S, 165.81666°E, 480 m, 25 Nov. 2003, G. Monteith (QM S95138, PBI_OON 22632). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S79774, PBI_OON 23427).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: Province Nord: 1 ♀, Aoupinié Top Camp, bark, 21.17888°S, 165.30277°E, 750 m, 2 May 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79790, PBI_OON 22585); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Col d'Amieu, bark, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 440 m, 14 Nov. 2002, C. Burwell (QM S79785, PBI_OON 22619); 1 ♂, Col d'Amieu, bark, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 440 m, 27 Jan. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79759, PBI_OON 22636); 1 ♀, Col d'Amoss, 3 km WSW, rainforest, litter, 20.30000°S, 164.40000°E, 520 m, 14 Dec. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S95139, PBI_OON 23487); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Gelima, 7 km S, bark, 21.60000°S, 165.96666°E, 730 m, 15 Nov. 2002, G. Monteith (QM S79775, PBI_OON 22600); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ningua Reserve Camp, litter, 21.00000°S, 165.00000°E, 12–13 Nov. 2001, G. Monteith, C. Burwell (QM S79786, PBI_OON 22605); 1 ♂, Pic du Grand Kaori, rainforest, bark, 22.28333°S, 166.88333°E, 250 m, 22–24 Nov. 2004, G. Monteith, C. Burwell (QM S79793, PBI_OON 22592); ***Province Sud:*** 5 ♂, 3 ♀, Col d'Amieu, W-slope, bark, 21.61666°S, 165.81666°E, 470 m, 14 Nov. 2002, C. Burwell, G. Monteith (QM 79783, PBI_OON 22603);

1 ♀, Mt Do, summit, rainforest, bark, 21.75000°S, 166.00000°E, 1000 m, 22 Nov. 2003, G. Monteith (QM S79789, PBI_OON 22576); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt Mou base, rainforest, bark, 22.08333°S, 166.36666°E, 350 m, 4 Feb. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S79757, PBI_OON 22634).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning striated and refers to the striated carapace sides of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. ndoua* in body shape and having a strongly ventrally bulging bulb but can be distinguished by the striated carapace and the longer medially bent tip (Fig. 25 I). In females the epigastric area posteriorly has large semicircular concavity (Fig. 26G); paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22632, Figs 25A–J). Total length 1.60. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace, broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.077, PME: 0.074, PLE: 0.062, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and additional median scutal ridge. Palpal patella, 0.293 long, 0.171 wide, connection to femur 0.44; bulb ventrally bulging, distal tip long, bent medially in 90° angle (Fig. 25 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23427, Figs 26A–G). Total length 1.68. Eyes, ALE: 0.093, PME: 0.071, PLE: 0.055. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular with small knob, posteriorly with large semicircular concavity (Fig. 26F); in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms; nail-like process (Na) small knob; globular appendix (GAp) elliptical.

Distribution. This species is known only from New Caledonia.

Opopaea touho Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 27A–J, 28A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: NEW CALEDONIA: Province Nord: Touho TV tower, rainforest, litter, 20.65000°S, 165.21666°E, 400 m, 30 Jan. 2004, G. Monteith (QM S95142, PBI_OON 22663). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S79742, PBI_OON 23428).

Other material examined. NEW CALEDONIA: Province Nord: 2 ♀, Mandjélia, 20.40000°S, 164.53330°E, 700 m, 13 May 1992, R. Raven, G. Ingram, E. Guilbert (QM S37726, PBI_OON 7172); 1 ♀, Mandjélia, rainforest, litter, 20.40000°S, 164.53330°E, 700 m, 12 May 1984, G. Monteith, D. Cook (QM S79750, PBI_OON 22584); 1 ♀, St.: 292 a Mt. Panie, pente E, 20.55861°S, 164.77444°E, 600 m, 3 Nov. 1988, A. and S. Tillier (MNHN, PBI_OON 226).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. burwelli* in having a high shouldered carapace and scuto-pedicel region without additional medial ridge, and cephalothorax with smooth sides, but can be distinguished by the much smaller eyes. Males similarly have a slim cymbium-bulb complex but can be separated by bulb with narrow prolateral tip (Fig. 27 I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with evenly bent arms.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22663, Figs 27A–J). Total length 1.43. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, high shoulderd, top and sides smooth; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.077; PME: 0.066; PLE: 0.056, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth, posteriorly with two notched tips. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel, with paired strongly curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.265 long, 0.144 wide, connection to femur 0.53; bulb narrow, ventrally

barely bulging (Fig. 27G) with short rounded, medially bent tip (Fig. 27 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23428, Figs 28A–G). Total length 1.65. Eyes, ALE: 0.087; PME: 0.070; PLE: 0.057. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) evenly bent with small knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with evenly bent arms (Fig. 28G) ; nail-like process (Na) long conical; globular appendix (GAp) a small knob.

Distribution. This species is known only from the northern part of New Caledonia.

Opopaea tuberculata Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 29A–J, 30A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂, NEW CALEDONIA: Province Nord: Col d'Amieu, litter, 21.55000°S, 165.83330°E, 440 m, 18 Apr. 2005, G. Monteith (QM S79813, PBI_OON 22651). Allotype ♀: **Province Sud:** Mt Do, summit, rainforest, litter, 21.75000°S, 166.00000°E, 1000 m, 20 May 1984, G. Monteith (QM S95144 (QM, PBI_OON 23483).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning with a tubercle, which refers to the swelling between coxae VI.

Diagnosis. Males and females were not collected together but the general body shape suggests they belong to the same species. Males resemble those of *O. striata* in having carapace sides striated and lacking high shoulders but can be distinguished by having a tubercle between coxae IV (Fig. 29B) and a narrow, barely bulging bulb (Fig. 29H). In females, the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular, with large semicircular concavity and triangular posterior extension (Fig. 30F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22651, Figs 29A–J). Total length 1.31. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow and palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, sides striated; lateral margin straight, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.061; PME: 0.061; PLE: 0.042, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth, with small tubercle between coxae IV (Fig. 29B). Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid, with longitudinal ridge; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and additional median scutal ridge. Palpal patella 0.240 long, 0.130 wide, connection to femur at 0.50; bulb narrow, barely bulging ventrally with tiny medially bent tip (Figs 29 H–J).

Female (PBI_OON 23483, Figs 30A–G). Total length 1.66. Eyes, ALE: 0.063; PME: 0.052; PLE: 0.046. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular, with large semicircular concavity and triangular posterior extension (Fig. 30F); in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with completely straight arms (Fig. 30G); nail-like process (Na) long, conical; globular appendix (GAp) with wide hood-shaped anterior part and a long, drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from central New Caledonia.

SPECIES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES
Key to species

1. Males 2
– Females (unknown for *O. margaretehoffmannae, O. michaeli, O. sturt, O. ursulae*..... 23

2. Scuto-pedicel region high, about 1½ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 46G).. *O. martini*
– Scuto-pedicel region lower 3

3. Scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 39G) 4
– Scuto-pedicel region ¾ of diameter or less (as Fig. 65G) 11

4. Palpal cymbium basally separated by seam (Fig. 39H, J)..... *O. lebretoni*
– Palpal cymbium completely fused (Figs 68H, J) 5

5. Paired scutal ridges arched, with additional median ridge (Figs 53G, 68G) 6
– Paired scutal ridges present, median ridge

absent (Fig. 31G, 41G) 8

6. Postepigastric scutum with field of thin, plumose setae (Figs 53C, 68C) 7
– Postepigastric scutum with no special setae (Fig. 63C) ..... *O. sylvestrella*

7. Bulbal tip long and narrow (Figs 53H, I) ..... *O. ottoi*
– Bulbal tip broad (Figs 68H, I) ..... *O. yorki*

8. Paired scutal ridges reduced to dots (Fig. 49G) ..... *O. milledgei*
– Paired scutal ridges well developed (Fig. 31G) 9

9. Postepigastric scutum with longitudinal line of plumose setae (Fig. 41C) ..... *O. linea*
– Postepigastric scutum without plumose setae (Fig. 59C) 10

10. Bulb with prolateral spur (Fig. 31 I) ..... *O. acuminata*
– Bulb without spur (Fig. 59F) ..... *O. sown*

11. Scuto-pedicel region about ¾ of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 43G) 12
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel or less (as Fig. 60) 14

12. Paired scutal ridges arched, with additional median ridge (as Fig. 43G) 13
– Paired scutal ridges present, median ridge absent (Fig. 65G) ..... *O. tennis*

13. Tip with tiny prolateral incision (Fig. 33 I) ..... *O. addsae*
– Tip elongated with deep prolateral incision (Fig. 43 I) ..... *O. magna*

14. Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter, scutal ridges present (Fig. 60G) 15
– Scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter, scutal ridges weak or absent (as Figs 51G, 57G) 21

15. Paired scutal ridges slightly arched, connected medially (Fig. 35G) 16
– Paired scutal ridges not connected medially (Fig. 37G) 17

16. Bulbal tip short rounded medially striated (Fig. 35 I) ..... *O. bushblitz*
– Bulbal tip acute bent dorsally (Fig. 60 I) ..... *O. sturt*

17. Bulbal base with 2 strong prolateral spines (Fig. 37H) 18
– Bulbal base without strong prolateral spines (as Fig. 67 I) 19

18. Postepigastric scutum with concavity and slightly elevated ridge (Fig. 37C) ..... *O. gerstmeieri*
– Postepigastric scutum without concavity (Fig. 45C) ..... *O. margaretehoffmannae*

19. Cheliceral fang prolateral margin serrated (Fig. 67H) ..... *O. ursulae*
– Cheliceral fang not serrated (Fig. 81F) .. 20

20. Bulbal tip broad with large prolateral fold striated at top (Fig. 48 I) ..... *O. michaeli*
– Bulbal tip long thin directed medially (Fig. 61 I) ..... *O. suelewisae*

21. Bulb medially constricted, femur subbasally connected to patella (Figs 51 H–J) .. *O. nitens*
– Bulb not constricted, femur medially connected to patella (as Figs 57I, J) 22

22. Postepigastric scutum with field of thin, plumose setae (Fig. 57C) ..... *O. simplex*
– Postepigastric scutum without different setae (Fig. 55C) ..... *O. plana*

23. Scuto-pedicel region high, about 1 ½ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 47E) ..... *O. martini*
– Scuto-pedicel region lower 24

24. Scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 64E) 25
– Scuto-pedicel region ¾ of diameter or less (as Fig. 66E) 32

25. Paired scutal ridges arched, with additional median ridge (as Fig. 54E) 26
– Paired scutal ridges present, median ridge absent (as Fig. 42E) 28

26. Carapace high shouldered, abdomen broadly oval (as Fig. 54B) 27
– Carapace slightly elevated, abdomen elon-

gated (Figs 64A, B) ..... *O. sylvestrella*

27. PME: 0.072; PLE: 0.059 (Fig. 54D) . . *O. ottoi*
– PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.066 (Fig. 69D) . *O. yorki*

28. Paired scutal ridges well developed (as Fig. 42E) 29
– Paired scutal ridges reduced to dots (Fig. 50E) ..... *O. milledgei*

29. Paired scutal ridges strong, connected at middle (Fig. 42E) ..... *O. linea*
– Paired scutal ridges weak, not connected at middle (as Fig. 40E)..... 30

30. Epigastric fold with long triangular extension (Fig. 40G) 31
– Epigastric fold with long rounded extension (Fig. 32G) ..... *O. acuminata*

31. Globular appendix (GAp) without hood but with keel-like extension (Baehr, 2011: fig. 51) ..... *O. sown*
– Globular appendix (GAp) with wide hood and long, triangular extension (Fig. 40G) ..... *O. lebretoni*

32. Scuto-pedicel region about ¾ of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 66E) 33
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel or less (as Fig. 38E) 35

33. Paired scutal ridges arched, with additional median ridge (as Fig. 34E) 34
– Paired scutal ridges present, median ridge absent (Fig. 66E)..... *O. tennis*

34. Postepigastric scutum elongate (Fig. 34C) ..... *O. addsae*
– Postepigastric scutum short (Fig. 44C) ..... *O. magna*

35. 3 Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter, scutal ridges present (as Fig. 38E)..... 36
– Scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter, scutal ridges weak (as Fig. 58G)..... 38

36. Paired scutal ridges slightly arched, connected medially (as Fig. 38E)..... 37
– Paired scutal ridges not connected medially (Fig. 62E)..... *O. snelewisae*

37. Eyes reduced, barely visible (Fig. 38A) ..... *O. gerstmeieri*
– Eyes well developed (Fig. 36A)... *O. bushblitz*

38. Epigynal area with semicircular excavation between apodemes (Fig. 58G) . . *O. simplex*
– Epigynal area without semicircular excavation (as Fig. 56G) 39

39. Chitinized area with small medial knob (Fig. 52F)..... *O. niteus*
– Chitinized area with long triangular median extension (Fig. 56G) ..... *O. plana*

Opopaea acuminata Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 31A–J, 32A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***New South Wales:*** Doubleduke State Forest, litter, 29.14150°S, 153.17150°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102836, PBI_OON 20477). Allotype ♀: Bungawalbin State Forest, litter, 29.05633°S, 153.10716°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102821, PBI_OON 20484).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***New South Wales:*** 1 ♂, Banyabba State Forest, litter, 29.38000°S, 152.99777°E, 84m, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102723, PBI_OON 19369); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102723, PBI_OON 19369); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data except 29.39050°S, 152.95900°E (AM KS102687, PBI_OON 19434); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102666, PBI_OON 19460); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102654, PBI_OON 19464); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102662, PBI_OON 19470); 2 ♂, same data except 1 Jan. 1997, A. York (AM KS102828, PBI_OON 20465); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102829, PBI_OON 20468); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102815, PBI_OON 20471); 1 ♂, Beaury State Forest, Koorelah Ra., Tucker Box Road, 28.47233°S, 152.40183°E, 23 Mar.–9 May 1999, S. Lassau, C. Lemann (AM KS85277, PBI_OON 20200); 1 ♀, Bungawalbin State Forest, litter, 29.06055°S, 153.11194°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102725, PBI_OON 19355); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102722, PBI_OON 19357); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102721, PBI_OON 19362); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102737, PBI_OON 19363); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102735, PBI_OON 19365); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102730, PBI_OON 19368); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102822, PBI_OON 20485); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102822, PBI_OON 20485); 3 ♂, same data except 29.03500°S, 153.15183°E (AM KS102698, PBI_OON 19387); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102706, PBI_OON 19388); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102700, PBI_OON 19390); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102683, PBI_OON 19436); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102682, PBI_OON 19447); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102678, PBI_OON 19453); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102673, PBI_OON 19457); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102660, PBI_OON 19465); 1 ♂, same data

except 29.05633°S, 153.10716°E (AM KS102818, PBI_OON 20481); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102825, PBI_OON 20487); 1 ♂, Devils Pulpit State Forest, forest, litter, 29.27066°S, 153.17166°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102680, PBI_OON 19454); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102656, PBI_OON 19479); 1 ♂, Doubleduke State Forest, litter, 29.13833°S, 153.19000°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102720, PBI_OON 19372); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102689, PBI_OON 19443); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102688, PBI_OON 19449); 1 ♂, same data except 29.17266°S, 153.18566°E (AM KS102830, PBI_OON 20467); 2 ♂, Gibberagee State Forest, forest, litter, 29.32166°S, 153.10483°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102731, PBI_OON 19361); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102690, PBI_OON 19451); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102676, PBI_OON 19456); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102661, PBI_OON 19462); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102671, PBI_OON 19475); 2 ♂, Mororo State Forest, litter, 29.31766°S, 153.23800°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York, 2 ♂ (AM KS102727, PBI_OON 19356); 1 ♂, Myrtle State Forest, litter, 29.19200°S, 153.01833°E, 1 Feb. 1998, A. York (AM KS102820, PBI_OON 20483); 1 ♂, Road to Coomba, 8.9 km SW of Menindee, 32.42433°S, 142.33866°E, 30 Nov.–19 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77538, PBI_OON 19578).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective, meaning sharp, pointed, refering to the palpal spur on the baso-median part of the cymbium.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. calcaris* from New Caledonia in having a palpal spur but can easily be separated from all other males of New South Wales by well developed palpal spur on baso-median part of cymbium (Fig. 31 I). Females have epigastric area in dorsal view a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, slightly bent at the end (Fig. 32G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20477, Figs 31A–J). Total length 1.40. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated. Eyes, ALE: 0.076; PME: 0.075; PLE: 0.067, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above, procurved from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with straight paired scutal ridges. Palpal patella, 0.291 long, 0.159 wide, connection to femur at 0.46; cymbium basally with nail-shaped prolateral apophysis, bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with long spoon-shaped medially bent tip.

Female (PBI_OON 20484, Figs: 32A–G). Total length 1.53. Eyes, ALE: 0.071; PME: 0.061; PLE: 0.054. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with small semicircular concavity and small triangular knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, slightly bent at the end Fig. 32G); nail-like process (Na) elongated, conical; globular appendix (GAp) a long, drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from New South Wales.

Opopaea addsae Baehr & Smith, sp. nov.
(Figs 33A–J, 34A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Budawang National Park, Western Distributor Road, 35.52400°S, 150.02583°E, 16 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS68573, PBI_OON 07704). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS117918, PBI_OON 23553).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, 300 m S of jnct North Head and Carls Mtn Roads, Murramarang National Park, 35.68483°S, 150.25716°E, 17 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris (AM KS66905, PBI_OON 7564); 1 ♀, 32 km NW of Batemans Bay on Highway 54, 35.55166°S, 149.98900°E, 16 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS68575, PBI_OON 7710); 1 ♀, 32 km NW of Batemans Bay on Highway 54, 35.55166°S, 149.99033°E, 16 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS64767, PBI_OON 19613); 1 ♂, Beecroft Reserve, 33.75000°S, 151.06666°E, 10 May 2002, J. Noble (AM KS79740, PBI_OON 20206); 1 ♂, same data except 3 June 2001, J. Noble (AM KS72871, PBI_OON 20370); 1 ♂, Buckenbowra State Forest, No Name Fire Trail, 35.63666°S, 149.98966°E, 15 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64759, PBI_OON 19614); 1 ♀, Budawang National Park, Western Distributor Road, 35.52400°S, 150.02583°E, 16 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS64764, PBI_OON 19619); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS119747, PBI_OON 23552); 1 ♀, Bungawalbin State Forest, 29.03500°S, 153.15183°E, Feb. 1998 A. York (AM KS74366, PBI_OON 7501); 1 ♂, Cabbage Tree Fire Trail, Buckenbowra State Forest, 35.62516°S, 150.01866°E, 15 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64757, PBI_OON 19609); 1 ♂, Coomerang Road, Dampier State Forest, 36.05950°S,

149.78416°E, 11 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64756, PBI_OON 19618); 2 ♂, Corn Trail Road, Buckenbowra State Forest, 35.55716°S, 150.00533°E, 16 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS68212, PBI_OON 7616); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS64763, PBI_OON 19611); 2 ♀, Irishman State Forest, Belbucca Road, 1.5 km from Middle Ridge Road junction, 30.54300°S, 152.66900°E, 24 Nov. 1999, M. Gray, G. Milledge, H. Smith (AM KS61538, PBI_OON 20579); 1 ♀, Jnct of Carls Mt and North Head Roads, Murramarang National Park, 35.68483°S, 150.25716°E, 17 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64766, PBI_OON 19610); 1 ♂, Kuringgai Chase National Park, nr Challenger Track, West Head, 33.58833°S, 151.27166°E, 24 Nov. 1992 (AM KS51305, PBI_OON 20538); 1 ♂, Macquarie Road, Buckenbowra State Forest, 35.63483°S, 149.88600°E, 16 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64755, PBI_OON 19617); 1 ♂, Mt Belmore State Forest, forest, litter, 29.10916°S, 152.75866°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102677, PBI_OON 19448); 1 ♂, Muogamarra Nat Res, Pacific HWY, 0.7 km SE Bird Gully Swamp, 33.55700°S, 151.18583°E, 16 Dec. 1999, M. Gray, G. Milledge, H. Smith (AM KS63322, PBI_OON 20554); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Murramarang National Park, 1.6 km along Richmond Beach Road, 35.67516°S, 150.28366°E, 17 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris (AM KS66922, PBI_OON 7560); 1 ♂, Murramarang National Park, along Richmond Beach Road from jnct, 35.67583°S, 150.27583°E, 1400 m, 17 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris (AM KS67225, PBI_OON 7531); 2 ♀, Murramarang National Park, 250 m along Road to Richmond and Oaky beaches, 34.69200°S, 150.27283°E, 17 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris (AM KS67220, PBI_OON 7530); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Murramarang National Park, North Head Road, 35.67516°S, 150.25883°E, 17 Mar. 1999, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS68574, PBI_OON 7712); 2 ♀, N side of Durras Road, 1.9 km W of Durras, 35.65350°S, 150.27033°E, 17 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS68577, PBI_OON 7696); 1 ♂, Nature Reserve, Mills Bay, Narooma, 36.20416°S, 150.12100°E, 10 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64758, PBI_OON 19612); 1 ♀, Nerrigundah Mt Road, Dampier State Forest, 36.12516°S, 149.95533°E, 10 Mar. 1999, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS68578, PBI_OON 7695); 2 ♂, No Name Fire Trail, Buckenbowra State Forest, 35.63850°S, 150.00166°E, 15 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS64760, PBI_OON 19621); 1 ♀, North Head Road, Murramarang National Park, 35.70416°S, 150.27166°E, 17 Mar. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris (AM KS66937, PBI_OON 7554); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Princes Highway, Corunna State Forest, 36.27466°S, 150.12216°E, 12 Mar. 1999, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS68216, PBI_OON 7621); 1 ♀, S of jnct Quart Pot and Ross Ridge Roads, Mogo, 35.75466°S, 150.07400°E, 8 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS64762, PBI_OON 19620); 2 ♂, 11 ♀, S side of Durras Road, 2 km W of Durras, 35.65650°S, 150.26866°E, 17 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS68217, PBI_OON 7662); 2 ♂, Sydney Catchment Authority, Darkes Forest Road-Fire Road No. 9E junction, near locked gate, 34.19150°S, 150.90600°E, 8 Dec. 1999, M. Shea (AM KS63404, PBI_OON 20562); 1 ♀, T-Ridge Road, Kioloa State Forest, 35.55466°S, 150.30716°E, 17 Mar. 1999, J. Tarnawski, S. Lassau (AM KS64765, PBI_OON 19616); 1 ♂, Woronora Dam Catchment, Fire Road No. 9, 34.19216°S, 150.90533°E, 14 Nov. 2000, G. Milledge, H. Smith (AM KS69370, PBI_OON 7608).

Etymology. This species is named for Helen Smith's sister-in-law, Margaret Smith (née Adds) for her support of conservation organisations.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. yorki* in body shape and males also have palpal bulb with prolaterally incised distal tip. Males can be distinguished by the elongated slim bulbal tip (Figs 33H, I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, slightly bent at the end (Fig. 34G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 07704, Figs 33A–J). Total length 1.63. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and palpal patella orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.085; PME: 0.073; PLE: 0.058, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region lower than diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and additional median distal ridge. Palpal patella, 0.336 long, 0.206 wide, connection to femur at 0.49; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with elongated, retrolaterally curved and prolaterally incised distal tip (Fig. 33 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23553, Figs 34A–G). Total length 1.93. Eyes, ALE: 0.084; PME: 0.072; PLE: 0.056. Epigastric area ventral view, with wide slit-like opening; epigastric fold (EF) with tiny semicircular concavity; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, slightly bent at the end (Fig. 34G); nail-like process (Na)

small knob; globular appendix (GAp) a short knob.

Distribution. This species is known from coastal New South Wales.

Opopaea bushblitz Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 35A–J, 36A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Koorawatha Nature Reserve, eucalypt forest, litter, 34.03194°S, 148.59972°E, 437 m, 15 Nov. 2010, B. Baehr (AM KS116477, PBI_OON 23527). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS116478, PBI_OON 23528).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, Bank of Merri Merri Creek, 2.5 km N of Quambone, 30.90633°S, 147.85933°E, 24 Nov.–14 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77489, PBI_OON 20166); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS77491, PBI_OON 20168); 1 ♀, ca. 40 km along Bruxner Highway from Bonshaw to Tenterfield; 150 m S of road, 29.00716°S, 151.50416°E, 22 Nov.–13 Dec. 2001, Michael G. Elliott (AM KS83451, PBI_OON 19765); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83458, PBI_OON 19769); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83448, PBI_OON 19772); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83452, PBI_OON 19773); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83439, PBI_OON 19776); 1 ♂, Carinda-Walgett Road at turnoff to 'Allawa' Station, 30.12350°S, 147.93983°E, 25 Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77499, PBI_OON 20164); 1 ♂, Castlereagh Highway, 1.7 km N of junction with Gwydir Highway, 29.89233°S, 148.15933°E, 13 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77508, PBI_OON 20161); 2 ♂, Crown Res., 8.9 km along Bukkulla-Ashford Road, 29.42650°S, 151.06966°E, 22 Nov.–13 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83445, PBI_OON 19770); 1 ♂, Gwydir Highway, 33.4 km NE of Walgett, opposite Calgary turnoff, 29.68483°S, 148.35833°E, 21 Nov.–11 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77507, PBI_OON 20169); 1 ♂, Koorawatha Nature Reserve, eucalypt forest, litter, 34.03194°S, 148.59972°E, 437m, 15 Nov. 2010, B. Baehr (AM KS116479, PBI_OON 23529); 1 ♀, Kwiambal National Park, E side of park, 150 m S of road, 29.17433°S, 151.00300°E, 22 Nov.–13 Dec. 2001, H. Dohert, M. Elliott (AM KS83456, PBI_OON 19767); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83455, PBI_OON 19775); 1 ♀, Linton Nature Reserve, 700 m W of Reserve entrance, 30.45633°S, 150.88533°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83450, PBI_OON 19771); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Linton Nature Reserve, SW corner of Reserve, 60 m E of road, 30.45750°S, 150.85766°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83438, PBI_OON 19785); 1 ♀, Severn State Forest, Atholwood Loop Road, 29.07133°S, 151.00883°E, 22 Nov.–13 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83604, PBI_OON 19127); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83442, PBI_OON 19766); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83444, PBI_OON 19774).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition in honour of the Australian Biological Resources Study's BushBlitz program which supports taxonomic work and field excursions (www.bushblitz.org.au).

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. gerstmeieri* in having a flat body, with scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter of pedicel and paired scutal ridges slightly arched, connected medially. Males can be distinguished by the short medially striated bulbal tip (Fig. 35H). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) with small semicircular concavity and tiny triangular knob (Figs 36F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19774, Figs 35A–J). Total length 1.18. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with denticles. Eyes small, ALE: 0.052; PME: 0.053; PLE: 0.046, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrows with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than ½ diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges connected at middle. Palpal patella 0.220 long, 0.117 wide, connected to femur at 0.40; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip short spatulate, medially striated, 'fenestra' wide (Figs 35H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 19769, Figs 36A–G). Total length 1.47. Eyes, ALE: 0.056; PME: 0.052; PLE: 0.045, ALE largest. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with small semicircular concavity and tiny triangular knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, bent at the end; náil-like process (Na) long conical; globular appendix (GAp) a short knob-shaped.

Distribution. This species is known only from inland New South Wales.

Opopaea gerstmeieri Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 37A–J, 38A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Girilambone Road, 5.4 km S of Monkey Bridge, Casuarina, litter, 30.89200°S, 147.05533°E, 13, Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS116464, PBI_OON 23608). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS67747, PBI_OON 07588).

Other material examined. **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales*: 1 ♂, 23.5 km N of Mulwala, 'Savernake' Station, 35.77416°S, 146.02433°E, D. Freudenberger (AM KS84560, PBI_OON 20198); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.92633°S, 146.05833°E, 16 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS67715, PBI_OON 7590); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.93500°S, 145.77516°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS68929, PBI_OON 7688); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 35.00033°S, 145.82483°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS68938, PBI_OON 7693); 1 ♂, Pooginook Wildlife Refuge, 34.85916°S, 145.70083°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS67747, PBI_OON 07588); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS67735, PBI_OON 07597); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS58264, PBI_OON 7618); 1 ♀, Pooginook Wildlife Sanctuary, 34.90383°S, 145.66833°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS67578, PBI_OON 7647); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS68955, PBI_OON 7700); 1 ♀, Pooglinook Wildlife Refuge, 34.87100°S, 145.68733°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS68980, PBI_OON 7706).

Etymology. This species is named for colleague and friend Prof. R. Gerstmeier for his love of the Australian fauna.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. bushblitz* in having a flat body but can be distinguished by strongly reduced eyes; postepigastric scutum with longitudinal concavity covering ½ of its lengths and weak longitudinal ridge; lateral apodemes ½ as long as postepigastric scutum. In males the palpal bulb has two strong basomedial setae (Fig. 37H), 'fenestra' ending in a large fold, and with a short medially bent tip (Fig. 37 I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) with well developed triangular extension and small triangular concavity (Fig. 38 F–G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23608, Figs 37A–J). Total length 1.21. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and palpal patella pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced to pale spots, ALE: 0.054; PME: 0.053; PLE: 0.037, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with barely visible radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired medially connected scutal ridges; postepigastric scutum weakly sclerotized, with longitudinal concavity covering ½ of its length and weak longitudinal ridge; lateral apodemes 1/2 as long as postepigastric scutum; concavity covered with short setae. Palpal patella 0.206 long, 0.115 wide, connection to femur at 0.43; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with two strong basomedial setae, 'fenestra' ending in large fold, tip short, medially bent.

Female (PBI_OON 07588, Figs 38A–G). Total length 1.26. Eyes, ALE: 0.050; PME: 0.045; PLE: 0.033. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with well-developed triangular extension and small triangular concavity; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) strongly bent half way; nail-like process (Na) with hood and small conical end; globular appendix (GAp) a long, triangular extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from south and central New South Wales.

Opopaea lebretoni Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 39A–J, 40A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Lower Murray-Darling Region, Boolaboolka Station, shrubs, litter, 32.66850°S, 142.90183°E, 25–29 Oct. 1999, M. Le Breton (AM KS116474, PBI_OON 20474). Allotype ♀: Lower Murray-Darling Region, Bidura Station, chenopod mallee shrubland, litter, 34.10950°S, 143.22116°E, 6–10 Mar. 2000, M. Le Breton (AM KS116473, PBI_OON 07596).

Other material examined. **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, Lower Murray-Darling Region, Bidura Station, 34.10950°S, 143.22116°E, 6–10 Mar. 2000, M. Le Breton (AM KS91758, PBI_OON 20154); 1 ♂, Tapio Station, 34.03916°S, 142.06783°E, 20–24 Mar. 2000, M. Le Breton (AM KS91667, PBI_OON 20153); 1 ♂, Willotia Station, 32.83500°S, 142.28816°E, 14–18 Feb. 2000, M. Le Breton (AM KS91560, PBI_OON 20151); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Willotia Station, 32.88566°S, 142.23500°E, 14–18 Feb. 2000, M. Le Breton (AM KS91676, PBI_OON 20152).

Etymology. This species is named for Matthew Le Breton who collected the types as well as many other Oonopidae in the Lower Murray Darling Survey from which this material came.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. martini* in having a high abdomen with scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel, but can be distinguished by the larger eyes, the presence of lateral extensions on pedicel, the scuto-pedicel region with pairs of scutal ridges (Fig. 39C). Males similarly have a strongly bulging palpal bulb with a distal patch of plumose setae, but can be distinguished by the bulbal tip with small prolateral incision (Fig. 39 I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) with well developed triangular extension and small triangular concavity (Figs 40F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20474, Figs 39A–J). Total length 1.34. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs orange, eyes with black border. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.056; PME: 0.062; PLE: 0.053, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel with paired curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.238 long, 0.138 wide, connection to femur at 0.40; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, with distal patch of plumose setae, tip medially bent, with small prolateral incision.

Female (PBI_OON 07596, Figs 40A–G). Total length 1.47. Eyes, ALE: 0.065; PME: 0.067; PLE: 0.048. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with well developed triangular extension and small triangular concavity; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small drop-shaped; globular appendix (GAp) with wide hood and long, triangular extension (Fig. 40F, G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Lower Murray-Darling Region of central New South Wales.

Opopaea linea Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 41A–J, 42A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Mt Cotton, Sandy Creek Cons Area, litter, 40 m, 27.98333°S, 153.40000°E, 1–21 Dec. 2009, R. Raven (QM S95145, PBI_OON 23459). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S88227, PBI_OON 23460).

Other material examined. **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* 1 ♀, 'Wyninebah' Station, 0.3 km past stockyards, 300 m E of Road, 30.35833°S, 147.48750°E, 25 Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77440, PBI_OON 7781); 1 ♀, 0.7 km N of turnoff to Wyndabyne Station, Warren-Quambone Road, 31.13533°S, 147.84100°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77448, PBI_OON 7785); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS77447, PBI_OON 7803); 1 ♂, 1.05 km ESE of Murrawombie Bridge, Quinine Park, 31.17016°S, 147.13466°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77433, PBI_OON 7792); 1 ♂, 150 m N of bridge over Gingham Watercourse S of Weemelah, 29.22166°S, 149.26733°E, 26 Nov.–16 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77456, PBI_OON 7791); 1 ♀, 16.3 km NE along Coonamble-Barradine Road, Nebea Station, 30.90133°S, 148.54283°E, 24 Nov.–14 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77436, PBI_OON 7795); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS77435, PBI_OON 7797); 1 ♀, 1 km along access road to Cawwell Station, 29.05850°S, 147.06716°E, 26 Nov.–16 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77462, PBI_OON 7793); 1 ♀, 2.5 km NW of Gin Gin on Road to 'Riverview' station, 31.90216°S, 148.05683°E, 22 Nov.–12 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77442, PBI_OON 7805); 1 ♀, 200 m E of Mungindi Road, 3.3 km past turnoff to Abeddar Station, 29.18666°S, 148.89066°E, 27 Nov.–17 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77441, PBI_OON 7804); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 7.5 km NW of Gin Gin,

Wambianna Station, 31.87116°S, 148.02266°E, 22 Nov.–12 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77443, PBI_OON 7782); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS87260, PBI_OON 20194); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS77444, PBI_OON 20194); 1 ♂, 9.2 km N of Carinda, Douglas Park Station, 30.40816°S, 147.74166°E, 25 Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77452, PBI_OON 7783); 1 ♂, Attunga State Forest, 30.92333°S, 150.92350°E, 16 Nov.–7 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83593, PBI_OON 7666); 1 ♀, Attunga State Forest, pass SE of Attunga State Forest, back road, 30.97216°S, 150.92466°E, 16 Nov.–7 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83600, PBI_OON 7677); 1 ♀, Attunga State Forest, S of Ardey Range, W edge of State Forest, opp. 'Tralee', 30.93333°S, 150.90316°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83598, PBI_OON 7669); 1 ♀, Attunga State Forest, SE side of State Forest, E of road up slope, 30.94016°S, 150.92483°E, 16 Nov.- 07 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83599, PBI_OON 7664); 1 ♂, Barraba-Bundarra Road, W bank of Ironbark Ck, 30.27150°S, 150.79050°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83592, PBI_OON 7667); 1 ♀, between Kootingal and Tamworth, crown res. 200 m past tip, 31.06750°S, 151.03400°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83597, PBI_OON 7665); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS83591, PBI_OON 7680); 1 ♂, Cameron Lane, 4.6 km W of Burren-Pokataroo Road jctn, 29.80950°S, 148.94166°E, 30 Nov.–20 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77457, PBI_OON 7778); 1 ♂, Carinda-Walgett Road at turnoff to 'Allawa' Station, 30.12350°S, 147.93983°E, 25, Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77451, PBI_OON 7794); 1 ♂, Castlereagh Highway, 12 km N of junction with Gwydir Highway, 29.80900°S, 148.12600°E, 13 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77459, PBI_OON 7796); 1 ♂, Castlereagh Highway, 5.75 km N of junction with Gwydir Highway, 29.87000°S, 148.13866°E, 13 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77460, PBI_OON 7784); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS77461, PBI_OON 7801); 1 ♂, Castlereagh Highway, 5 km S of entrance to Bairnkine Station, 29.81833°S, 148.12200°E, 26 Nov.–16 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77453, PBI_OON 7786); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS77454, PBI_OON 7789); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS77455, PBI_OON 7799); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.93500°S, 145.77516°E, 28 Apr. 1999, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS67611, PBI_OON 7642); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.73766°S, 145.93800°E, 15 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS68973, PBI_OON 7715); 1 ♂, Coonamble-Trembone Road, 2.4 km N of Gilgooma turnoff, 30.67216°S, 148.45033°E, 24 Nov.–14 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77449, PBI_OON 7798); 1 ♀, Crown Res., 2 km along Tintinhull Road from Danuka Road, 31.06700°S, 150.98750°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83596, PBI_OON 7673); 2 ♀, Darling River, 1.5 km S of 'Trilby' Station homestead, 30.65116°S, 144.93350°E, 1–21 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77458, PBI_OON 7777); 1 ♀, Gidginbilla Station, off Castlereagh Highway at Combogolong Bridge, 30.42266°S, 148.20300°E, 24 Nov.–14 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77450, PBI_OON 7790); 1 ♀, Girilambone Road, 5.4 km S of Monkey Bridge, 30.89200°S, 147.05533°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77434, PBI_OON 7806); 1 ♂, Green and Banders Road, 3.7 km N of Carinda-Brewarrina Road jnct, 30.38983°S, 147.48733°E, 25 Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77439, PBI_OON 7800); 1 ♀, Middle of Attunga State Forest, end of Archery Trail, 30.92583°S, 150.92000°E, 16 Nov.–7 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83601, PBI_OON 7668); 2 ♂, most northern part of Attunga State Forest, far end of back trail, south of The Horse Arm Creek, 30.91816°S, 150.92316°E, 16 Nov.- 07 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83594, PBI_OON 7663); 1 ♂, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, S boundary of Reserve, 31.11700°S, 150.61900°E, 17 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83595, PBI_OON 7686); 1 ♂, Pilliga region, 'Teranna', 30.03733°S, 148.75783°E, I. Oliver (AM KS81024, PBI_OON 20192); 1 ♂, S side of Coonamble-Barradine Road, opposite Pilliga turnoff, 30.94233°S, 148.42483°E, 24 Nov.–14 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77437, PBI_OON 7776); 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.13333°S, 141.50000°E, 25 Sept. 1997, G. Osler (AM KS85501, PBI_OON 20202); 1 ♂, Trilby Station, Darling River, 2.7 km S of homestead, 30.64133°S, 144.92083°E, 1–21 Dec. 1999, F. Christie *et al.* (AM KS77463, PBI_OON 7787); 1 ♀, Warren-Carinda Road. 7.1 km W of Mt. Foster Road. sign, 31.21866°S, 147.58333°E, 23 Nov.–13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77446, PBI_OON 7780); 1 ♂, Warren-Carinda Road. 7.1 km W of Mt. Foster road sign, 31.21866°S, 147.58333°E, 23 Nov.–13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie (AM KS77445, PBI_OON 7802); 1 ♀, Wyrrabalong National Park, 33.27450°S, 151.54000°E, 27 Nov. 1997, L. Wilkie (AM KS58496, PBI_OON 19646). *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Albinia National Park, Melaleuca woodland, litter, 24.73333°S, 148.75000°E, 226 m, 31 Oct.–17 Nov. 2010, C. Lambkin, N. Starick (QM S90650, PBI_OON 19463); 1 ♂, Lonesome National Park, eucalypt woodland, litter, 25.81666°S, 148.98333°E, 585 m, 3–23 Nov. 2010, C. Lambkin, N. Starick (QM S90640, PBI_OON 20385).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning line, referring to postepigastric scutum with elevated median line of short, plumose setae in males.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. magna* in body shape, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel and in males by having a palpal tip with prolateral incision. Males can be distinguished by the postepigastric scutum with elevated median line of short, plumose setae (Fig. 41C). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms (Fig. 42G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23459, Figs 41A–J). Total length 1.48. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae, legs and palpal patella orange brown. Carapace high-shouldered, broadly oval in dorsal view, with angular posterolateral corners, posterolateral edge with pair of pits, top smooth, sides striated, lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.071; PME: 0.084; PLE: 0.053, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Chelicerae straight, paturon with laminate groove. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.280 long, 0.160 wide, connection to femur at 0.56; bulb ventrally bulging; tip with two ventral ridges, and deep prolateral incision.

Female (PBI_OON 23460 Fig. 42A–G). Total length 1.62. Eyes, ALE: 0.074; PME: 0.070: PLE: 0.062. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) evenly bowed, with small median knob and small median concavity; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arm; nail-like process (Na) long conical; globular appendix (GAp) mushroom-shaped (Fig. 42G).

Distribution. This species is widely distributed in central New South Wales and Queensland.

Opopaea magna Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 43A–J, 44A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Styx River State Forest, 30.72400°S, 152.10533°E, Jan. 1993, I. Oliver (AM KS74678, PBI_OON 07514). Allotype ♀: Mt Boss State Forest (south plateau), 31.20000°S, 152.40000°E, no date, G.A. Webb (AM KS116471, PBI_OON 20569).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: New South Wales: 1 ♂, Mt Boss State Forest (south plateau), 31.20000°S, 152.40000°E, no date, G.A. Webb (AM KS42895, PBI_OON 20569); 1 ♂, Styx River State Forest, 30.73450°S, 152.11700°E, Jan. 1993, I. Oliver (AM KS89876, PBI_OON 20145).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective *magna* meaning large, referring to the large body size.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. linea* in body shape and scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel but can be distinguished by their much larger size and an additional wide distal ridge at scuto-pedicel region. Males similarly have a palpal tip with prolateral incision but can be distinguished by the lack of postepigastric scutum with elevated median line of short, plumose setae and a long bulbal tip with deep rounded prolateral incision (Fig. 43 I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms (Fig. 44G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 07514, Figs 43A–J). Total length 1.89. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs orange brown. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated, lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.089; PME: 0.091; PLE: 0.070, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, Chelicerae straight, paturon with laminate groove. Abdomen ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges and additional wide distal ridge. Palpal patella 0.382 long, 0.219 wide, connection to femur at 0.50, bulb narrow, slightly bulging, with dorsal patch of plumose setae, tip elongated, with medially bent, fused fold and large incision (Figs 43H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 20569, Figs 44A–G). Total length 2.02. Eyes, ALE: 0.089; PME: 0.078; PLE: 0.073. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular, with small knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bent straight arms; nail-like process

(Na) small; globular appendix (GAp) conical (Fig. 44G).

Distribution. This species is only known from north eastern New South Wales.

Opopaea margaretehoffmannae Baehr & Smith, sp. nov. (Figs 45A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***New South Wales:*** Sturt National Park, 29.10716°S, 141.96666°E, 22 Sept. 1997, A. Pik (AM KS78836, PBI_OON 20188).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***New South Wales:*** 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.13333°S, 141.50000°E, 25 Sept. 1997, M. Gillings (AM KS85488, PBI_OON 20199); 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.13333°S, 141.50000°E, 29 Sept. 1997, M. Dangerfield (AM KS85592, PBI_OON 20203); 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.27600°S, 142.15300°E, 25 Sept. 1997, M. Dangerfield (AM KS79490, PBI_OON 20208).

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Margarete Hoffmann, the mother of Barbara Baehr, for her interest in our work.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. gerstmeieri* in having a flat body and two strong prolateral setae at the base of the bulb but can be distinguished by the larger eyes and the lack of a longitudinal concavity at the ventral scute, a 'fenestra' without a long fold and a deeply incised prolateral tip (Figs 45H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20188, Figs 45A–J). Total length 1.35. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.070; PME: 0.067; PLE: 0.053, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.265 long, 0.154 wide connection to femur at 0.53; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with two strong prolateral setae at base, 'fenestra' without fold, prolateral tip deeply incised (Fig. 45H).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from north-western New South Wales.

Opopaea martini Baehr, sp. nov. (Figs 46A–J, 47A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***New South Wales:*** Lower Murray-Darling region, Boree Plains Station, 33.63916°S, 143.38933°E, 1 Oct. 1998, M. Le Breton (AM KS71226, PBI_OON 20576). Allotype ♀: Boona State Forest, 34.72050°S, 145.99316°E, 15 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS58233, PBI_OON 07628).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***New South Wales:*** 1 ♂, 23.5 km N of Mulwala, 'Savernake' Station, 35.77416°S, 146.02433°E, Nov. 2000, D. Freudenberger (AM KS84559, PBI_OON 20201); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.70250°S, 146.04200°E, 28 Apr. 1999, L. Wilkie (AM KS67265, PBI_OON 7562).

Etymology. The specific name is for Dr Martin Baehr for his love of the Australian fauna.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble none of the New South Wales species but rather resemble those of *O. robusta* from Western Australia in having PME largest, a high shouldered carapace and scuto-pedicel region high, about 1 ½ diameter of pedicel without scutal ridges. Males can be distinguished by a compact bulb which is ventrally strongly bulging, with dorsal patch of plumose setae with suddenly narrowed, medially bent tip (Fig. 46 I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular with wide median concavity Fig. 47G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20576, Figs 46A–J). Total length 2.59. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae, palpal patella and legs orange brown. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top granulated, sides weakly striated. Eyes, ALE: 0.089; PME: 0.093; PLE: 0.075, PME largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-

PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME separated by less than their radius, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum as long as wide, with weak radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV. Abdomen, pedicel tube ribbed, without dorsolateral triangular extensions, scuto-pedicel region about 1 ½ diameter of pedicel without scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.361 long, 0.215 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb compact, ventrally strongly bulging, with dorsal patch of plumose setae, suddenly narrowed, medially bent tip.

Female (PBI_OON 07628, Figs 47A–G). Total length 1.95. Eyes, ALE: 0.064; PME: 0.075; PLE: 0.064. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular with wide median concavity; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strong arms bent at the end (Fig. 47G); nail-like process (Na) big; globular appendix (GAp) divided into wide triangular hood hood and elongated extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from south-western New South Wales.

Opopaea michaeli Baehr & Smith, sp. nov.
(Figs 48A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Sturt National Park, 29.13333°S, 141.50000°E, 29 Sept. 1997, M. Gillings (AM KS85544, PBI_OON 20204).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.04116°S, 141.64116°E, 24 Sept. 1997, M. Dangerfield (AM KS85427, PBI_OON 20197); 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.20666°S, 141.02316°E, 29 Sept. 1997, I. Oliver (AM KS79340, PBI_OON 20207).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition in honour of Helen Smith's brother, Michael Smith, for protection and repatriation of household spiders in an otherwise often hostile environment.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. suelewisae* in having a flat body with scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel but can be distinguished by carapace top and sides finely reticulate and bulb with broad tip and dorsally directed prolateral fold, striated on top (Fig. 48 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20204, Figs 48A–J). Total length 1.64. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, top and sides finely reticulate; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles; pars thoracica with a horizontal row of at least 8 stronger spines. Eyes, ALE: 0.076; PME: 0.072; PLE: 0.060, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with weak radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface finely reticulate, microsculpture covering entire surface. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, ridges short, weak; postepigastric scutum weakly sclerotized, with long posteriorly directed lateral apodemes, about ½ of the abdomen long. Palpal patella 0.272 long, 0.156 wide, connection to femur at 0.62; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip with dorally directed prolateral fold striated on top (Fig. 48 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from north-western New South Wales.

Opopaea milledgei Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 49A–J, 50A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Devils Pulpit State Forest, 29.25750°S, 153.22433°E, 1 Jan. 1997, A. York (AM KS102819, PBI_OON 20478). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS116429, PBI_OON 23604).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 2 ♂, Devils Pulpit State Forest, litter, 29.25750°S, 153.22433°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102724, PBI_OON 19358); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102732, PBI_OON 19364); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102736, PBI_OON 19366); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102733, PBI_OON 19370); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102734, PBI_OON 19371); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102713, PBI_OON 19373); 1 ♂, same data except 29.27066°S, 153.17166°E (AM KS102711, PBI_OON 19375); 6 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102695, PBI_OON 19380); 1 ♂, same data

(AM KS102685, PBI_OON 19450); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102659, PBI_OON 19461); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102674, PBI_OON 19471); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102663, PBI_OON 19472); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102834, PBI_OON 20470); 1 ♀, 29.25750°S, 153.22433°E, 1 Jan. 1997, A. York (AM KS102832, PBI_OON 20473); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102835, PBI_OON 20479); 3 ♂, same data (AM KS102824, PBI_OON 20486); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS116430, PBI_OON 23605); 1 ♂, Doubleduke State Forest, litter, 29.13833°S, 153.19000°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102728, PBI_OON 19367); 1 ♀, 29.17266°S, 153.18566°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102817, PBI_OON 20472); 1 ♂, same data except 29.14150°S, 153.17150°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102827, PBI_OON 20476); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102826, PBI_OON 20488); 1 ♂, Mororo State Forest, litter, 29.31766°S, 153.23800°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102716, PBI_OON 19379); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102714, PBI_OON 19394); 2 ♀, Myrtle State Forest, litter, 29.19200°S, 153.01833°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102705, PBI_OON 19393); 3 ♀, same data (AM KS102657, PBI_OON 19469); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102669, PBI_OON 19476); 1 ♀, Severn State Forest, Atholwood Loop Road, 29.07133°S, 151.00883°E, 22 Nov.–13 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83603, PBI_OON 19128).

Etymology. This species is named for Graham Milledge the collection manager in the Arachnology Section of the Australian Museum, who has collected many goblin spiders.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. suelewisae* in having a flat body, carapace top smooth and sides striated and males with a thin medially bent palpal tip; both sexes can be distinguished by the much larger eyes and endites twice as long as wide. Males have the strong tooth-like projection at anteriorlateral part (Fig. 49F) and a longer bulbal tip (Fig. 49 I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms only bent at the end (Fig. 50G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20478, Figs 49A–J). Total length 1.29. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.055; PME: 0.063; PLE: 0.053, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above, procurved from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth, with posterior hump between coxae IV. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with strongly reduced paired curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.254 long, 0.149 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with long tip, bent medially (Fig. 49 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23604, Fig. 50A–G). Total length 1.42. Eyes, ALE: 0.064; PME: 0.055; PLE: 0.054. Epigastric area, ventral view chitinized area (Ch) a bowed ridge with small median knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) narrow, conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into small hood and broad drop-shaped extension (Fig. 50G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the north east of New South Wales.

Opopaea nitens Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 51A–J, 52A–F)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Sturt National Park, 29.08950°S, 141.86716°E, 26 Sept. 1997, M. Dangerfield (AM KS78572, PBI_OON 20190). Allotype ♀: Sturt National Park, 29.27100°S, 142.28816°E, 23 Sept. 1997, M. Henery (AM KS83046, PBI_OON 7737).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♀, Sturt National Park, 29.27600°S, 142.15316°E, 25 Sept. 1997, M. Gillings (AM KS79447, PBI_OON 7736); 1 ♂, Sturt National Park, 29.27600°S, 142.15316°E, 25 Sept. 1997, M. Henery (AM KS79401, PBI_OON 7740).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning polished, referring to the shiny surface of the body.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. simplex* in having a flat body, but can be distinguished from other species by the lack of radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, the lack of infra-coxal grooves with posterior openings at lateral margin of sternum (Fig. 51B), the medially constricted bulb with a visible seam between cymbium and bulb and femur subbasally

attached to patella (Fig. 51H, J). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) widely bowed, with small knob (Fig. 52F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20190, Figs 51A–J). Total length 1.23. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, top shiny, sides slightly reticulated; lateral margin rebordered. Eyes, ALE: 0.057; PME: 0.051; PLE: 0.038, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface shiny, with distinct marginal seam but without infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings (Fig. 51B). Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region low, less than ½ of diameter of pedicel, with median scutal ridge (Fig. 51G). Palpal femur subbasally attached to patella (Fig. 51J); patella 0.132 long, 0.092 wide, connection to femur at 0.32; with distal patch of plumose setae, bulb medially constricted with a visible seam between cymbium and bulb, with thin medially bent tip, 'fenestra' weak (Fig. 51H).

Female (PBI_OON 07737, Fig. 52A–F). Total length 1.33. Eyes, ALE: 0.050; PME: 0.054; PLE: 0.038. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely bowed, with small knob (Fig. 52F).

Distribution. This species is known only from north-western New South Wales.

Opopaea ottoi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 53A–J, 54A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* Bulls Ground State Forest, litter, 31.55000°S, 152.63333°E, 1 Oct. 1999, A. York (AM KS102552, PBI_OON 19282). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS116431, PBI_OON 23606).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, Bulls Ground State Forest, litter, 31.55000°S, 152.63333°E, 1 Feb. 2001, A. York (AM KS102602, PBI_OON 19227); 1 ♀, same data except 1 Oct. 1999 (AM KS102604, PBI_OON 19236); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102557, PBI_OON 19275); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102588, PBI_OON 19242); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102526, PBI_OON 19304); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102532, PBI_OON 19305); 1 ♂, 1 Apr. 2000 (AM KS102592, PBI_OON 19256); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102594, PBI_OON 19263); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102533, PBI_OON 19291); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS116432, PBI_OON 23607); 1 ♂, same data except 10 Feb. 1991 (AM KS43385, PBI_OON 20119); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS43390, PBI_OON 20139); 1 ♂, same data except Nov. 2000 (AM KS78242, PBI_OON 20124); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS78244, PBI_OON 20135); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78243, PBI_OON 20141); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78252, PBI_OON 20121); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78253, PBI_OON 20134); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78246, PBI_OON 20123); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78256, PBI_OON 20127); 3 ♂, same data (AM KS78257, PBI_OON 20147); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78260, PBI_OON 20131); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78261, PBI_OON 20136); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78262, PBI_OON 20132); 3 ♂, same data (AM KS78263, PBI_OON 20143); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78264, PBI_OON 20144); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78265, PBI_OON 20138); 1 ♂, Bulls Ground State Forest, 31.58333°S, 152.68333°E, Feb. 2001, A. York (AM KS78241, PBI_OON 20120); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78248, PBI_OON 20126); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS78249, PBI_OON 20130); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78247, PBI_OON 20125); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78250, PBI_OON 20129); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78254, PBI_OON 20133); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS78255, PBI_OON 20137); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS78258, PBI_OON 20128); 1 ♂, Mount Boss State Forest, Banda Road, 1.2 km E of Hastings Forest Highway, 30.16750°S, 152.40050°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M.R. Gray (AM KS42970, PBI_OON 20217).

Etymology. This species is named for Jürgen Otto for his extraorinary contributions to Australian arachnology.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. yorki* in having a high shouldered carapace and high abdomen with scuto-pedicel region about the diameter of the pedicel, both sharing a field of short setae at postepigastric scutum and in males the prolateral incision at the bulbal tip, but can be distinguished by the larger size, a more dense field of setae and in males a narrow bulbal tip (Figs 53H, I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) with triangular posteriorly open concavity and small knob (Figs 54F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19282, Figs 53A–J). Total length 1.70. Prosoma, mouthparts

and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.101; PME: 0.086; PLE: 0.079, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above, procurved from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, and additional dorsal ridge (Fig. 53G). Palpal patella 0.374 long, 0.218 wide, connection to femur at 0.48; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip elongated narrow with incised prolateral part (Fig. 53H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23606, Fig. 54A–G). Total length 1.63. Eyes, ALE: 0.082; PME: 0.072; PLE: 0.059. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with triangular posteriorly open concavity and small knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end (Fig. 54G); nail-like process (Na) bipartite conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into small globular hood and narrow drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from north-eastern New South Wales.

Opopaea plana Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 55A–J, 56A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***New South Wales:*** Girilambone Road, 5.4 km S of Monkey Bridge, 30.89200°S, 147.05533°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77530, PBI_OON 19575). Allotype ♀: East bank of Marthaguy Ck, opposite Quilbone Bore #2 track, 30.77000°S, 147.70250°E, 24 Nov.–14 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77531, PBI_OON 19577).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning flat, referring to the flat body of this species.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. simplex* in having a flat body and strongly reduced eyes but can be distinguished by the broader carapace, the reduced radial sternal furrows (Fig. 55B) and in males the short medially bent bulbal tip (Fig. 55 I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view with epigastric fold (EF) with long, narrow triangular median part (Fig. 56F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19575, Figs 55A–J). Total length 1.11. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides weakly striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, ALE: 0.037; PME: 0.026; PLE: 0.024, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME separated by less than their radius, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with narrow and weak radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth, surface smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, connected at middle; postepigastric scutum long, semicircular, with short posteriorly directed lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.204 long, 0.121 wide, connection to femur at 0.51; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with short, sharp, medially bent tip (Fig. 55 I).

Female (PBI_OON 19577, Fig. 56A–G). Total length 1.26. Eyes, ALE: 0.050; PME: 0.039; PLE: 0.038. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with narrow triangular median part; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into small hood and long narrow extension Fig. 56G).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***New South Wales:*** 1 ♂, 0.7 km N of turnoff to Wyndabyne Station, Warren-Quambone Road, 31.13533°S, 147.84100°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77533, PBI_OON 19579).

Distribution. This species is known only from central New South Wales.

Opopaea simplex Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 57A–J, 58A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Castlereagh Highway, 1.7 km N of junction with Gwydir Highway, 29.89233°S, 148.15933°E, 13 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77536, PBI_OON 19580). Allotype ♀: Linton Nature Reserve, SW corner of Reserve, 60 m E of road, 30.45750°S, 150.85766°E, 18 Nov.- 09 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83430, PBI_OON 19560).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, 5.2 km W along track opp. access road to Narran Park Station, 29.70250°S, 147.28733°E, 25 Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77537, PBI_OON 19582); 1 ♂, Beaury State Forest, Koorelah Ra., Tucker Box Road, forest, litter, 28.47233°S, 152.40183°E, 23 Mar.–9 May 1999, S. Lassau, C. Lemann (AM KS116470, PBI_OON 23609); 1 ♂, Bulls Ground State Forest, litter, 31.55000°S, 152.63333°E, 1 Oct. 1999, A. York (AM KS102556, PBI_OON 19287); 1 ♀, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.92650°S, 145.77000°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS67124, PBI_OON 7542); 1 ♂, Coleambally Irrigation Area, 34.93500°S, 145.77516°E, 14 Dec. 1998, L. Wilkie, S. Priday (AM KS68920, PBI_OON 7692); 1 ♂, Copeland State Forest, 32.01666°S, 151.81666°E, 11 Feb. 1993, R. Witchard (AM KS59742, PBI_OON 20500); 1 ♂, Crown Res., 0.9 km along road to Woolomin rubbish tip, 31.30083°S, 151.15333°E, 25 Nov. 2000–15 Nov. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith *et al.* (AM KS83436, PBI_OON 19564); 2 ♂, Crown Res., 8 km S of Woolomin, 31.35483°S, 151.14000°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83559, PBI_OON 19809); 1 ♀, Crown Res., Bundarra-Cobbadah Road, 1.5 km W of Forrest Ck X, 30.22150°S, 150.70683°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83454, PBI_OON 19783); 1 ♀, Dirrinbandi Road, 7.6 km from Collarenebri-Angledool Road jctn, 29.15866°S, 148.11716°E, 22 Nov.–12 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77535, PBI_OON 19584); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Dowe State Forest, 30.78850°S, 150.49000°E, 23 Nov. 1999–14 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83431, PBI_OON 19561); 1 ♂, junction of Mobigamy Creek and Carlton-Brewarinna Road, 31.10633°S, 147.18816°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS77529, PBI_OON 19581); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kelvin State Forest, 8 km N of Kelvin, 30.75000°S, 150.33750°E, 23 Nov. 1999–14 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83429, PBI_OON 19558); 1 ♂, Linton Nature Reserve, 300 m from reserve entrance from Warrabah, 30.45850°S, 150.88850°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83432, PBI_OON 19562); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Linton Nature Reserve, 500 m past fork in road, NW side of Reserve, 30.44266°S, 150.85966°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83428, PBI_OON 19563); 1 ♂, Linton Nature Reserve, 500 m past fork in road, NW side of Reserve, 30.44266°S, 150.85966°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83433, PBI_OON 19565); 1 ♂, Linton Nature Reserve, 700 m W of Reserve entrance, 30.45633°S, 150.88533°E, 18 Nov.–9 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83434, PBI_OON 19559); 1 ♂, Richmond Range State Forest, Goanna Creek Road, 0.4 km from junction with Sandy Creek Road, 28.61900°S, 152.70250°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M.R. Gray (AM KS37796, PBI_OON 7973); 1 ♂, Spirabo State Forest, Wattle Creek Road, 29.30633°S, 152.17483°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M.R. Gray (AM KS38196, PBI_OON 7962).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective *simplex* meaning simple, refering to the fact that this species has no special body features.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. plana* in having a flat body and strongly reduced eyes but can be distinguished by the longer carapace and in males the long medially bent bulbal tip (Fig. 57 I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) with concavity ocupying half of its width and with small inverted drop-shaped knob (Fig. 58G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19580, Figs 57A–J). Total length 1.29. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides only slightly striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, tiny, ALE: 0.044; PME: 0.036; PLE: 0.029, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, flat, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, connected at middle (Fig. 57G). Palpal patella 0.233 long, 0.129 wide, connection to femur at 0.46; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip long nail-shaped, bent medially.

Female (PBI_OON 19560, Fig. 58A–G). Total length 1.41. Eyes, ALE: 0.040; PME: 0.045; PLE: 0.039. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with concavity occupying half of its width, with small inverted-dropshaped knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into tiny hood and long inverted t-shaped extension (Fig. 58G).

Distribution. This species is widely distributed in New South Wales.

Opopaea sown Baehr, 2011
(Figs 59A–F)

Opopaea sown Baehr, 2011: 432–433, figs 6, 32–34, 50, 51, 63.

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

New material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***New South Wales:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bulls Ground State Forest, litter, 31.55000°S, 152.63333°E, 1 Oct. 1999, A. York (AM KS102607, PBI_OON 19224); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102609, PBI_OON 19237); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102590, PBI_OON 19241); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102583, PBI_OON 19244); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102575, PBI_OON 19246); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102578, PBI_OON 19251); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102598, PBI_OON 19255); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102589, PBI_OON 19258); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102595, PBI_OON 19262); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102580, PBI_OON 19271); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102561, PBI_OON 19279); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102555, PBI_OON 19286); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102555, PBI_OON 19286); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102535, PBI_OON 19290); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102534, PBI_OON 19292); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102536, PBI_OON 19294); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102521, PBI_OON 19296); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102531, PBI_OON 19299); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102520, PBI_OON 19303); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102538, PBI_OON 19307); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102519, PBI_OON 19307); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102547, PBI_OON 19309); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102537, PBI_OON 19310); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102544, PBI_OON 19311); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102544, PBI_OON 19311); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102541, PBI_OON 19316); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102529, PBI_OON 19319); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102623, PBI_OON 23539); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102532, PBI_OON 23541); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102600, PBI_OON 23546); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102616, PBI_OON 23548); 1 ♀, same data except 1 Feb. 2001 (AM KS102601, PBI_OON 19226); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102611, PBI_OON 19232); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102618, PBI_OON 19240); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102596, PBI_OON 19261); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102565, PBI_OON 19274); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102543, PBI_OON 19317); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102530, PBI_OON 19320); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102579, PBI_OON 23530); 1 ♂, same data except 1 Apr. 2000, (AM KS102615, PBI_OON 19229); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102519, PBI_OON 19306); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102614, PBI_OON 19238); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102577, PBI_OON 19245); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102572, PBI_OON 19265); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102519, PBI_OON 19308); 2 ♂, same data except 1 Mar. 1996 (AM KS102582, PBI_OON 19247); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102551, PBI_OON 19313); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102648, PBI_OON 23545); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102574, PBI_OON 19250); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102525, PBI_OON 19297); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102589, PBI_OON 19258); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102569, PBI_OON 19259); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102573, PBI_OON 19266); 1 ♂, Lumeah Road, 1.7 km from Mt Allyn Road, Chichester State Forest, 32.10533°S, 151.43400°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M. Gray, G. Cassis (AM KS38930, PBI_OON 7986); 1 ♂, Mt Boss State Forest Rimau Road, 31.19133°S, 152.35450°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M. Gray, G. Cassis (AM KS43091, PBI_OON 20209); 3 ♂, Riamukka State Forest, 31.35416°S, 151.60833°E, Jan. 1993, I. Oliver (AM KS89995, PBI_OON 20159).

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. suelewisae* in having a relatively flat body, carapace top smooth, sides striated and with thin medially bent palpal tip but can be distinguished by the broader carapace (Fig. 59A), the 'fenestra' with a broad fold and the longer and broader tip (Fig. 59F).

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. This species is known only from north-eastern New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland.

Opopaea sturt Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 60A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***New South Wales:*** Sturt National Park, 29.27600°S, 142.15316°E, 25 Sept. 1997, A. Pik (AM KS79407, PBI_OON 20189).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. bushblitz* in having a flat body, with scuto-pedicel region only ½ of diameter of pedicel and paired scutal

ridges slightly arched, connected medially but can be distinguished by the lack of a short medially striated tip (Fig. 60 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON20189, Figs 60A–J). Total length 1.53. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.075, PME: 0.060; PLE: 0.048, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth, surface smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.246 long, 0.141 wide, connection to femur 0.52; palpal bulb ventrally strongly bulging with wide 'fenestra' and short medially bent tip (Fig. 60 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from north-western New South Wales.

Opopaea suelewisae Baehr & Smith, sp. nov.
(Figs 61A–J, 62A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* E side of Bald Hill (Tamworth), 31.07150°S, 150.95600°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83565, PBI_OON 19804). Allotype ♀: 2 km from Tamworth on Tintinhull Road, 31.05566°S, 150.95083°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec.2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83554, PBI_OON 19790).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 2 ♀, 'Temi' (N of Murrurundi), Chilcotts Ck Road, 31.67466°S, 150.81666°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83580, PBI_OON 19685); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83552, PBI_OON 19798); 1 ♂, 20 km N of Burcher on Road to Manna Mtn, 33.36866°S, 147.25033°E, 25 Mar. 1996, D. Smith R. Harris (AM KS49556, PBI_OON 20549); 1 ♀, 2 km from Tamworth on Tintinhull Road, 31.05566°S, 150.95083°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83583, PBI_OON 19677); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83440, PBI_OON 19768); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83441, PBI_OON 19779); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83554, PBI_OON 19790); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS83550, PBI_OON 19800); 4 ♂, same data (AM KS83557, PBI_OON 19802); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83548, PBI_OON 19805); 7.5 km NW of Gin Gin, Wambianna Station, 31.87116°S, 148.02266°E, 22 Nov.–12 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.*, 1 ♂ (AM KS77582, PBI_OON 19066); 1 ♀, Crown Res., 8 km S of Woolomin, 31.35483°S, 151.14000°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83581, PBI_OON 19679); 1 ♂, Doubleduke State Forest, 2 km WSW of jnctn of Pacific Highway and Glencoe Road, 29.20816°S, 153.24083°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M. Gray, G. Cassis (AM KS42156, PBI_OON 20215); 1 ♂, Dowe State Forest, 30.78850°S, 150.49000°E, 23 Nov. 1999–14 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83567, PBI_OON 19797); 2 ♂, E side of Bald Hill (Tamworth), 31.07150°S, 150.95600°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS119748, PBI_OON 23551); 1 ♂, Middle of Attunga State Forest, end of Archery Trail, 30.92583°S, 150.92000°E, 16 Nov.–7 Dec. 2001, G. Carter (AM KS83446, PBI_OON 19780); 1 ♂, Mororo State Forest, litter, 29.31766°S, 153.23800°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102691, PBI_OON 19399); 1 ♂, Mountain Trail, 0.8 km S of jnctn with Kunungra Road, 32.13866°S, 151.75050°E, 4 Feb.–9 Apr. 1993, M. Gray, G. Cassis (AM KS40572, PBI_OON 7959); 1 ♀, Mt Kaputar National Park, 250 m S of track to car park at Waa Gorge, 30.05983°S, 150.08816°E, 21 Nov.–12 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, H. Smith (AM KS83453, PBI_OON 19777); 1 ♀, Mt Kaputar National Park, Bullawa Ck Tk, 1.1 km past Foggy Dell turnoff, 30.23583°S, 150.08716°E, 20 Nov.–11 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83573, PBI_OON 19686); 1 ♂, Nana Creek State Forest, 5 km ENE of Lowanna, 30.19183°S, 152.94216°E, 10–23 Nov. 1999, M. Gray, G. Milledge, H. Smith (AM KS63397, PBI_OON 20559); 2 ♀, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, in valley in line with most northerly peak to the west, 31.08766°S, 150.60583°E, 16 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83574, PBI_OON 19678); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83569, PBI_OON 19795); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83555, PBI_OON 19796); 1 ♀, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, up tributary on W range; ridge on footslopes of NE side of Figtree Mt, 31.10183°S, 150.60700°E, 17 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie (AM KS83577, PBI_OON 19684); 1 ♀, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, 31.10633°S, 150.61850°E, 17 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83582, PBI_OON 19674); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83570, PBI_OON 19789); 1 ♀, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, 400 m W of Oaky Ck Road, 31.10916°S, 150.60966°E, 17 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83572, PBI_OON 19673); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83578, PBI_OON 19682); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83568, PBI_OON 19794); 1 ♂, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, at base of E side of Melville Range, 31.10516°S, 150.62000°E, 17 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83566, PBI_OON 19792); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS83564, PBI_OON 19793); 2

♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83549, PBI_OON 19801); 3 ♂, same data (AM KS83556, PBI_OON 19803); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS83560, PBI_OON 19810); 1 ♀, Oaky Creek Nature Reserve, W bank of Oaky Creek, 30.20100°S, 150.63583°E, 16 Nov.–8 Dec. 2001, L. Wilkie, H. Smith (AM KS83584, PBI_OON 19681); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS83551, PBI_OON 19799); 1 ♂, Pilliga region, 'Baraba', 30.10900°S, 148.78733°E, 1 Feb. 2001, I. Oliver (AM KS81026, PBI_OON 20191); 1 ♀, Pilliga region, 'Valmyma', 30.48500°S, 148.81800°E, Febr. 2001, I. Oliver (AM KS81025, PBI_OON 20205); 1 ♀, Sturt National Park, 29.10783°S, 141.60483°E, 26 Sept. 1997, M. Streulens (AM KS83162, PBI_OON 7735); 1 ♀, Sturt National Park, 29.01983°S, 141.17633°E, 28 Sept. 1997, M. Gillings (AM KS83773, PBI_OON 7738); 1 ♀, Sturt National Park, 29.10783°S, 141.60483°E, 26 Sept. 1997, M. Streulens (AM KS83160, PBI_OON 7739); 1 ♀, Sturt National Park, 29.27600°S, 142.15316°E, 25 Sept. 1997, A. Holmes (AM KS79470, PBI_OON 7741); 1 ♀, Tamworth, W side of Bald Hill behind radio tower, 31.07216°S, 150.95400°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83576, PBI_OON 19680); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS83558, PBI_OON 19788); 1 ♀, W of Flagstaff Mtn (Tamworth), 31.08566°S, 150.97166°E, 15 Nov.–6 Dec. 2001, H. Doherty, M. Elliott (AM KS83571, PBI_OON 19787); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS83553, PBI_OON 19791); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS83562, PBI_OON 19806).

Etymology. The specific name is in honour of Sue Lewis, for her contribution to educating children about spiders.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. milledgei* in having a flat body, carapace top smooth, sides striated and with thin medially bent palpal tip but can be distinguished by the much smaller eyes, endites 1 ½ times as long as wide with strong tooth-like projection at anteriormedian part and the slightly shorter tip (Fig. 61F). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bent arms (Fig. 62G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19804, Figs 61A–J). Total length 1.32. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes small, ALE: 0.044; PME: 0.044; PLE: 0.040, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, slightly bulging between coxae IV, setae orientated in circle. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges. Palpal patella 0.239 long, 0.143 wide, connected to femur at 0.47; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with thin, spatulate medially bent tip (Fig. 61 I).

Female (PBI_OON 19790, Figs 62A–G). Total length 1.48. Eyes, ALE: 0.049; PME: 0.038; PLE: 0.034. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular, with small knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bent arms; nail-like process (Na) narrow conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into tiny hood and triangular extension (Fig. 62G).

Distribution. This species is widely distributed in New South Wales.

Opopaea sylvestrella Baehr & Smith, sp. nov.
(Figs 63A–J, 64A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Lord Howe Island, Malabar Hill walking track, 31.50850°S, 159.05450°E, 10 Aug. 2001, I. Hutton (AM KS88937, PBI_OON 20285). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS88937, PBI_OON 23550).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales: Lord Howe Island:* 1 ♀, Erskine Valley, 31.58000°S, 159.07666°E, 175 m, 12 July 1979, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS10518, PBI_OON 20529); 1 ♀, "Seabreeze", 31.55116°S, 159.07200°E, 12 Feb. 1979, T.J. Kingston (AM KS88934, PBI_OON 20277); 1 ♂, base of Round Face (Mt.Lidgbird), Far Flats, 31.56816°S, 159.07250°E, 4–14 Dec. 2000 (AM KS76129, PBI_OON 20450); 1 ♂, beach at Old Gulch on W footslopes, 31.50883°S, 159.03933°E, 20 Nov. 2000 (AM KS75762, PBI_OON 20114); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS75888, PBI_OON 20451); 1 ♂, below Intermediate Hill, Boat Harbour trail, 31.54316°S, 159.08733°E, 12 Dec. 2000 (AM KS79114, PBI_OON 20100); 1 ♂, Boat Harbour Trail, 100 m S of Rocky Run Ck, 31.55333°S, 159.08816°E, 12 Dec. 2000, G.A. Cassis (AM KS79124, PBI_OON 20444); 1 ♀, coast trail to Boat Harbour, 750 m from start, 31.54183°S, 159.08500°E, 3–13 Dec. 2000 (AM KS76093, PBI_OON 20106); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS76098, PBI_OON 20117); 1 ♀, E end of Boat Harbour Beach, 31.55616°S, 159.09216°E, 26 Nov.–2 Dec. 2000 (AM KS76109, PBI_

OON 20103); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS75814, PBI_OON 20111); 1 ♂, E slope of Malabar Ridge, above Neds Beach, 31.51716°S, 159.05633°E, 25 Nov.–2 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75921, PBI_OON 20113); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS75920, PBI_OON 20458); 1 ♀, E slope of Phillip Point (North Head), 31.52000°S, 159.03816°E, 1 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75776, PBI_OON 20115); 1 ♀, Get Up Place, trail to Mt Gower, 31.57466°S, 159.07533°E, 2 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75843, PBI_OON 20442); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS76206, PBI_OON 20448); 1 ♂, Intermediate Hill Tk, Rocky Run crossing, 31.55366°S, 159.08566°E, 18 May 2002, I. Hutton (AM KS88935, PBI_OON 20281); 1 ♂, same data except 24 Jan. 1979, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS102508, PBI_OON 20523); 1 ♀, Malabar Hill walking track, half way to summit, 31.51666°S, 159.05683°E, 10 Aug. 2001, I. Hutton (AM KS88927, PBI_OON 20280); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS88938, PBI_OON 20273); 1 ♀, Malabar Hill, on path to Kim's Lookout, 31.50900°S, 159.05366°E, 24 Nov. 2000 (AM KS79115, PBI_OON 20099); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS75870, PBI_OON 20101); 1 ♀, Mt Gower summit, 31.58716°S, 159.06983°E, 1978, T.J. Kingston (AM KS87116, PBI_OON 20455); 1 ♂, Mt Lidgbird, 31.55866°S, 159.08633°E, 31 Jan. 1980, T.J. Kingston (AM KS88930, PBI_OON 20283); 1 ♂, N bank of Rocky Run Ck, Boat Harbour Trail, 31.55316°S, 159.08883°W, 26 Nov.–3 Dec. 2000 (AM KS79122, PBI_OON 20446); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS79121, PBI_OON 20447); 1 ♂, same data except 3–13 Dec. 2000 (AM KS76050, PBI_OON 20449); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS79120, PBI_OON 20462); 1 ♀, North Hummock, trail to Intermediate Hill, 31.54233°S, 159.07633°E, 26 Nov.–3 Dec. 2000 (AM KS79116, PBI_OON 20112); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS79117, PBI_OON 20116); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS75974, PBI_OON 20441); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS79118, PBI_OON 20443); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, NW slope of Malabar Hill, 31.51800°S, 159.05700°E, 7 Aug. 2001, I. Hutton (AM KS88928, PBI_OON 20286); 1 ♀, Old Settlement, 31.51900°S, 159.05083°E, 1979, T.J. Kingston (AM KS88932, PBI_OON 20274); 2 ♀, Old Settlement, 31.51900°S, 159.05083°E, 1979, T.J. Kingston (AM KS88931, PBI_OON 20278); 1 ♂, Peach Tree Ridge, below Intermediate Hill, 31.55016°S, 159.08416°E, 3 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75800, PBI_OON 20459); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS79119, PBI_OON 20461); 1 ♂, S end of Salmon Beach, 31.56800°S, 159.07133°E, 4–14 Dec. 2000 (AM KS76116, PBI_OON 20102); 1 ♀, Stevens Reserve, New Settlement, 31.52233°S, 159.05900°E, 30 Sept. 1978, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS87112, PBI_OON 20454); 1 ♀, same data except 25 Sept. 1978 (AM KS87113, PBI_OON 20456); 1 ♂, same data except 23 Sept. 1978 (AM KS88933, PBI_OON 20263); 1 ♂, Stevens Reserve, 31.52083°S, 159.06766°E, 8–12 Dec. 2000, H.Gibb, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS82454, PBI_OON 20445); 1 ♀, Stevens Reserve, 31.52233°S, 159.05900°E, 11 July 1979, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS102511, PBI_OON 20522); 1 ♂, 1 ♀Stevens Reserve, 31.52083°S, 159.06766°E, 13 Nov. 1979, G. Monteith (QM S79699, PBI_OON 22480); 1 ♀, Stevens Reserve, disturbance gradients, 31.52083°S, 159.06766°E, 8–15 Dec. 2000, H. Gibb, R. Harris, T. Moulds (AM KS88929, PBI_OON 20287); 1 ♀, trail through Erskine Valley, 31.57283°S, 159.07216°E, 25 Nov.–2 Dec. 2000 (AM KS76174, PBI_OON 20460); 1 ♀, trail to Boat Harbour, opp. Mutton Bird Pt, 31.54283°S, 159.08733°E, 26 Nov.–3 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75984, PBI_OON 20107); 1 ♀, trail to Mt Gower, 31.58533°S, 159.07250°E, 5–14 Dec. 2000 (AM KS79123, PBI_OON 20452); 1 ♂, Transit Hill (Nicholls), 31.53416°S, 159.07050°E, 25 Oct. 1978, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS87111, PBI_OON 20110); 1 ♂, same data except 10 Oct. 1978 (AM KS87114, PBI_OON 20453); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS87115, PBI_OON 20457); 1 ♀, W slope of Malabar Ridge, 31.50950°S, 159.05516°E, 24 Nov. 2000 (AM KS75763, PBI_OON 20109); 1 ♂, W slope of Transit Hill, 31.53416°S, 159.03733°E, 24 Nov. 1999–1 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75946, PBI_OON 20118); 1 ♀, walking trail through Erskine Valley, 31.57283°S, 159.07216°E, 2 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75832, PBI_OON 20105); 1 ♀, same data except 31.50000°S, 159.06666°E, 1 Jan. 1979, T. Kingston (AM KS102513, PBI_OON 20526); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mount Gower west side, 31.58333°S, 159.06666°E, 22 Nov. 1978, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS102517, PBI_OON 20528); 1 ♀, 100 m east of Soldiers Creek, closer to trail, 31.57583°S, 159.08483°E, 12 Dec. 2003, G. Brown (AM KS90329, PBI_OON 20270); 1 ♀, Erskine Valley, 31.58000°S, 159.06666°E, 12 July 1979, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS102505, PBI_OON 20521); 1 ♀, same data except 1 Aug. 1979 (AM KS102516, PBI_OON 20530); 1 ♀, golf course, near second tee, 31.55183°S, 159.08350°E, 28 May–7 June 2003, I. Hutton (AM KS90465, PBI_OON 20264); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS90588, PBI_OON 20265); 1 ♂, same data except 12 Dec. 2003, G. Brown (AM KS90328, PBI_OON 20267); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS90326, PBI_OON 20275); 1 ♀, next to Golf Course, walking track to 3rd tee, 31.55183°S, 159.08350°E, 3 June 2003, I. Hutton (AM KS90590, PBI_OON 20279); 1 ♂, next to Soldiers Creek, first sites reached, 31.57583°S, 159.08483°E, 8 June 2003, I. Hutton (AM KS90589, PBI_OON 20276); 1 ♂, same data except 6 Dec. 2003, G. Brown (AM KS90323, PBI_OON 20282); 1 ♂, North Hummock (trail to Intermediate Hill), 31.54233°S, 159.07466°E, 3 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75792, PBI_OON 20108); 1 ♂, on Soldiers Creek at northwest junction, 31.57583°S, 159.08483°E, 29 May–8 June 2003, I. Hutton (AM KS90464, PBI_OON 20271); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Stevens Reserve, 31.52233°S, 159.05900°E, 30 Sept. 1978, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS102506, PBI_OON 20527); 1 ♀, western edge of golf course, left side of clearing, 31.55183°S, 159.08350°E, 6 Dec. 2003, G. Brown (AM KS90327, PBI_OON 20268); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS90325, PBI_OON 20272); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS90324, PBI_OON 20284); 1 ♂, Western slope of Malabar Ridge, S of Kims Lookout trail, 31.50950°S, 159.05516°E, 24 Nov. 1999–1 Dec. 2000 (AM KS75895, PBI_OON 20104); 1 ♀, North Bay, 31.52000°S, 159.03333°E, 15 Nov. 1978, T. Kingston, B. Miller (AM KS102509, PBI_OON 20524); 1 ♂, Roach Island, 31.50000°S, 159.06666°E, Dec. 2002, G.A. Cassis (AM KS90991, PBI_OON 19140).

Etymology. This species is named in the diminutive form of the Latin *sylvestris*, in reference to the Lord Howe Island Woodhen (*Gallirallus sylvestris*). Many specimens of this *Opopaea* species were captured during surveys for the 'Woodhen project' to save this endangered bird.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. yorki* in having scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with additional median ridge, and in males, bulb slightly bulging, tip slightly curved medially, with prolateral incision, but can be recognised by carapace only slightly elevated, and elongated abdomen (Fig. 63A, E).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20285, Figs 63A–J). Total length 1.86. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes large, ALE: 0.086; PME: 0.080; PLE: 0.069, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow smooth, surface smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired nearly straight scutal ridges and additional short scutal ridge. Palpal patella 0.298 long, 0.173 wide, connection to femur 0.49; bulb strongly bulging, 'fenestra' with a lateral fold ending in short, spatulate, medially bent tip (Fig. 63 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23550, Fig. 64A–G). Total length 2.12. Eyes, ALE: 0.086; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.074. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely bowed, with tiny median knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small, conical; globular appendix (GAp) funnel-shaped (Fig. 64G).

Distribution. This species is known only from Lord Howe Island, New South Wales.

Opopaea tenuis Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 65A–J, 66A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Castlereagh Highway, 1.7 km N of junction with Gwydir Highway, 29.89233°S, 148.15933°E, 13 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77545, PBI_OON 07902). Allotype ♀: 150 m N of bridge over Gingham Watercourse S of Weemelah, 29.22166°S, 149.26733°E, 26 Nov.–16 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77540, PBI_OON 07903).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 4 ♂, 150 m N of bridge over Gingham Watercourse S of Weemelah, 29.22166°S, 149.26733°E, 26 Nov.–16 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77540, PBI_OON 7903); 1 ♂, Narran Plains Road, 3.8 km N of Narran Lake Road jnct, forest, litter, 29.68900°S, 147.33350°E, 25 Nov.–15 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77546, PBI_OON 7901); 1 ♂, Parkdale Station, S of access track to Maynes Lagoon, 28.66716°S, 150.32633°E, 29 Nov.–19 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77544, PBI_OON 7904).

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin adjective, *tenuis*, meaning thin, fine, delicate refering to the delicate body shape of this species.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. suelewisae* in having a flat body with scuto-pedicel region less than a diameter of pedicel but can be distinguished by the protruding epigastric scutum, the long posteriorly directed lateral apodemes, 2/3 as long as postepigastric scutum (Fig. 65C). Males similarly have a strongly bulging bulb but have a prolaterally incised, short medially bent bulbal tip (Fig. 65 I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms only bent at the end (Fig. 66G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 07902, Figs 65A–J). Total length 1.44. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, ALE: 0.059; PME: 0.058; PLE: 0.044, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows

between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrows with small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel with paired curved scutal ridges; epigastric scutum, protruding (Fig. 65E); postepigastric scutum with long posteriorly directed lateral apodemes, about 2/3 as long as postepigastric scutum (Fig. 65C). Palpal patella 0.180 long, 0.110 wide, connection to femur at 0.44; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, with prolaterally incised, short medially bent tip (Fig. 65 I).

Female (PBI_OON 07903, Fig. 66A–G). Total length 1.62. Eyes, ALE: 0.062; PME: 0.056; PLE: 0.058. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely bowed, with tiny knob and small median concavity; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end (Fig. 66G); nail-like process (Na) cylindrical; globular appendix (GAp) connected with chitinized area.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Northern border of New South Wales.

Opopaea ursulae Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 67A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* 0.7 km N of turnoff to Wyndabyne Station, Warren-Quambone Road, 31.13533°S, 147.84100°E, 13 Dec. 1999, L. Wilkie *et al.* (AM KS77497, PBI_OON 20184).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♂, 14.6 km along track to 'New Chum' from hwy jnctn, 'Trilby', 30.53766°S, 144.80900°E, 1–21 Dec. 1999, F. Christie, P. Flemons, M. Elliott (AM KS77503, PBI_OON 20183).

Etymology. The specific name is for Ursula Baehr the daughter of the senior author who has helped collecting and databasing Goblin Spiders.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. suelewisae* in having a flat body with scuto-pedicel region less than the diameter of the pedicel but can be distinguished by fangs with a prolateral row of rough teeth, retrolaterally serrated (Fig. 67H), and a bulbal tip with prolateral ribbed ridge (Fig. 67J).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 20184, Figs 67A–J). Total length 1.21. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.059; PME: 0.062; PIE: 0.061, PME largest, ALE oval, PME oval; posterior eye row procurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum flat, as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region ½ of diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges Fig. 67G). Palpal patella 0.232 long, 0.134 wide, connection to femur at 0.46; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, 'fenestra' with short medially bent fold, prolateral tip with narrow ribbed ridge (Figs 67I, J).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from central New South Wales.

Opopaea yorki Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 68A–J, 69A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *New South Wales:* Bulls Ground State Forest, litter, 31.55000°S, 152.63333°E, 1 Oct. 1999, A. York (AM KS102563, PBI_OON 19273). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (AM KS102548, PBI_OON 19318).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales:* 1 ♀, Beecroft Reserve, 33.75000°S, 151.06666°E, 3 June 2001, J. Noble (AM KS72869, PBI_OON 20363); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS72870, PBI_OON 20368); 1 ♀, Bulls Ground State Forest, litter, 31.55000°S, 152.63333°E, 1 Oct. 1999, A. York (AM KS102608, PBI_OON 19223); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102559, PBI_OON 19277); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102554, PBI_OON 19280); 5 ♂, 3 ♀, same data (AM KS102564, PBI_OON 19284); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102562, PBI_OON 19285); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102566, PBI_OON 19288); 3 ♀,s ame data (AM KS102558, PBI_OON 19289); 4 ♀ (AM KS102522, PBI_OON 19293); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102522, PBI_OON 19293); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102527, PBI_OON 19300); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102528, PBI_OON 19301); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102549, PBI_OON 19302); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102545, PBI_OON 19314); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102542, PBI_OON 19315); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, same data (AM KS102548, PBI_OON 19318); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102623, PBI_OON 19342); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102588, PBI_OON 23531); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102607, PBI_OON 23534); 1 ♂,

same data (AM KS102547, PBI_OON 23540); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102544, PBI_OON 23542); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102531, PBI_OON 23543); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102589, PBI_OON 23547); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, same data (AM KS102600, PBI_OON 19257); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102591, PBI_OON 19270); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102597, PBI_OON 19267); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102587, PBI_OON 19269); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102586, PBI_OON 19272); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102599, PBI_OON 19264); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102584, PBI_OON 19254); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102606, PBI_OON 19234); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102576, PBI_OON 19268); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102616, PBI_OON 19239); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102670, PBI_OON 19248); 1 Feb. 2001, 1 ♀ (AM KS102579, PBI_OON 19252); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102553, PBI_OON 19278); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102619, PBI_OON 19344); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102621, PBI_OON 19341); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102649, PBI_OON 19338); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102622, PBI_OON 19346); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102571, PBI_OON 19249); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102605, PBI_OON 19225); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102603, PBI_OON 19228); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102610, PBI_OON 19230); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102620, PBI_OON 19347); 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102613, PBI_OON 19231); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102585, PBI_OON 19243); 1 ♂, same data except 1 Mar. 1996 (AM KS102617, PBI_OON 19233); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102648, PBI_OON 19345); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102650, PBI_OON 19343); 5 ♀, same data (AM KS102523, PBI_OON 19308); 2 ♂, same data (AM KS102540, PBI_OON 19322); 4 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (AM KS102539, PBI_OON 19321); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102550, PBI_OON 19312); 2 ♀, same data except 1 Apr. 2000 (AM KS102581, PBI_OON 19253); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102519, PBI_OON 23544); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102614, PBI_OON 23533); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102546, PBI_OON 19298); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102524, PBI_OON 19295); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102592, PBI_OON 23532); 1 ♂, same data (AM KS102567, PBI_OON 19281); 1 ♀, same data (AM KS102568, PBI_OON 19283); 1 ♂, same data except 1 Feb. 1994 (AM KS102593, PBI_OON 19260); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Cabbage Tree Fire Trail, Buckenbowra State Forest, 35.62516°S, 150.01866°E, 15 Mar. 1999, R. Harris, H. Smith (AM KS68214, PBI_OON 7623); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Crowdy Bay National Park, forest, in litter, 31.81666°S, 152.73333°E, 5 May 2007, K. Edwards (QM S78021, PBI_OON 06257); 2 ♂, Myrtle State Forest, litter, 29.19200°S, 153.01833°E, 1 Feb. 1997, A. York (AM KS102831, PBI_OON 20466).

Etymology. The specific name is for Alan York who collected many specimens of this species and other goblin spiders.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. ottoi* in having a high shouldered carapace and high abdomen with scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, both share a field of short setae at postepigastric scutum and in males the prolateral incision at the bulbal tip, but *O. yorki* can be distinguished by the smaller size, the less dense field of setae and the wider bulbal tip (Fig. 68 I). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular and small posterior triangular concavity, posteriorly closed (Fig. 69F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19273, Figs 68A–J). Total length 1.49. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.087; PME;0.074; PLE: 0.066, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with paired curved scutal ridges, and additional dorsal ridge (Fig. 68G); postepigastric scutum with circular field of thin setae covering 1/3 of postepigastric scutum and short posteriorly directed lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.292 long, 0.185 wide; connection to femur at 0.51; bulb slightly bulging, tip slightly curved medially, with prolateral incision (Fig. 68H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 19318, Figs 69A–G). Total length 1.69. Eyes, ALE: 0.082; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.066. Epigastric area, ventral view epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular and small posterior triangular concavity, posteriorly closed; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) mushroom-shaped extension (Fig. 69G).

Distribution. This species is widespread along the coastal areas of New South Wales.

SPECIES FROM NORTHERN TERRITORY
Key to species

1. Males 2
— Females (unknown for *O. ephemera, O. johardingae, O. wongalara*) 7

2. Scuto-pedicel region high, about diameter of pedicel (Fig. 76G) 3
— Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 73G) 4

3. Paired scutal ridges absent, concavity between anterior and posterior spiracles (Figs 76C, G) . . . . . *O. preecei*
— Paired scutal ridges present, long concavity between lateral apodemes with wide central ridge (Figs 78G, C) . . . *O. wongalara*

4. Bulbal tip with striated and incised prolateral fold (Figs 73H, I) 5
— Bulbal tip prolateral fold absent (Figs 71H, I) 6

5. Bulbal tip narrow, prolaterally semicircular (Figs 73H, I) . . . . . *O. gilliesi*
— Bulbal tip broad, prolaterally triangular (Figs 70H, I) . . . . . *O. ephemera*

6. Paired scutal ridges absent, bulbal tip long, trunk-shaped (Figs 75H, I) . . . . *O. johardingae*
— Paired scutal ridges present, bulbal tip short, with tiny hook (Figs 71H, I) . . . . *O. fishriver*

7. Scuto-pedicel region more than ½ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 77F) . . . . . *O. preecei*
— Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel or less 8

8. Scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 74F) . . . . . *O. gilliesi*
— Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 72E) . . . . . *O. fishriver*

Opopaea ephemera Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 70A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Northern Territory:* Fish River Station, B5a, vine thicket and eucalypt among boulders, litter, 14.07388°S, 130.78583°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (MAGNT, PBI_ OON 23644).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Northern Territory:* 2 ♂, Fish River Station, F26, Heath woodland on sandstone, heathland, litter, 14.04750°S, 130.76638°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (QM S91155, PBI_OON 23645); 1 ♂, Fish River STN B5a, vine thicket and eucalypt among boulders, litter, 14.07388°S, 130.78583°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (QM S91159, PBI_OON 23647).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun, the plural neuter of *ephemeron* and *ephemeros*, Greek and New Latin for something which lasts a short period of time. The species name refers to the location, an ephemeral waterway at Fish River Station.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. gilliesi* in having a flat body, with scuto-pedicel region only ½ of diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges slightly arched and the broad prolaterally striated and incised bulbal tip but can easily be recognised by book lung covers with longitudinal ridge (Fig. 70G) and the tip with triangular striated prolateral fold (Fig. 70 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_ OON 23644, Figs 70A–J). Total length 1.20. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered, straight, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.062; PME: 0.060; PLE: 0.045, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; PME touching for less than half their length. Abdomen, book lung covers with longitudinal ridge; scuto-pedicel region 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not touching. Palpal patella 0.244 long, 0.133 wide, connection to femur at 0.48; bulb stout, ventrally strongly bulging, tip broad with triangular striated prolateral fold, 'fenestra' small.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Northern Territory.

Opopaea fishriver Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 71A–J, 72A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Northern Territory:* Fish River Station, F 26, Heath woodland on sandstone, heathland, litter, 14.04750°S, 130.76638°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (MAGNT, PBI_OON 23641). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (MAGNT, PBI_OON 23642).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Northern Territory:*** 2 ♂, Fish River Station, F 26, Heath woodland on sandstone, heathland, litter, 14.04750°S, 130.76638°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (QM S91158, PBI_OON 23642); 1 ♀, Fish River Stn S10, Lowland Monsoon Forest, monsoon rainforest, litter, 13.80000°S, 130.71666°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Raven (QM S92323, PBI_OON 23663); 1 ♀, Fish River Stn. S24a/b, riparian monsoon forest, litter, 14.03333°S, 130.75000°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (QM S92322, PBI_OON 23643); 1 ♂, same data (QM S92322, PBI_OON 23643).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. jolnardingae* in body shape, having a scuto-pedicel region only ½ of diameter of pedicel but can easily be recognised by the well developed, slightly arched, paired scutal ridges, the wide concavity with weak triangular extension between the lateral apodemes (Fig. 71C) and the narrow tip with tiny prolateral hook and distal incision (Fig. 71 l). Females by epigastric area with tiny knob in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bowed arms (Fig. 72G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_ OON 23641, Figs 71A–J). Total length 1.32. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.076, PME: 0.072, PLE: 0.069, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above; PME touching throughout most of their length. Abdomen, book lung covers with diagonal ridge; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges just touching (Fig. 71G); postepigastric scutum, between lateral apodemes concave with wide, weak triangular extension (Fig. 71C). Palpal patella 0.270 long, 0.400 wide, connection to femur at 0.53; bulb ventrally slightly bulged, tip narrow with tiny prolateral hook and distal incision, 'fenestra' small (Figs 71H, l).

Female (PBI_OON 23642, Figs 72A–G). Total length 1.50. Eyes, ALE: 0.073, PME: 0.069, PLE: 0.059. Epigastric area, ventral view chitinized area (Ch) widely bowed, with tiny knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bowed arms (Fig. 72G); nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Northern Territory.

Opopaea gilliesi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 73A–J, 74A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Northern Territory:*** Wongalara Wildlife Sanctuary, litter, 14.15277°S, 134.16111°E, (3 June 2012, M.S. Harvey (MAGNT, PBI_ OON 23658). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (MAGNT, PBI_OON 23659).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Northern Territory:*** 1 ♂, Wongalara Wildlife Sanctuary, litter, 14.15277°S, 134.16111°E, 3 June 2012, M.S. Harvey (WAM T125975, PBI_OON 23660).

Etymology. This species is name for Chris Gillies of the Earthwatch Institute Australia, recognising his field assistance during the Wonglara BushBlitz.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. ephemera* in having a flat body, with scuto-pedicel region only ½ of diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges slightly arched and broad, prolaterally striated and incised bulbal tip but can easily be recognised by book lung covers without longitudinal ridge and bulbal tip with semicircular striated prolateral fold (Fig. 73 l). Females by epigastric area with tiny knob and wide concavity between lateral apodemes (Fig. 74G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_ OON 23658, Figs 73A–J). Total length 1.10. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange. Carapace slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered, straight, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.057, PME: 0.057, PLE: 0.049, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; PME touching for less than half their length. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges arched, touching. Palpal patella 0.243 long, 0.125 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip broad with semicircular striated prolateral fold, 'fenestra' larger, distally situated.

Female (PBI_OON 23659, Figs 74A–G). Total length 1.33. Eyes, ALE: 0.058, PME: 0.053, PLE: 0.042. Epigastric area, ventral view chitinized area (Ch) widely triangular, with tiny knob and wide concavity between lateral apodemes (Fig. 74G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Northern Territory.

Opopaea johardingae Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 75A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Northern Territory:* Fish River STN B5a, savannah woodland, litter, 14.07388°S, 130.78583°E, 22 Apr. 2012–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (MAGNT, PBI_ OON 23562).

Etymology. The specific name is for Jo Harding, Bush Blitz Manager of the Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS), honoring her incredible enthusiasm for Australia's nature.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. fishriver* in body shape, having a scuto-pedicel region only ½ of diameter of pedicel but can easily be recognised by the absence of paired scutal ridges (Fig. 75G), an elongated opisthosoma with no concavity or extension, and the long and trunk-shaped bulbal tip (Fig. 75 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_ OON 23652, Figs 75A–J). Total length 1.22. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palps orange brown. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.051; PME: 0.059; PLE: 0.039, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; PME touching throughout most of their length. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent. Palpal patella 0.243 long, 0.129 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb ventrally slightly bulged, tip long and narrow trunk-shaped, 'fenestra' small, dorsally situated (Fig. 75 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Northern Territory.

Opopaea preecei Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 76A–J, 77A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Northern Territory*: Fish River Station, F 26, heath woodland on sandstone, 14.04750°S, 130.76638°E, 22 Apr. 2012–3 May 2012, R. Whyte (MAGNT, PBI_ OON 23649). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (MAGNT, PBI_OON 23650).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Northern Territory:* 1 ♂, collected with holotype (QM S92324, PBI_OON 23649); 1 ♀, Fish River Station, S10, lowland monsoon forest, litter, 13.80000°S, 130.71666°E, 22 Apr.–3 May 2012, R. Raven (QM S92327, PBI_OON 23653).

Etymology. The specific name is for Michael Preece, Director of the Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS), which supports taxonomic work in Australia.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. fishriver* in general body shape and having a wide concavity between the lateral apodemes but can easily be recognised by scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent (Fig. 76G) and in males a 'fenestra' with long fold ending in long narrow prolateral directed trunk-shaped tip. (Fig. 76 I). Females by epigastric area with well defined posterior triangular concavity (Figs 77G, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_ OON 23649, Figs 76A–J). Total length 1.31. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palps orange brown. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin undulate, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.067; PME: 0.064; PLE: 0.053, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row straight from above; PME touching for less than half their length. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent (Fig. 76G); postepigastric scutum between anterior spiracles and posterior spiracles with deep concavity. Palpal patella 0.293 long, 0.150 wide, connection to femur at 0.51; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, 'fenestra' with long fold ending in long, narrow prolaterally directed trunk-shaped tip (Fig. 76H).

Female (PBI_OON 23650, Figs 77A–H). Total length 1.45. Eyes, ALE: 0.074; PME: 0.057; PLE: 0.045. Epigastric area, ventral view, chitinized

area (Ch) widely triangular with well defined posterior triangular concavity, knob tiny; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) concave; globular appendix (GAp) a large, conical extension (Figs 77G, H).

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Northern Territory.

Opopaea wongalara Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 78A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Northern Territory:* Wongalara Wildlife Sanctuary, litter, 14.15277°S, 134.16111°E, 3 June 2012, M.S. Harvey (MAGNT, PBI_OON 23657).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. fishriver* in having a wide concavity with weak extension between the lateral apodemes and well developed, slightly arched, paired scutal ridges but can easily be recognised by the scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel and complicated bulbal tip with ventral and prolateral ridge, 'fenestra' dorsally situated with fold connecting to prolateral ridge (Fig. 78H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_ OON 23657, Figs 78A–J). Total length 1.39. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palps orange brown. Carapace broadly oval, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.073; PME: 0.074; PLE: 0.060, PME largest, ALE oval, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; PME touching for less than half their length. Abdomen, book lung covers with longitudinal ridge; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges touching at middle (Fig. 78G); postepigastric scutum between lateral apodemes and posterior margin with long concavity with wide central ridge (Fig. 78C). Palpal patella 0.302 long, 0.154 wide, connection to femur at 0.51; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip long with ventral and prolateral ridge, 'fenestra' dorsally situated with fold connecting to prolateral ridge (Fig. 78H, I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Northern Territory.

SPECIES FROM QUEENSLAND
Key to species

The eight species known from Lamington National Park (*O. antoniae, O. jonesae, O. leica, O. oliverwashi, O. rogerkitchingi, O. sown, O. speighti* and *O. yukii*) are not included in this key as there is a key available in Baehr (2011).

1. Males 2
– Females (unknown for *O. brisbanensis, O. carnarvon, O. chrisconwayi, O. mcleani, O. proserpine*) 15

2. Scuto-pedicel region high, about diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 88G) 3
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 92G) 10

3. Abdomen with paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge (as Fig. 88G) . . . 4
– Abdomen with paired scutal ridges but no median ridge (e.g. Fig. 96G). 6

4. Patella attached to femur medially, cymbium not separated by seam (Fig. 88J) . . . . . *O. douglasi*
– Patella attached to femur subbasally, cymbium separated by seam (Fig. 98I) . . 5

5. Postepigastric scutum plain (Fig. 98C) . . . . . *O. ulrichi*
– Abdomen with longitudinal ridge between apodemes (Fig. 84C) . . . . . *O. carnarvon*

6. Abdomen with conical protrusion between apodemes (Fig. 85C) . . . . . *O. carteri*
– Abdomen without protrusion between apodemes (as Fig. 96C). 7

7. Sternum with posterior ridge (Fig. 96B) . . . . . *O. stanisici*
– Sternum without posterior ridge (Fig. 94B). 8

8. Cymbium with dense field of plumose setae at the top (Fig. 94 I) . . . . . *O. mcleani*
– Cymbium evenly covered with plumose

setae (as Fig. 87J) 9

9. Bulbal tip with prolateral spine-shaped extension, 'fenestra' small (Fig. 87I, J) ..... *O. chrisconwayi*
– Bulbal tip with prolateral ridge, 'fenestra' elongated (Figs 90H, I) ..... *O. lambkinae*

10. Bulb with 2 strong prolateral spines (as Fig. 79 I) 11
– Bulb without prolateral spines (as Fig. 82H) 13

11. Sternum between furrows I-II and II-III bulging (Fig. 79B) ..... O. ameyi
– Sternum between furrows I-II and II-III not bulging (as Fig. 92B) 12

12. Bulbal tip with long prolateral incision, reaching 'fenestra' (Fig. 92H) .. *O. leichhardti*
– Bulbal tip, with short prolateral incision (Fig. 81H) ..... *O. brisbanensis*

13. Bulbal tip broad with huge prolateral fold; 'fenestra' large (Figs 95H, I) .. *O. proserpine*
– Bulbal tip without huge prolateral fold; 'fenestra' small (Figs 82H, I) 14

14. Bulbal tip long, spatulate (Figs 82H, I) .. O. broadwater
– Bulbal tip short and squat (Platnick and Dupérré, 2009: fig. 102) ..... *O. concolor*

15. 1 Scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 89E) 16
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel or less 20

16. Abdomen with paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge (as Fig. 89E) .. 17
– Abdomen with paired scutal ridges but no median ridge (as Fig. 80F) 19

17. Paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with long bent arms (Fig. 89G) ..... *O. douglasi*
– Paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms only bent at end (as Fig. 97G) 18

18. Triangular plate as wide as lateral apodemes (Fig. 99G) ..... *O. ulrichi*
– Triangular plate 1/2 as wide as lateral apodemes (Fig. 86G) ..... *O. carteri*

19. Abdomen with paired scutal ridges short (Fig. 97E) ..... *O. stanisici*
– Abdomen with paired scutal ridges long, connected at middle (Fig. 91F) . *O. lambkinae*

20. Paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with short arms, not reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 83H) *O. broadwater*
– Paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with bent arms reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 80H) 21

21. Scuto-pedicel region less than ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 80F) ..... *O. ameyi*
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 93F) 22

22. Receptaculum opening situated close to epigastric furrow (Figs 93G, H) .. *O. leichhardti*
23. Receptaculum opening situated quite far from epigastric furrow (Platnick & Dupérré, 2009: figs 91, 92, 97, 98) ..... *O. concolor*

Opopaea ameyi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 79A–J, 80A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Toomba Homestead site, 395 m, 19.96736°S, 145.57485°E, 28 Sept.–17 Dec. 2006, R. Raven, A. Amey, B. Baehr (QM S95146, PBI_OON 06021). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S81351, PBI_OON 06021).

Etymology. The specific name is for Andrew Amey who was one of the collectors of the types.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. brisbanensis* in having flat body with scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel as well as two strong prolateral spines at the base of the bulb, but can be distinguished by sternum between furrows I-II and II-III being bulging, by lacking the infra-coxal grooves and paired scutal ridges having the two spines close together, a relatively open 'fenestra' with a wide lateral fold and a ribbed prolateral bulbal tip (Fig. 79 I). Females resemble *O. broadwater* in having a flat body and the sternum between furrows I-II and II-III being bulging, but can be separated by epigastric area, dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with widely bent arms reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 80H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 06021, Figs 79 A–J). Total length 1.10. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.045; PME: 0.041; PLE: 0.037, ALE largest, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum, furrows between coxae reduced, smooth, lateral margin without infra-coxal grooves (Fig. 79B), area between furrows I-II and II-III bulging. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges reduced; postepigastric scutum with short posteriorly directed lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.220 long, 0.114 wide, connection to femur at 0.45; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with two strong prolateral basal spines close together, a relatively open 'fenestra' with a wide lateral fold and a ribbed prolateral bulbal tip (Fig. 79 I).

Female (PBI_OON 6021, Figs 80A–H). Total length 1.13. Eyes, ALE: 0.055; PME: 0.048; PLE: 0.044. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with triangular median part; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with widely bent arms reaching epigastric fold reaching EF (Fig. 80H); nail-like process (Na) triangular; globular appendix (GAp) divided into rounded hood and short drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in central Queensland.

Opopaea antoniae Baehr

Opopaea antoniae Baehr, 2011: 418, figs 1, 11–14, 16–19, 23–25, 46, 47, 63.

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. Males resemble *O. olivernashi* in colour and eye size. Females and males of *O. antoniae* can be separated from all other species of *Opopaea* known from Lamington National Park by their small, round and darker brown book lung covers. Males of *O. antoniae* and *O. olivernashi* are the only Lamington species with a retrolateral seam between the bulb and cymbium. Males of *O. antoniae* can be easily separated from *O. olivernashi* by their slimmer patella. Females of *O. antoniae* can be distinguished from all other *Opopaea* species from Lamington National Park by the broad triangular chitinized area (Ch) near the genital opening.

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. This species is known only from the southeast corner of Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales Baehr (2011).

Opopaea brisbanensis Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 81A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Gold Creek Reservoir, site 1, spotted gum open forest, litter, 27.45883°S, 152.87200°E, 1 Dec. 2003–2 Jan. 2004, Queensland Museum Party (QM S91122, PBI_OON 19047).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 2 ♂, Gold Creek Reservoir, site 1, spotted gum open forest, litter, 27.45883°S, 152.87200°E, 1 Dec. 2003–2 Jan. 2004, Queensland Museum Party (QM S54708, PBI_OON 19235).

Etymology. The specific name is an adjective taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. aneyi* in having a flat body with a scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of the pedicel as well as two strong prolateral spines at the base of the bulb, but can be distinguished by having two spines about half their length apart (Fig. 81H), a narrow 'fenestra' without a wide lateral fold and a prolateral tip with a short incision (Fig. 81 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 19235, Figs 81A–J). Total length 1.18. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange; palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners. Eyes, ALE: 0.054; PME: 0.061; PLE: 0.051, PME largest, PME oval; posterior eye

row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum furrows between coxae reduced, smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region ½ diameter of pedicel with paired scutal ridges connected at middle. Palpal patella 0.231 long, 0.124 wide, connection to femur at 0.41; bulb ventrally bulging at base, with two strong prolateral basal spines about half their length apart, narrow 'fenestra' and incised tip (Figs 81H, I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Brisbane area in south-eastern Queensland.

Opopaea broadwater Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 82A–J, 83A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Lake Broadwater via Dalby, 27.35000°S, 151.10000°E, 17 May–25 Nov. 1985, M. Bennie (QM S78194 PBI (PBI_OON 06624). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S91147, PBI_OON 23612).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 2 ♂, 6 ♀, Lake Broadwater via Dalby, 27.35000°S, 151.10000°E, 17 May–25 Nov. 1985, M. Bennie (QM S91148, PBI_OON 23613).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. ameyi* in general body shape, having a scuto-pedicel region about ½ diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges strong, and a additional median ridge. Males similarly have a medial attachment of the palpal femur but can be distinguished by the long, spatulate, medially bent tip and small 'fenestra' (Fig. 82 I). Females can be distinguished by the epigastric area in dorsal view with paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end (Fig. 83H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 06624, Figs 82A–J). Total length 1.49. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs white. Carapace with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.069; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.062, PME largest, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, furrows with rows of small pits, microsculpture only in furrows. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region ½ diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges strong, connected at middle with additional median ridge. Palpal patella 0.317 long, 0.171 wide, connection to femur at 0.58; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, completely fused to cymbium, tip long, spatulate, medially bent with small 'fenestra' (Fig. 82 I).

Female (PBI_OON 6624, Figs 83A–H). Total length 1.65. Eyes, ALE: 0.075; PME: 0.070; PLE: 0.070. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed, with tiny knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) long conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular.

Distribution. This species is known only from Lake Broadwater in southern Queensland.

Opopaea carnarvon Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 84A–I)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Carnarvon Gorge National Park, forest, litter, 25.03333°S, 148.23333°E, 5–9 Aug. 2011, B. Baehr (QM S95147, PBI_OON 23602).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. ulrichi* in having a high shouldered carapace and high abdomen with scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, both share a subbasally attached femur and a strongly bulging bulb separated from the cymbium by a seam, but can be distinguished by the longitudinal ridge covering the anterior 1/3 of postepigastric scutum (Fig. 84C).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 0002302, Figs 84A–I). Total length 1.40. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs orange brown. Carapace high shouldered, with angular

posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.072; PME: 0.067; PLE: 0.056, ALE largest, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above, procurved from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum as long as wide, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with strong paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge; postepigastric scutum with longitudinal ridge covering anterior 1/3 (Fig. 84C). Palpal patella 0.145 long, 0.098 wide, attachment to femur subbasal at 0.31; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, separated from cymbium by seam, tip long, thin, bent medially with small 'fenestra' (Figs 84 F–H).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from Carnarvon National Park in central Queensland.

Opopaea carteri Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 85A–J, 86A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Redlands, scribbly gum open forest, litter, 249 m, 27.90000°S, 153.40000°E, 19 Jan.–19 Feb. 2009, R.J. Raven (QM S86904, PBI_OON 23407). Allotype ♀: Mt Cotton, Sandy Creek Cons Area, litter, 40 m, 27.98333°S, 153.40000°E, 1–21 Dec. 2009, R. Raven (QM S88184, PBI_OON 23479).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Belmont Hills Bushlands, site 1, 27.50784°S, 153.11750°E, 2–29 Jan. 2004, Queensland Museum Party (QM S54710, PBI_OON 6900); 1 ♀, Boondall Wetlands, site 1, Melaleuca woodland, litter, 27.33683°S, 153.07120°E, 30 Jan.–1 Mar. 2004, QM Party (QM S79475, PBI_OON 20735); 1 ♂, same data (QM S79475, PBI_OON 20735); 5 ♂, Buhot Creek, Burbank, 27.58783°S, 153.16980°E, 17 Apr. 2003, C. Burwell, S. Wright, E. Volschenk (QM S62248, PBI_OON 6858); 1 ♂, Chelsea Road Bushlands Reserve, 27.47634°S, 153.18580°E, 16 Apr. 2003, C. Burwell, S. Wright (QM S62542, PBI_OON 6854); 5 ♂, 3 ♀, Gold Creek Reservoir, site 1, 27.45883°S, 152.87200°E, 1–30 Oct. 2003, QM Party (QM S54711, PBI_OON 6819); 9 ♂, 7 ♀, same data (QM S54714, PBI_OON 6852); 13 ♂, 10 ♀, same data except 1 Dec. 2003–2 Jan. 2004 (QM S91123, PBI_OON 21530); 6 ♂, 3 ♀, Karawatha Forest, site 6, 27.62217°S, 153.08730°E, 2–31 Oct. 2003, QM Party (QM S67311, PBI_OON 6820); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 17 Apr.–26 May 2003, C. Burwell, S. Wright, E. Volschenk (QM S62705, PBI_OON 6825); 5 ♂, 2 ♀, 1–29 July 2003, S. Wright, E. Volschenk (QM S62914, PBI_OON 6838); 3 ♂, 31 Mar.–29 Apr. 2004, QM Party (QM S67315, PBI_OON 6851); 1 ♂, Lota Creek, Manly West, Melaleuca woodland, litter, 5 m, 27.49527°S, 153.18555°E, 19 Mar. 2006, M. Ramírez, R. Raven, B. Baehr, C. Griswold, D. Silva (QM S87991, PBI_OON 7503); 5 ♂, N Stradbroke Island, "Gordon" (Gc), 75 m, 27.65000°S, 153.40000°E, U. Nolte (QM S40988, PBI_OON 6803).

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honor of Mr. Dan Carter of Redlands City Council.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. ulrichi* in having a high shouldered carapace and high abdomen with scuto-pedicel region about the diameter of the pedicel, in male both sharing a more subbasally attached femur and a strongly bulging bulb, separated from cymbium by a seam, but distinguished by the 2 strong prolateral basal spines (Fig. 85H) and the postepigastric scutum with conical protrusion between the anterior and posterior spiracles (Figs 85C, F). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) strongly triangular, triangle not reaching ½ of concavity (Fig. 86F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23407, Figs 85A–J). Total length 1.37. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae and legs yellow-brown. Carapace with angular posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.080; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.060, ALE largest, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with strong paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge (Fig. 85G); postepigastric scutum with conical protrusion between the anterior and posterior spiracles (Fig. 85C, F). Palpal patella attached subbasally, 0.164 long, 0.105 wide, connection to femur at 0.31; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, basally separated from cymbium, with 2 strong prolateral basal spines, tip long, thin, bent medially (Fig. 85C, F).

Female (PBI_OON 23479, Figs 86A–F). Total length 1.61. Eyes, ALE: 0.076; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.062. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) strongly triangular with posterior concavity between lateral apodemes; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) narrow conical; globular appendix (GAp) cylindrical (Fig. 86G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Brisbane area in South East Queensland.

Opopaea chrisconwayi Baehr & Smith, sp. nov.
(Figs 87A–K)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Mt Cotton, Sandy Creek Conservation Area, litter, 40 m, 27.98333°S, 153.40000°E, 1–31 Jan 2010, R. Raven (QM S88255, PBI_OON 23469).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Mt Cotton, Sandy Creek Conservation Area, litter, 40 m, 27.98333°S, 153.40000°E, 1–31 Jan 2010, R. Raven (QM S88255, PBI_OON 23470); 1 ♂, Redlands, Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, litter, 120 m, 27.98333°S, 153.35000°E, 1 Jan.–5 Feb. 2010, J. Stanisic (QM S84849, PBI_OON 23471).

Etymology. The specific name is for Chris Conway, who supplied Helen Smith with coffee and tall tales during many visits to London.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. lambkinae* in having no median scutal ridge, a medially attached femur and a prolaterally incised palpal tip, but can easily be distinguished by a spine-shaped extension, 'fenestra' small (Figs 87I, J).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23469, Figs 87A–K). Total length 1.33. Prosoma, mouthparts abdominal scutae and legs pale orange, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace broadly oval, pars cephalica slightly elevated with rounded posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.061; PME: 0.062; PLE: 0.054, PME largest, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, furrows with small pits. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, not connected at middle. Palpal patella 0.289 long, 0.155 wide, connection to femur 0.51; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with incised prolateral tip and a spine-shaped extension, 'fenestra' small (Fig. 87I, J).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Brisbane area in South East Queensland.

Opopaea douglasi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 88A–J, 89A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Redlands, scribbly gum open forest, Leaf Litter, 249m, 27.90000°S, 153.40000°E, 21 Nov.–19 Dec. 2008, R. Raven (QM S86919, PBI_OON 23422). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S86919, PBI_OON 23423).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Belmont Hills Bushlands, site 1, 27.50784°S, 153.11750°E, 28 July–1 Sept. 2003, QM Party (QM S62221, PBI_OON 6841); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, Karawatha Forest, site 6, 27.62217°S, 153.08730°E, 31 Oct.–1 Dec. 2003, QM Party (QM S67312, PBI_OON 6835); 1 ♂, Mt Cotton, Sandy Creek Conservation Area, litter, 40 m, 27.98333°S, 153.40000°E, 1 Feb.–4 Mar. 2010, R.J. Raven (QM S88255, PBI_OON 23438); 1 ♂, same data (QM S84849, PBI_OON 23452); 7 ♂, same data (QM S88214, PBI_OON 23463); 2 ♂, same data except 9 Feb. 2010, A. Nakamura (QM S88354, PBI_OON 23455); 3 ♂, 1–21 Dec. 2009, R. Raven (QM S88227, PBI_OON 23458); 2 ♂, Redlands, scribbly gum open forest, litter, 249 m, 27.90000°S, 153.40000°E, 19 Jan.–19 Feb. 2009, R.J. Raven (QM S86904, PBI_OON 23408); 4 ♂, same data (QM S79338, PBI_OON 23410); 1 ♂, same data (QM S79381, PBI_OON 23416); 3 ♂, same data (QM S86935, PBI_OON 23417); 1 ♂, same data (QM S79326, PBI_OON 23419); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 21 Nov.–19 Dec. 2008, R. Raven (QM S86919, PBI_OON 23421); 2 ♀, Redlands, Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, litter, 120 m, 27.98333°S, 153.35000°E, 1 Mar.–12 May 2010, J. Stanisic (QM S84858, PBI_OON 23464); 2 ♀, 1 Feb.–4 Mar. 2010, R. Raven (QM S88166, PBI_OON 23473); 1 ♀, same data except 10 Feb. 2010 (QM S84904, PBI_OON 23477); 2 ♀, Redlands, Victoria Point, litter, 20 m, 27.96666°S, 153.45000°E, 1–31 Dec. 2009, R. Raven (QM S84941, PBI_OON 23472); 1 ♀, same data except 1 Feb.–4 Mar. 2010, R. Raven (QM S84957, PBI_OON 23474).

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honor of the environmentalist Mr. Bob Douglas who devoted his life to nature projects in the Redlands Shire.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. chrisconwayi* in having a medially attached femur and a slightly bulging bulb which is completely fused, but can be distinguished by strong paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge and the s-shaped prolateral tip without incision (Fig. 88 I). Females can be separated from all other Queensland species by the epigastric area, in dorsal view having a paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bent arms reaching far beyond epigastric fold (Fig. 89G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23402, Figs 88A–J). Total length 1.24. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, high shouldered with angular posterolateral corners, sides strongly reticulate, lateral margin, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.074; PME: 0.065; PLE: 0.055, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Abdomen, book lung covers small; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, with strong paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge. Palpal patella 0.260 long, 0.146 wide, connection to femur 0.47; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with s-shaped prolateral tip, 'fenestra' small (Figs 88H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23403, Figs 89A–G). Total length 1.31. Eyes, ALE: 0.065; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.055, PME largest; posterior eye row recurved from above. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed, with small median knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with strongly bent arms reaching far beyond epigastric fold (Fig. 89G); nail-like process (Na) triangular; globular appendix (GAp) divided into globular hood and drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Brisbane, Redlands area in Southern Queensland.

Opopaea jonesae Baehr

Opopaea jonesae Baehr, 2011: 419, figs 2, 10, 29–31, 52, 53, 62, 63

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea jonesae* resembles *O. rogerkitchingi* in colour and in having small eyes which are equal in size. Males of *O. jonesae* and *O. rogerkitchingi* have a slim bulb and a palpal patella with a median connection to the femur (C/L=0.51). Males of *O. jonesae* can be easily separated by a longitudinal band of setae at the swollen posterior part of the sternum between coxae IV (Baehr 2011: fig. 62) and the medially bent flagellate distal tip of the bulb. Females can be distinguished from those of *O. rogerkitchingi* by the narrow, widely triangular chitinized area near the genital opening.

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. Only known from the southeast corner of Queensland.

Opopaea lambkinae Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 90A–J, 91,A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Carnarvon Station (CN3P1), rocky cliffs, litter, 690 m, 24.83694°S, 147.63194°E, 25 Nov.–14 Dec. 2010, C. Zwick (QM S92334, PBI_OON 23670. Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S92335, PBI_OON 23671).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 2 ♂, Carnarvon Station (CN3P1), litter, 690 m, 24.83694°S, 147.63194°E, 7 Nov. 2010–25 Nov. 2012, Starick, Lambkin, Zwick (QM S92336, PBI_OON 23672); 1 ♂, same data except 25 Nov.–14 Dec. 2010, C. Zwick (QM S92338, PBI_OON 23673).

Etymology. The specific name is for Dr Christine Lambkin, Curator of Entomology at Queensland Museum, who collected some of the specimens.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. chrisconwayi* in having weak paired scutal ridges, a medially attached femur and a slightly bulging bulb which is completely fused, but can be distinguished by the bulbal tip being narrow with a small prolateral incision and ventral ridge, 'fenestra' elongate (Fig. 90 I). Females can be distinguished from all other

Queensland species by the epigastric area, in dorsal view having a globular appendix (GAp) with long extension (Fig. 91H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23670, Figs 90A–J). Total length 1.42. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval, high-shouldered with 2 pairs of strong setae, with angular posterolateral corners, lateral margin rebordered with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.083; PME: 0.078; PLE: 0.066, ALE largest, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, just touching; postepigastric scutum between lateral apodemes concave with circular protrusion. Palpal patella 0.271 long, 0.142 wide, connection to femur at 0.55; cymbium with slender curved, plumose setae that have a pointed tip; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip narrow with small prolateral incision and prolateral ridge, 'fenestra' large, elongate (Fig. 90I, J).

Female (PBI_OON 23671, Figs 91A–H). Total length 1.45. Eyes, ALE: 0.077; PME: 0.085; PLE: 0.054, PME largest. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed, with tiny knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small, triangular; globular appendix (GAp) long extension (Fig. 91G, H).

Distribution. This species is known only from Carnarvon Station in central Queensland.

Opopaea leica Baehr

Opopaea leica Baehr, 2011: 422, figs 3, 26–28, 48, 49, 60, 63

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea leica* resembles *O. antoniae* and *O. olivernashi* in colour and the large size of the eyes but males of *O. leica* can be easily separated by the sternal posterior hump and hair tuft between coxae IV (Baehr 2011: fig. 60) and by the absence of a retrolateral seam separating the bulb from cymbium. Females resemble *O. olivernashi* but can be distinguished by having their globular appendix (GAp) separated into a small posterior globular and a hoodlike anterior part, with the GAp well separated from the chitinized plate (Ch).

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. Only known from the southeast corner of Queensland.

Opopaea leichhardti Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 92A–J, 93,A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Cudmore National Park, eucalypt forest, litter, 365 m, 22.89388°S, 146.35472°E, 27 Oct. 2010–2 Aug. 20011, C. Lambkin, N. Starick (QM S95133, PBI_OON 23700). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S95134, PBI_OON 23701).

Etymology. The species is named in honor of the German explorer and scientist Ludwig Leichhardt (1813-1848), who came to Australia in 1842 to study its wildlife. This is for his 200th anniversary in 2013.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. ameyi* in having flat body with scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel and males with two strong prolateral spines at the base of the bulb, but can be distinguished by having well developed paired scutal ridges at scuto-pedicel region, by having a long triangular ridge between apodemes (Fig. 92C). Females in having the sternum between furrows I-II and II-III not bulging (Fig. 93C).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23700, Figs 92A–J). Total length 1.12. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface smooth, sides striated, lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.060; PME: 0.057; PLE: 0.053, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval, PLE circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum

longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about ½ of pedicel diameter, scutal ridges connected at middle. Palpal patella 0.224 long, 0.139 wide, connection to femur at 0.37; bulb ventrally slightly bulged, with two strong prolateral basal spines, tip broad prolaterally deeply incised, connected to fenestra (Figs 92H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23701, Figs 93A–H). Total length 1.47. Eyes, ALE: 0.088; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.063. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed, with tiny knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) small, triangular; globular appendix (GAp) triangular (Fig. 93H).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Cudmore National Park in central Queensland.

Opopaea mcleani Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 94A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Bulimba Creek, Carindale, 27.50150°S, 153.10570°E, 2–29 Jan. 2004, QM Party (QM S67390, PBI_OON 06828).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Buhot Creek, Burbank, riparian forest, 27.58783°S, 153.16980°E, 12 Dec. 2003–1 Jan. 2004, QM Party (QM S65778, PBI_OON 6857).

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honor of Mr. Stacey McLean, Senior Program Officer, Parks and Environmental Planning, Brisbane City Council, who initiated the Brisbane habitat survey through which most of the specimens were collected.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. chrisconwayi* in having weak paired scutal ridges, a medially attached femur and a prolateral incision at the bulbal tip, but can be distinguished by the dense field of plumose setae at the top of the cymbium and the lack of a spine-shaped extension at the bulbal tip (Fig. 94 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 06828, Figs 94A–J). Total length 2.12. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.095; PME: 0.084; PLE: 0.077, ALE largest, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, not connected at middle. Palpal patella 0.350 long, 0.222 wide, connection to femur at 0.50; cymbium completely fused with bulb, no seam visible, with distal patch of plumose setae; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, completely fused to cymbium, tip with prolateral incision at the bulbal tip, 'fenestra' small (Fig. 94 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Brisbane area in South East Queensland.

Opopaea olivernashi Baehr

Opopaea olivernashi Baehr, 2011: 429, figs 4, 20–22, 44, 45, 61, 63

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea olivernashi* resembles *O. antoniae* in colour and eye size. Males of *O. olivernashi* and *O. antoniae* are the only Lamington species with a retrolateral seam between the bulb and cymbium. Males of *O. olivernashi* can be easily separated by their broad patella, the more subbasal connection to the femur (C/L = 0.37), the sternum with an anterior fold just behind labium, about ¾ of the length of the labium (Baehr 2011: fig. 61), and the more swollen bulb. Females can be distinguished from all other Opopaea species by the globular appendix divided into a hood and a v-shaped extension (Baehr 2011: fig. 45).

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. Only known from the southeast corner of Queensland.

Opopaea proserpine Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 95A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Proserpine, Airport Drive (site XY12), forest, bark, 32m, 20.48777°S, 148.56500°E, 6 Nov. 2007, R. Raven (QM S92329, PBI_OON 23664).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 4 ♂, Proserpine, Airport Drive (site XY12), forest, bark, 32 m, 20.48777°S, 148.56500°E, 6 Nov. 2007, R. Raven (QM S86794, PBI_OON 23665); 1 ♂, Proserpine, XY, 20.48333°S, 148.55000°E, 1 Jan. 2007, R. Raven (QM S85724, PBI_OON 23120); 1 ♂, same data (QM S85999, PBI_OON 23199).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. broadwater* in general body shape, having a scuto-pedicel region with paired scutal ridges, additional median ridge and a medial attachment of the femur but can be easily recognised by the broad tip with huge striated prolateral fold and the large more distally situated 'fenestra' (Figs 95H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23230 Figs 95A–J). Total length 1.43. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow-brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered without denticles; pars thoracica with 3 setae on each side. Eyes, ALE: 0.065, PME: 0.071, PLE: 0.056, PME largest, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, with additional median scutal ridge, paired scutal ridges weak, just touching. Palpal patella 0.280 long, 0.136 wide, connection to femur at 0.47; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip broad with huge striated prolateral fold, 'fenestra' large, situated distally.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Proserpine area of coastal Queensland.

Opopaea rogerkitchingi Baehr

Opopaea rogerkitchingi Baehr, 2011: 430, figs 5, 35–37, 54, 55, 63.

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea rogerkitchingi* resembles *O. jonesae* in colour and both species have small eyes that are equal in size. Males of *O. rogerkitchingi* and *O. jonesae* also share a slim bulb, and a palpal patella with a median connection to the femur (C/L=0.52). Males of *O. rogerkitchingi* can be easily separated by the centrally directed sternal setae between coxae IV and the distal part of bulb which has a medially bent, sharp tip (Baehr 2011: fig. 36). Females of *O. rogerkitchingi* can be distinguished from those of *O. jonesae* by the broad chitinized area near the genital opening.

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. Only known from the south-eastern corner of Queensland.

Opopaea speighti Baehr

Opopaea speighti Baehr, 2011: 433, figs 7, 41–43, 58, 59, 63.

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea speighti* resembles *O. leica* in having a completely fused bulb and cymbium, and a triangular, medially bent distal part of the bulb (Baehr 2011: fig. 42). Males of *O. speighti* can be easily separated by their flat sternum which lacks any posterior swelling between coxae IV. Females of *O. speighti* can be distinguished from those of all other *Opopaea* species by the genitalia which have a narrow, triangular, posteriorly directed extension of the chitinized area in ventral view (Baehr 2011: fig. 58) and the globular appendix divided into a widely triangular, hood-shaped anterior part and a small, globular posterior extension that is not embedded in the chitinized area (Baehr 2011: fig. 59).

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. Only known from the southeast corner of Queensland.

Opopaea stanisici Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 96A–J, 97A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Redlands, scribbly gum open forest, litter, 249 m, 27.90000°S, 153.40000°E, 19 Jan.–19 Feb. 2009, R.J. Raven (QM S86904, PBI_OON 23405). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S79357, PBI_OON 23411).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Mt Cotton, Sandy Creek Cons Area, litter, 40 m, 27.98333°S, 153.40000°E, 1 Feb.–4 Mar. 2010, R.J. Raven (QM S88213, PBI_OON 23437); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (QM S84805, PBI_OON 23439); 1 ♂, same data (QM S84893, PBI_OON 23451); 1 ♀, same data except 1–21 Dec. 2009, R. Raven (QM S88227, PBI_OON 23461); 1 ♂, Redlands, scribbly gum open forest, litter, 249 m, 27.90000°S, 153.40000°E, 19 Jan.–19 Feb. 2009, R.J. Raven (QM S86904, PBI_OON 23406); 9 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (QM S79357, PBI_OON 23412); 1 ♂, same data (QM S79353, PBI_OON 23413); 1 ♂, same data (QM S87160, PBI_OON 23414); 9 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (QM S79381, PBI_OON 23415); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, same data (QM S79326, PBI_OON 23418); 1 ♂, Redlands, Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, litter, 120 m, 27.98333°S, 153.35000°E, 8–11 Feb. 2010, C. Burwell, A. Nakamura (QM S88297, PBI_OON 23440); 2 ♂, same data except 1–31 Jan. 2010, R. Raven (QM S84992, PBI_OON 23453); 2 ♂, 1 Feb.–4 Mar. 2010, R. Raven (QM S88167, PBI_OON 23467); 1 ♀, 14 Feb. 2010, A. Nakamura (QM S88353, PBI_OON 23476).

Etymology. The specific name is for Dr John Stanisic, land snail researcher and Principal Biodiversity Scientist ('The Snail Whisperer'), BAAM (Biodiversity Assessment and Management) who conducted this survey.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. mcleani* in having weak paired scutal ridges, a medially attached femur and a prolateral incision at the bulbal tip, but can be distinguished by the sternum with posterior ridge (Fig. 96B) and the long medially bent, spatulate bulbal tip (Fig. 96 I). Females have the epigastric fold (EF) with a triangular median part and small posterior triangular concavity (Fig. 97F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23405, Figs 96A–J). Total length 1.33. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.060; PME: 0.062; PLE: 0.055, PME largest, PME circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum: longer than wide, with posterior ridge. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, not connected at middle. Palpal patella 0.296 long, 0.158 wide, connection to femur at 0.50; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, completely fused to cymbium, with long spatulate, medially bent tip, connected with 'fenestra' by a fold (Fig. 96 l).

Female (PBI_OON 23411, Figs 97A–G). Total length 1.52. Eyes, ALE: 0.063; PME: 0.053; PLE: 0.045. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with triangular median part and small posterior triangular concavity (Fig. 97F, G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Brisbane Redlands area in South East Queensland.

Opopaea ulrichi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 1, 98A–J, 99A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Queensland:* Mt Glorious, rainforest, in litter, 690 m, 27.33333°S, 152.76670°E, 15 Mar. 2008, U. Baehr (QM S92339, PBI_OON 23697). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (QM S92340, PBI_OON 23698).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* 1 ♂, Mt Glorious, rainforest, leaf litter, 690 m, 27.33333°S, 152.76670°E, 20 Sept. 1979, G. Monteith (QM S12866, PBI_OON 21541); 3 ♀, Mt Glorious, rainforest, in litter, 690 m, 27.33333°S, 152.76670°E, 15 Mar. 2008, U. Baehr (QM S84079, PBI_OON 22896); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt Tenison Woods, 620 m, 27.32333°S, 152.72170°E, 15 May 1997, G. Monteith (QM S43085, PBI_OON 6709).

Etymology. The specific name is for Ulrich Baehr, son of the senior author, who collected the types.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. carteri* in having a high shouldered carapace and high abdomen but in *O. ulrichi* the scuto-pedicel region is more than diameter of pedicel.

Males of both species have a more subbasally attached femur and a strongly bulging bulb which is separated from cymbium basally by a seam, but can be distinguished by the absence of 2 strong prolateral basal spines (Fig. 98G) and the postepigastric scutum has no conical protrusion between the anterior and posterior spiracles. In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) strongly triangular, triangle wide, reaching more than ½ of concavity (Figs 99F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23697, Figs 1, 98A–J). Total length 1.71. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs yellow-brown. Carapace broadly oval, high shouldered, with angular posterolateral corners, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered without denticles. Eyes very large, ALE: 0.094; PME: 0.085; PLE: 0.076, ALE largest, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above, procurved from front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region more than diameter of pedicel, with strong paired scutal ridges and additional median ridge, plumose setae lateral of pedicel. Palpal patella 0.202 long, 0.142 wide, connection to femur at 0.30; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with basal seam between cymbium and bulb, tip broad, prolaterally incised, with huge prolateral fold connecting 'fenestra' with large spatulate, medially bent tip (Figs 98G, H).

Female (PBI_OON 23698, Figs 99A–G). Total length 1.94. Eyes, ALE: 0.087; PME: 0.078; PLE: 0.057. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular, with triangular median part; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with short, straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) triangular; globular appendix (GAp) long, funnel-shaped (Fig. 99G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Mt Glorious area in south-eastern Queensland.

Opopaea yukii Baehr

Opopaea yukii Baehr, 2011: 434, figs 8, 9, 38–40, 56, 57, 63.

Material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Other material examined. See Baehr (2011).

Diagnosis. Males and females of *O. yukii* can be easily separated from all other *Opopaea* species from Lamington National Park by their flat bodies and long oval abdomens (Baehr 2011: figs 8, 9). The male sternum has no posterior swelling between coxae IV and the distal end of the palpal bulb is long, medially bent and scoop-shaped. Females can be distinguished from those of all other *Opopaea* species by having the chitinized area a narrow band with a small sinuous posterior extension (Baehr 2011: Fig. 56) in ventral view and the globular appendix not divided but small, globular and embedded in the chitinized area (Baehr 2011: fig. 57).

Description. *Male*: See Baehr (2011).

Female. See Baehr (2011).

Distribution. Only known from the southeast corner of Queensland.

SPECIES FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Key to species

1. Males 2
– Females (unknown for *O. mundy*, *O. stevensi*) 5
2. Scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel or more (Fig. 104G) 3
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 102G) . . . . . *O. millbrook*
3. Eyes small (Figs 104A, D), bulbal tip narrow spatulate with deep prolateral incision (Figs 104H, I) . . . . . *O. mundy*
– Eyes large (Figs 100D, 105D), bulbal tip beak-shaped, with small prolateral incision (Figs 100I, 105 I) 4
4. PME largest, bulbal tip broad, retrolateral part evenly rounded (Fig. 105 I) . . . . *O. stevensi*
– ALE largest, bulbal tip narrow, retrolateral part s-shaped (Fig. 100 I) . . . . . *O. banksi*
5. Eyes small, scuto-pedicel region about ½ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 103E) . . . *O. millbrook*

– Eyes big, scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 101F) . . *O. banksi*

Opopaea banksi (Hickman, 1950) (Figs 100A–J, 101A–H)

Gamasomorpha banksi Hickman, 1950: 13, figs 12-14.

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***South Australia*:** Reevesby Island 34.55305°S, 136.26694°E, 1 Dec. 1936, J. Clark (MVMA K110, PBI_OON 23677). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (MVMA K111, PBI_OON 23678).

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. stevensi* in having a scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not medially connected, a strongly bulging bulb, tip short medially bent, with a prolateral incision but can be distinguished by the narrow bulbal tip, with s-shaped retolateral part (Fig. 100 I). Females can be separated from *O. millbrook*, the only other known female from SA by the higher opisthosoma with scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 101F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23677, Figs 100A–J). Total length 1.44. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae orange brown and legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, top smooth, sides striated, lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.082; PME: 0.077; PLE: 0.066, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid, with longitudinal ridge; scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not medially connected. Palpal patella 0.292 long, 0.165 wide, connection to femur at 0.48; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip narrow with tiny acute beak-shaped ending and tiny prolateral incision and small 'fenestra'.

Female (PBI_OON 23678, Fig. 101A–H). Total length 1.60. Eyes, ALE: 0.076; PME: 0.057; PLE: 0.056. Female palpal tarsus thickened. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely bowed with narrow triangular extension medially; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end; nail-like process (Na) tiny conical; globular appendix (GAp) mushroom-shaped Fig. 101H).

Distribution. This species is known only from Reevesby Island in the southern part of South Australia. Although originally described in the genus *Gamasomorpha*, Brignoli (1975) correctly transferred this species to *Opopaea*.

Opopaea millbrook Baehr, sp. nov. (Figs 102A–J, 103A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***South Australia*:** Millbrook Reservoir, 34.81666°S, 138.80000°E, 22 Feb.–27 Mar. 2002, D. Hirst (SAMA NN23304, PBI_OON 22884). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (SAMA NN23306, PBI_OON 23667).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***South Australia*:** 1 ♂, Millbrook Reservoir, 34.81666°S, 138.80000°E, 22 Feb.–27 Mar. 2002, D. Hirst (SAMA NN23305, PBI_OON 23666).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. mundy* in having paired scutal ridges not medially connected, a strongly bulging bulb, tip short, medially bent and with a prolateral incision but can be distinguished by having a scuto-pedicel region about ½ diameter of pedicel, a larger incision and the tip with rectangular striated prolateral fold (Fig. 102 I).Females have the epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed with long median triangular extension (Fig. 103G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22884, Figs 102A–J). Total length 1.23. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae orange brown and legs pale orange. Carapace slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.047; PME: 0.049; PLE: 0.043, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, just touching; postepigastric scutum between lateral apodemes concave with wide,

weak triangular extension. Palpal patella 0.228 long, 0.135 wide, connection to femur at 0.48; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip broad with rectangular striated prolateral fold, 'fenestra' small (Figs 102H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23667, Figs 103A–G). Total length 1.36. Eyes, ALE: 0.051; PME: 0.035; PLE: 0.033. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed with long median triangular extension; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms; nail-like process (Na) narrow conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into small hood and long extension (Fig. 103G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Adelaide Hills of South Australia.

Opopaea mundy Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 104A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***South Australia:*** Mundy Dam, open shrubland, litter, 26.67333°S, 133.01666°E, 12–16 Aug. 1998 (SAMA NN10580, PBI_OON 22883).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. banksi* in having a scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel and a strongly bulging bulb with a prolaterally incised, short medially bent bulbal tip but can be distinguished by the narrow spatulate tip with deep prolateral incision (Fig. 104 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22883, Figs 104A–J). Total length 1.48. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners; lateral margin rebordered with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.050; PME: 0.056; PLE: 0.040, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak. Palpal patella 0.268 long, 0.148 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip narrow with prolateral incision, 'fenestra' small, retrolaterally situated, margin with kerb (Fig. 104 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in central part of South Australia.

Opopaea stevensi Baehr, sp. nov.
(Figs 105A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***South Australia:*** Hiltaba Station, Casuarina woodland, litter, 32.19444°S, 135.10388°E, 12–22 Nov. 2012, B. Baehr (SAMA NN28001, PBI_OON 23699).

Etymology. The specific name is in honor of Mark Stevens from the South Australian Museum who organised the BushBlitz trip for the South Australian Museum.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. banksi* in having a scuto-pedicel region about ¾ diameter of pedicel and a strongly bulging bulb with a prolaterally incised, short medially bent bulbal tip but can be distinguished by the narrow acute beak-shaped tip with tiny prolateral incision, with evenly rounded retrolateral part (Fig. 105 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23699, Figs 105A–J). Total length 1.42. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated, with angular posterolateral corners, surface smooth, sides finely reticulate, lateral margin undulate, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.064; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.062, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval, PLE circular; posterior eye row straight from both above and front; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges medially connected. Palpal patella 0.224 long, 0.139 wide, connection to femur at 0.37; bulb strongly bulging ventrally, with narrow acute beak-shaped tip with tiny prolateral incision, 'fenestra' small, retrolateral part of tip evenly rounded (Fig. 105 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in central South Australia.

SPECIES FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Key to species

1. Males (unknown for *O. plineus*) 2
– Females (unknown for *O. aculeata, O.billroth, O. callani, O. cowra, O. durrauti, O. ectognophus, O. exoculata, O. flava, O. fragilis, O. gracilis, O. juliannae, O. subtilis, O. whim*) 30

2. Scuto-pedicel region high, about 1 ½ diameter of pedicel (Fig. 140G). *O. robusta*
– Scuto-pedicel region lower 3

3. Scuto-pedicel region about 1 1/3 of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 142G)..... 4
– Scuto-pedicel region lower 6

4. Paired scutal ridges strong, medially connected (as Fig. 109G)..... 5
– Paired scutal ridges medially not connected (Fig. 142G) ..... *O. rugosa*

5. Palp with narrow prolaterally incised tip (Fig. 107 I)..... *O. aurantiaca*
– Palp with broad rectangular deeply incised tip (Figs 109H, I) ..... *O. billroth*

6. Scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 116G) 7
– Scuto-pedicel region ¾ of diameter or lower (as Fig. 111F)..... 16

7. Palpal cymbium basally separated by seam (as Figs 116H, J)..... 8
– Palpal cymbium completely fused (as Fig. 134H)..... 9

8. Palpal patella connection to femur at 0.36 (Fig. 116J) ..... *O. framenaui*
– Palpal patella connection to femur at 0.52 (Fig. 126J) ..... *O. maraugaroo*

9. Paired scutal ridges weak, not connected (as Fig. 121G)..... 10
– Paired scutal ridges strong, connected by arc (as Fig. 134G)..... 11

10. Bulb elongated, tip with semicircular ridge (Fig. 121H) ..... *O. harrusi*
– Bulb compact, tip with s-shaped ridge (Fig. 132H)..... *O. pallida*

11. Concavity between lateral apodemes (as Fig. 134G) 12
– Long elevated ridge or triangle between lateral apodemes (Fig. 125C, 130C).... 14

12. Palpal tip with wide incision (Fig. 134 I) ..... *O. pannawonica*
– Palpal tip with slit-like incision (as Fig. 136 I) 13

13. Eyes small, palpal patella connection to femur 0.53 (Fig. 136J) ..... *O. pilbara*
– Eyes large, palpal patella connection to femur 0.61 (Fig. 147J) ..... *O. wheelarra*

14. With long elevated ridge between lateral apodemes (Fig. 125C) ..... *O. juliannae*
– With elevated triangle between lateral apodemes (as Fig. 130C)..... 15

15. Abdomen broadly oval, wider triangle (Fig. 130C)..... *O. nadineae*
– Abdomen elongated, narrow, well defined triangle (Fig. 145C) ..... *O. triangularis*

16. Scuto-pedicel region about ¾ of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 110G)..... 17
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 112G)..... 22

17. Concavity between apodemes (Fig. 110C), carapace sides striated, top smooth 18
– Without concavity, carapace finely reticulated (as Figs 111D, E)..... 19

18. Tip narrow, retrolaterally bulging at height of 'fenestra' (Fig. 110 I)..... *O callani*
– Tip shorter not retrolaterally bulging (Fig. 138 I) ..... *O. rixi*

19. Bulb with long strong medially directed prolateral extension (Fig. 111H) ..*O. cowra*
– Bulb extension small or absent (Figs 123I, 128I, 149 I)..... 20

20. Bulb with triangular extension close to

palpal tip (Fig. 123 I) ..... *O. johannae*

– Bulb without triangular extension close to palpal tip (Figs 128I, 149 I) 21

21. With prolateral fold at the middle of the bulb (Fig. 128 I) ..... *O. millstream*

– Without prolateral fold at the middle of the bulb (Fig. 149 I) ..... *O. whim*

22. Distance between coxae equal (as Fig. 119B) 23

– Coxae distance II/III greater than coxae I/II, III/IV (as Fig. 115B) 24

23. Bulbal tip pointed, ventrally incised (Fig. 112H) ..... *O. durranti*

– Bulbal tip spatulate, ventrally not incised (Fig. 119H) ..... *O. gracillima*

24. Bulb with 2 strong prolateral spines (as Fig. 118H) 25

– Bulb without 2 strong prolateral spines (as Fig. 114H) 26

25. Bulbal tip narrow connected with narrow 'fenestra' by fold (Figs 106H, I) . *O. aculeata*

– Bulbal tip short, 'fenestra' not connected by fold (Figs 118H, I) ..... *O. gracilis*

26. Eyes normal size (as Figs 114A, D) 27

– Eyes strongly reduced or absent (as Figs 113A, 144A) 28

27. Postepigastric scutum with a longitudinal ridge, bulbal tip, prolateral excavation absent (Figs 114C, I) ..... *O. flava*

– Ridge absent, bulbal tip with deep prolateral excavation (Figs 115C, I) ..... *O. fragilis*

28. Eyes strongly reduced (Fig. 144A) . . *O. subtilis*

– Eyes absent (as Fig. 113A) 30

29. Scutae covering ¾ of the abdomen (Harvey & Edward, 2007: fig. 2) .... *O. ectognophus*

– Scutae covering whole abdomen (Fig. 113C) ..... *O. exoculata*

30. Eyes present (Fig. 141A, D) 31

– Eyes absent (Harvey & Edward, 2007: fig. 7) ..... *O. phineus*

31. Scuto-pedicel region high, about 1 ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 141E). . . *O. robusta*

– Scuto-pedicel region lower 32

32. Scuto-pedicel region about 1–1/3 of diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 108E) 33

– Scuto-pedicel region lower 34

33. Epigastric area, ventral view, with median concavity reaching lateral apodemes (Figs 108F, G) ..... *O. aurantiaca*

– Epigastric area, ventral view, with short concavity not reaching lateral apodemes (Figs 143F, G) ..... *O. rugosa*

34. Scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel (as Fig. 127F) 35

– Scuto-pedicel region ¾ of diameter or lower (as Figs 139F, 120E) 43

35. Paired scutal ridges weak not connected (as Fig. 127F) 36

– Paired scutal ridges connected by arc (as Fig. 148E) 40

36. T-shaped sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms, not reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 127H) ..... *O. marangaroo*

– T-shaped sclerite (PSc) with strongly bowed arms, reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 122G) 37

37. Epigastric fold with anterior margin straight (Fig. 122F) 38

– Epigastric fold with anterior margin bowed (Fig. 146F) 39

38. Epigynal fold with posterior margin straight with small median knob (Fig. 122F) ..... *O. harmsi*

– Epigynal fold with posterior margin widely triangular medially narrowed (Figs 117F, G) ..... *O. framenaui*

39. Species from t-shaped sclerite just reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 133G) ..... *O. pallida*

– Arms of t-shaped sclerite (PSc) reaching beyond epigastric fold (Fig. 146G) ..... *O. triangularis* ,

40. Epigynal fold with anterior margin slightly bowed, with median triangle (Fig. 135F) 41

– Epigynal fold with anterior margin straight, with small median knob (Fig. 137F) 42

41. Arms of t-shaped sclerite (PSc) arms not reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 135G) .... *O. pannawonica*
– Arms of t-shaped sclerite (PSc) arms just reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 131H) ..... *O. nadineae*

42. Epigynal fold with posterior margin with two large chitinized edges (Fig. 137G) .. *O. pilbara*
– Epigynal fold with posterior margin with two small chitinized edges (Fig. 148G) ..... *O. wheelarra*

43. Scuto-pedicel region about ¾ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 139F)..... 44
– Scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel (Fig. 120E)..... *O. gracillima*

44. Carapace sides striated top smooth (Figs 139A, E).....*O. rixi*
– Carapace finely reticulated (as Fig. 129D). 45

45. Epigynal fold posterior margin with narrow median triangle (Fig. 129F) .. *O. millstream*
– Epigynal fold posterior margin with small median knob (Fig. 124F)..... *O. johannae*

Opopaea aculeata Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 106A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 20 km WNW of Rhodes Ridge, 23.05361°S, 119.17666°E, 1 Sept. 2003–16 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82064, PBI_OON 04031).

Etymology. The specific name *aculeata* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning having a spine and refers to the prolateral palpal process of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. gracilis* in general body shape, having reduced eyes, scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent and sternum distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV, but can be distinguished by the two strong prolateral bulbal spines and the narrow tip connected with long narrow 'fenestra' through fold (Fig. 106 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04031, 106A–J). Total length 1.09. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow, legs white, palps orange brown. Carapace elongate oval, flat with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, ALE: 0.028; PME: 0.042; PLE: 0.029, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum about twice as long as wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface smooth, distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV. Abdomen cylindrical; book lung covers large, ovoid; pedicel unmodified, scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent; dorsal scutum, epigastric scutum and postepigastric scutum weakly sclerotized; postepigastric scutum long, semicircular, without posteriorly directed lateral apodemes; epigastric region with sperm pore large, circular, unmodified. Palpal patella 0.233 long, 0.115 wide, connection to femur at 0.50; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with 2 prolateral spines, tip thin, connected with long narrow 'fenestra' through fold.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in Western Australia.

Opopaea aurantiaca Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 107A–J, 108A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 12 km NE of Mile Camp, 22.70722°S, 119.70916°E, 10 Aug. 2003–21 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81866, PBI_OON 04521). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121116, PBI_OON 19437).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 4 ♀, Bonney Downs Homestead, 22.09472°S, 119.75333°E, 7 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T73369, PBI_OON 4522); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 6 km N of Cowra Line Camp, 22.30166°S, 119.01333°E, 14 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81867, PBI_OON 4528); 1 ♀, 7 km SE of Marda Pool, 21.06972°S, 116.20666°E, 25 Sept. 2003–

3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81868, PBI_OON 4532); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 58 km ESE Meentheena Outcamp, 21.32194°S, 121.00222°E, 30 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81880, PBI_OON 4442); 3 ♂, 11 ♀, 12 km NE of Mile Camp, 22.70722°S, 119.70916°E, 10 Aug. 2003–21 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121117, PBI_OON 20369); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 24 km NNE of Nullagine, 21.67722°S, 120.15527°E, 4 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81881, PBI_OON 4449); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 56 km N of Nullagine, 21.67833°S, 120.08833°E, 19 May 2004–18 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81882, PBI_OON 4450); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 56 km N of Nullagine, 21.67833°S, 120.08833°E, 2 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81883, PBI_OON 4451).

Etymology. The specific name *aurantiaca* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning orange-colored in reference to the orange color of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. billroth* in general body shape, having scuto-pedicel area higher than diameter of pedicel, with strong medially connected paired scutal ridges and plumose setae lateral of pedicel, but can be distinguished by the narrow polaterally incised palpal tip and small 'fenestra' (Fig. 107 I). Females resemble those of *O. rugosa* in having scuto-pedicel area higher than diameter of pedicel, but can easily separated by epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) with median concavity reaching lateral apodemes (Fig. 108F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04521, Figs 107A–J). Total length 1.86. Prosoma, mouthparts, abdominal scutae yellow and legs orange. Carapace broadly oval, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides finely reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.088; PME: 0.084; PLE: 0.088, ALE = PLE, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region higher than diameter of pedicel, with strong medially connected paired scutal ridges and plumose setae lateral of pedicel, paired ridges with 6–7 small teeth; epigastric scutum between sperm pore and posterior spiracles a field of deep impressions. Palpal patella 0.366 long, 0.190 wide, connection to femur at 0.58; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip narrow, prolaterally incised, with striated prolateral ridge and small 'fenestra' (Figs 107H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 19437, Figs 108A–G). Total length 2.05. Eyes, ALE: 0.082; PME: 0.089; PLE: 0.064. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely bowed, with small knob and median concavity reaching lateral apodemes; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with long continously bent arms (Fig. 108G); nail-like process (Na) short; globular appendix (GAp) ending as triangle posteriorly.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea billroth Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 109A–J

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 12 km ESE of Mt Billroth, 21.66250°S, 117.70472°E, 5 May 2004–18 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T817331, PBI_OON 04378).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, 5 km WSW of Python Pool, 21.34111°S, 117.18833°E, 8 May 2003–12 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121120, PBI_OON 48260).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. aurantiaca* in general body shape, having scuto-pedicel area larger than diameter of pedicel, with strong medially connected paired scutal ridges and plumose setae lateral of pedicel, but can be distinguished by the smaller eyes, the broad rectangular deeply incised palpal tip with two additional v-shaped folds (Figs 109H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04378, Figs 109A–J). Total length 1.87. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides granulate; lateral margin

straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.064; PME: 0.058; PLE: 0.048, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum furrows barely visible. Abdomen globular; scuto-pedicel area larger than diameter of pedicel, with strong medially connected paired scutal ridges and plumose setae lateral to pedicel. Palpal patella 0.367 long, 0.185 wide, connection to femur at 0.58, bulb ventrally slightly bulging with broad rectangular deeply incised palpal tip and two additional v-shaped folds (Figs 109H, I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea callani Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 110A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Barrow Island, 20.78666°S, 115.45472°E, 1 May 2007, S. Callan, K. Edward (WAM T89193, PBI_OON 23623).

Etymology. This species is named for Shae Callan, collector of the type specimens.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. rixi* in general body shape, having scuto-pedicel area less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not connected at middle and postepigastric scutum with concavity between lateral apodemes, but can be distinguished by the long and narrow bulbal tip, retrolaterally bulging at height of narrow 'fenestra' (Fig. 110 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23623, Figs 110A–J). Total length 1.50. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.072; PME: 0.063; PLE: 0.063, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel; paired curved scutal ridges nearly straight, not connected at middle; postepigastric scutum with weak longitudinal ridge between apodemes. Palpal patella 0.287 long, 0.148 wide, connection to femur at 0.54; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with long and narrow tip, retrolaterally bulging at height of narrow 'fenestra' (Fig. 110 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from Barrow Island in Western Australia.

Opopaea cowra Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 111A–I)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 6 km N of Cowra Line Camp, 22.30166°S, 119.01333°E, 14 Aug.–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82015, PBI_OON 04688).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. johannae* in general body shape, having a finely reticulated carapace, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges short, not connected, patella connection to femur at anterior half and the broad complex folded bulbal tip but can be distinguished by the strong medially directed prolateral extension at the middle of the bulb (Fig. 111H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04688, Figs 111A–I). Total length 1.41. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace with angular posterolateral corners, finely reticulate; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.071; PME: 0.066; PLE: 0.053, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Abdomen ovoid, rounded posteriorly; book

lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges short, not connected. Palpal patella 0.252 long, 0.144 wide, connection to femur at 0.58; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with strong medially directed prolateral extension at the middle of the bulb, tip broad with short, prolateral, ribbed fold bent distally, 'fenestra' between extension and fold (Fig. 111H).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Opopaea durranti Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 112A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 13.5 km W of Henry River crossing on Uaroo Glen Florrie Road, 22.91777°S, 115.57750°E, 1 Oct. 2003–30 Sept. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81979, PBI_OON 04649).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 5 ♂, 21 km WNW of Bonney Downs Homestead, 22.09472°S, 119.75333°E, 7 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T78350, PBI_OON 4653); 3 ♂, 13.5 km W of Henry River crossing on Uaroo Glen Florrie Road, 22.91777°S, 115.57750°E, 1 Oct. 2003–30 Sept. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121134, PBI_OON 23625).

Etymology. This species is named for Bradley Durrant, who collected and sorted much of the Pilbara Survey spiders.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. gracilliina* in having scuto-pedicel region about 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired ridges nearly straight, connected medially and palpal tip narrow with longitudinal prolateral ridge, but can be distinguished by the pointed, ventrally incised tip and the small 'fenestra' (Figs 112H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04649, Figs 112A–J). Total length 1.44. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.070; PME: 0.066; PLE: 0.052, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits. Abdomen, book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired ridges flat, connected medially. Palpal patella 0.270 long, 0.142 wide, connection to femur at 0.58; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip pointed, ventrally incised with one prolateral folded ridge, 'fenestra' small (Figs 112H, I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea ectognophus Harvey & Edward

Opopaea ectognophus Harvey and Edward, 2007: 10–12, figs 1–5.

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Mesa G, 24.8 km SW of Pannawonica (Borehole MEGRC0130, trap 2), 21°44'10"S, 116°06'28"E, depth 20 m, (March–May 2005, M. Greenham, D. Kamien and L. Mould (WAM T65789).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea ectognophus* and *O. phineus* are the only fully blind species of the genus currently known. *Opopaea ectognophus* differs from *O. phineus* by being significantly smaller (total length 1.12 versus 1.50), the dorsal abdominal scute only partially covers the opisthosoma (it covers all of the opisthosoma in *O. phineus*), the shape of the carapace in which the postero-lateral margins of *O. ectognophus* are rounded, and less angulate than in *O. phineus*, and the sternum of *O. ectognophus* lacks apodemes leading away from coxae II-IV which are present in *O. phineus*.

Description. *Male*. See Harvey and Edward (2007).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from a single bore in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Opopaea exoculata Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 113A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Moorimoordinina, 22.45194°S, 119.97611°E, 9 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T78373, PBI_OON 04028).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, Moorimoordinina, 22.45194°S, 119.97611°E, 9 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121113, PBI_OON 23615).

Etymology. The specific name *exoculata* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning having no eyes and refers to the strongly reduced eyes to pale areas that look eye-shaped of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. aculeata* in general body shape, having reduced eyes, scuto-pedicel area less than ½ diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent and sternum distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV, but can be distinguished by the absence of the two strong prolateral bulbal spines and the broad spatulate tip, 'fenestra' small (Figs 113H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04028, Figs 113A–J). Total length 1.01. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow, legs white, palps orange brown. Carapace elongate oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface smooth, front pale brown; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes strongly reduced to pale areas. Sternum about twice as long as wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than ½ diameter of pedicel, pedicel without dorsolateral extensions, paired scutal ridges absent. Palpal patella 0.234 long, 0.111 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with broad spatulate tip and longitudinal ridge prolaterally, 'fenestra' small (Figs 113H, I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality situated in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Opopaea flava Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 114A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 7 km SE of Marda Pool, 21.06972°S, 116.20666°E, 25 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82070, PBI_OON 04037).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, 9 km NW of Lake Poongkaliyarra, 20.93972°S, 117.03472°E, 3 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82067, PBI_OON 4034); 3 ♂, 7 km SE of Marda Pool, 21.06972°S, 116.20666°E, 25 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82068, PBI_OON 4035); 6 ♂, same data (WAM T82094, PBI_OON 5039); 1 ♂, same data (WAM T121118, PBI_OON 23617); 1 ♂, 1.2 km SSE of Millstream, 21.60416°S, 117.07750°E, 14 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82073, PBI_OON 4040); 1 ♂, 3.5 km WNW of Mt Gregory, 20.85250°S, 117.09583°E, 5 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82064, PBI_OON 4032); 1 ♂, 5 km WSW of Python Pool, 21.34111°S, 117.18833°E, 8 May 2004–12 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82069, PBI_OON 4036); 1 ♂, 13.5 km W of Wickham, 20.68833°S, 117.00666°E, 6 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82072, PBI_OON 4039).

Etymology. The specific name *flava* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning yellow and refers to the the yellow body color of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. exoculata* in general body shape, having scuto-pedicel area less than ½ diameter of pedicel and sternum distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV, but can be distinguished by the presence of the eyes and by the elongated, flat abdomen with a longitudinal ridge from the sperm pore to the middle of the postepigastric scutum (Figs 114C, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 4037, Figs 114A–J). Total length 1.18. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow, legs white, palps orange brown. Carapace elongate oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, silver; ALE: 0.048; PME:

0.066; PLE: 0.047, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings, distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV. Abdomen elongated; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel area less than ½ diameter of pedicel, with paired scutal ridges not connected and plumose setae lateral of pedicel, pedicel tube with triangular, lateral extensions; postepigastric scutum with a longitudinal ridge from the epigastric fold to the middle of the postepigastric scutum. Palpal patella, 0.241 long, 0.122 wide, connection to femur at 0.53; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip with prolaterally pointed, distally striated 'fenestra' small, close to tip (Fig. 114 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea fragilis Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 115A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Western Australia:* Mt. Gibson Station, eucalypt forest, litter, 29.68972°S, 117.36638°E, 21–29 Aug. 2001, R. Leys, K. Ottewell (WAM T129257, PBI_OON 22894).

Etymology. The specific name *fragilis* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning fragile and refers to the fragile body shape of this species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. exoculata* in general body shape, having reduced eyes, scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent and a sternum distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV, but can be distinguished by the presence of eyes and bulbal tip with deep prolateral distally striated excavation (Fig. 115 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 22894, Figs 115A–J). Total length 1.18. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow, legs white, palps orange brown. Carapace elongate oval in dorsal view, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface smooth, lateral margin undulate, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, tiny, ALE: 0.023; PME: 0.024; PLE: 0.022, PME largest, all eyes circular; posterior eye row recurved from above, straight from front; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface smooth, without pits, distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, without scutal ridges; dorsal scutum weakly sclerotized, covering 3/4 of abdomen; postepigastric scutum weakly sclerotized, covering about 3/4 of abdominal length. Palpal patella 0.192 long, 0.098 wide, connection to femur at 0.43; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip with deep prolateral excavation, distally striated, 'fenestra' small (Fig. 115 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in Western Australia.

Opopaea framenaui Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 116A–J, 117A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Western Australia:* Hepburn Heights site HH3, 31.81722°S, 115.77027°E, 13 July–25 Sept. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T121131, PBI_OON 23632). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121141, PBI_OON 46762).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Hepburn Heights, site HH3, 31.81722°S, 115.77027°E, 13 July–25 Sept. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldoc,k (WAM T84867, PBI_OON 18029); 1 ♂, Hepburn Heights, site HH4, 31.81583°S, 115.77805°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T121148, PBI_OON 23635).

Etymology. This species is named for Volker Framenau for his immense contributions to arachnology.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. marangaroo* in general body shape, scuto-pedicel area about diameter of pedicel and paired curved scutal ridges present, not connected at middle. Males similarly have the palpal cymbium separated by a seam, but can be distinguished by the palpal patella connection to femur at 0.36 (Fig. 116J). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) arms strongly bent at half way, ends reaching beyond epigastric fold (Fig. 117H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23632, Figs 116A–J). Total length 1.40. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.087; PME: 0.076; PLE: 0.067, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth, covered with small pits between coxae IV. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak not medially connected. Palpal patella 0.276 long, 0.164 wide, connection to femur at 0.36; cymbium with round patch of slender curved plumose setae that have a pointed tip; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, with seam between cymbium and bulb, tip broad with prolateral incision and folds, 'fenestra' small (Figs 116H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 46762, Figs 117A–H). Total length 1.51. Eyes, ALE: 0.064; PME: 0.061; PLE: 0.049. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin widely triangular, medially narrowed; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) arms strongly bent at half way, end reaching beyond epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) small conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into hood and drop-shaped extension (Figs 117G, H).

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in Western Australia.

Opopaea gracilis Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 118A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 19.7 km WNW of Mt Berry, 22.43750°S, 116.27416°E, 8 Sept. 2003–10 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82062, PBI_OON 04029).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, 7.5 km NNW of Mt Berry, 22.42472°S, 116.43250°E, 10 Sept. 2003–19 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81941, PBI_OON 4582); 2 ♂, 10.5 km W of Mt De Courcy, 22.71111°S, 116.40027°E, 7 Sept. 2003–11 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81942, PBI_OON 4583).

Etymology. The specific name *gracilis* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning slender or slim and refers to the slender body shape of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. aculeata* in having reduced eyes, scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent, sternum distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV and two strong prolateral bulbal spines, but can be distinguished by the shorter palpal tip and the 'fenestra' not connected (Fig. 118H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04029, Figs 118A–J). Total length 1.21. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow, legs white, palps orange brown. Carapace elongate, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides finely reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, barely visible, ALE: 0.045; PME: 0.051; PLE: 0.046, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings, distance between coxae II and III greater

than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent; pedicel without small, dorsolateral, triangular extensions. Palpal patella 0.262 long, 0.131 wide, connection to femur at 0.51; bulb ventrally slightly bulging with two strong prolateral spines, tip narrow, trunk-shaped, 'fenestra' small, not connected to tip (Figs 118H, I)

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea gracillima Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 119A–J, 120A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Hepburn Heights, site HH3 31.81722°S, 115.77027°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T121145, PBI_OON 23622). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121146, PBI_OON 23620).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 5 ♂, Hepburn Heights, site HH3, 31.81722°S, 115.77027°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T84864, PBI_OON 18026).

Etymology. The specific name *gracillima* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning slender, slim and refers to the slim body shape of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. durranti* in having scuto-pedicel region about 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired ridges nearly straight, connected medially, postepigastric scutum with semicircular area of pores with thin setae between apodemes and palpal tip narrow with longitudinal prolateral ridge, but can be distinguished by flat carapace, the smaller and slender body shape, the postepigastric scutum with semicircular area of pores between apodemes, the spatulate bulbal tip and the narrow 'fenestra' covered with ridges (Fig. 119 I). Females can be separated from all other WA *Opopaea* species by the low scuto-pedicel region with about 1/2 diameter of pedicel (Fig. 120G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23622, Figs 119A–J). Total length 1.04. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow, palpal patella orange brown. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides finely reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.065; PME: 0.052; PLE: 0.048, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, barely visible, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel area about 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges n early straight, connected at middle; postepigastric scutum semicircular area of pores with thin setae between apodemes. Palpal patella 0.238 long, 0.139 wide, connection to femur at 0.53, bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip spatulate, 'fenestra' narrow, margin covered with few ridges(Fig. 119 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23620, Figs 120A–G). Total length 1.30. Eyes, ALE: 0.055; PME: 0.049; PLE: 0.044. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) anterior margin straight, posterior margin widely triangular, with small knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with arms bent at 2/3; nail-like process (Na) long conical; globular appendix (GAp) divided into hood and broad drop-shaped extension (Fig. 120G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality, Hepburn Heights, in Western Australia.

Opopaea harmsi Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 121A–J, 122A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Barrow Island, 20.78666°S, 115.45472°E, 17 May 2005, S. Callan (WAM T84442, PBI_OON 17804). Allotype ♀: same data as holotype except 6 May 2006, S. Callan, R. Graham (WAM T84420, PBI_OON 17782).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Barrow Island, 20.78666°S, 115.45472°E, 6 May 2006, Curtin University staff

(WAM T84416, PBI_OON 17778); 1 ♀, same data (WAM T84418, PBI_OON 17780); 1 ♀, same data except S. Callan, R. Graham, 1 ♀ (WAM T84421, PBI_OON 17783); 1 ♀, same data except 17 May 2005, Curtin University staff (WAM T84443, PBI_OON 17805); 2 ♀, same data except 6 May 2006, Curtin University staff (WAM T84446, PBI_OON 17808); 1 ♀, same data (WAM T84447, PBI_OON 17809); 2 ♀, same data except 24 July 1992, W.F. Humphreys *et al.* (WAM T57519, PBI_OON 18056); 1 ♀, same data (WAM T57520, PBI_OON 18057); 1 ♂, same data except 1 May 2007, S. Callan (WAM T89208, PBI_OON 236030); 1 ♂, same data except 15 Mar. 2006, S. Callan, R. Graham (WAM T84448, PBI_OON 17810); 1 ♀, same data (WAM T84448, PBI_OON 17810); 1 ♀, same data except 24 July 1992, W.F. Humphreys *et al.* (WAM T57517, PBI_OON 18054); 1 ♀, same data except 1 May 2007, S. Callan, K. Edwards (WAM T89214, PBI_OON 23629); 1 ♂, same data (WAM T89208, PBI_OON 23630).

Etymology. This species is named for Danilo Harms for his contributions to Australian arachnology.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. pallida* in general body shape, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel and paired scutal ridges weak, not connected. Males similarly have the palpal tip narrow with prolateral ridge, but can be recognised by the more elongated palpal bulb and tip with semicircular ridge (prolateral view) (Fig. 121H). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin straight with small median knob (Fig. 122F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 17804, Figs 121A–J). Total length 1.32. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes well developed, ALE: 0.062; PME: 0.062; PLE: 0.051, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, reduced; with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not connected. Palpal patella 0.253 long, 0.131 wide, connection to femur at 0.55; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip pointed with prolateral semicircular ridge, 'fenestra' small (Figs 121H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 17782, Figs 122A–G). Total length 1.69. Eyes, ALE: 0.065; PME: 0.065; PLE: 0.062. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin straight with small median knob, small posterior concavity between lateral apodemes; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at 1/2 length, just reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) mushroom-shaped (Fig. 122G).

Distribution. This species is known only from Barrow Island in Western Australia.

Opopaea johannae Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 123A–J, 124A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Western Australia:* 46 km NNE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.47555°S, 117.99527°E, 9 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82047, PBI_OON 4625). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121111, PBI_OON 19615).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* 1 ♂, Barrow Island, 20.78666°S, 115.45472°E, 6 May 2006, S. Callan, R. Graham (WAM T84410, PBI_OON 17772); 1 ♀, same data (WAM T84417, PBI_OON 17779); 1 ♂, same data except 24–29 Apr. 2005, K. Edward, S. Callan (WAM T84444, PBI_OON 17806); 1 ♂, same data except 17–22 May 2005, S. Callan (WAM T84445, PBI_OON 17807); 1 ♂, same data except 25 Apr.–1 May 2007, K. Edward (WAM T89099, PBI_OON 23628); 12 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 km W. of Warehouse, 20.72860°S, 115.43220°E, 4 Nov.–3 Dec. 1993, M.S. Harvey, J.M. Waldock (WAM T57523, PBI_OON 18060); 1 ♂, same data except 4 Nov.–3 Dec. 1993, M.S. Harvey, J.M. Waldock (WAM T121131, PBI_OON 23622); 1 ♀, same data (WAM T121141, PBI_OON 23623); 8 ♂, 3 ♀, Bandicoot Bay, 20.86770°S, 115.33360°E, 4 Nov.–3 Dec. 1993, M.S. Harvey, J.M. Waldock (WAM T57518, PBI_OON 18055); 1 ♀, near Barge Landing, site QUBL2, 25 Aug.–1 Sept. 2004, K. Edward, L. Mould (WAM T7322,3, PBI_OON 18053); 19 ♂, 8 ♀, WAPET Camp, 20.82860°S, 115.44440°E, 5 Nov.–3 Dec. 1993, M.S. Harvey, J.M. Waldock (WAM T5752, 1, PBI_OON 18058); 1 ♂, 7 km SE of Marda Pool, 21.06972°S, 116.20666°E, 25 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82159, PBI_OON 5104); 6 ♂, 1 ♀, 46 km NNE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.47555°S,

117.99527°E, 9 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121112, PBI_OON 48259).

Etymology. The specific name is for Johanna Baehr, the daughter of the senior author who has helped collect and database goblin spiders for this project.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. millstream* in general body shape, having a finely reticulated carapace, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel and paired scutal ridges short, not connected. In males the patella connection to femur at anterior half and the broad complex folded bulbal tip are also similar, but they can be distinguished by the triangular medially directed prolateral extension close to palpal tip (Fig. 123 I). In females the epigastic fold (EF) posterior margin is slightly bowed with median triangle (Fig. 124G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04625, Figs 123A–J). Total length 1.41. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palp orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface finely reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.077; PME: 0.074; PLE: 0.066, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME separated by less than their radius, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges short, not connected; pedicel with small, dorsolateral, triangular extensions. Palpal patella 0.241 long, 0.137 wide, connection to femur at 0.56; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with strong triangular medially directed prolateral extension close to palpal tip, tip broad with big prolateral ribbed fold bent distally, 'fenestra' large, close to tip (Fig. 123 I).

Female (PBI_OON 19615, Figs 124A–G). Total length 1.41. Eyes, ALE: 0.077; PME: 0.074; PLE: 0.066. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin slightly bowed with median triangle and two semicircular concavities on each side of triangle; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms not reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) small conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular (Fig. 124G).

Distribution. This species is known from Barrow Island and the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea julianneae Baehr & Ott, sp. nov.
(Figs 125A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 9.5 km ESE of Marda Pool, 21.06305°S, 116.23500°E, 24 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82003, PBI_OON 04675).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia***: 6 ♂, 9.5 km ESE of Marda Pool, 21.06305°S, 116.23500°E, 24 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121129, PBI_OON 48267); 1 ♂, 1.2 km SSE of Millstream, 21.60416°S, 117.07750°E, 14 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82090, PBI_OON 5035).

Etymology. This species is named for Julianne Waldock of the Western Australian Museum who has collected many goblin spiders.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. rugosa* in general body shape and postepigastric scutum with longitudinal elevated ridge, covered with a line of slim plumose setae between lateral apodemes, but can be recognised by scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges touching and bulb ventrally slightly bulging, prolateral part of tip with small, ribbed, squared fold and small 'fenestra' (Fig. 125 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 4675, Figs 125A–J). Total length 1.48. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.076: PME: 0.084; PLE: 0.053, PME largest, ALE oval, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter,

ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth, with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired ridges nearly connected; postepigastric scutum anterior margin with longitudinal elevated ridge and line of fine plumose setae between lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.293 long, 0.157 wide, connection to femur at 0.57; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, prolateral part of tip with small, ribbed, squared fold and small 'fenestra' (Fig. 125 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea marangaroo Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 126A–J, 127A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Marangaroo Reserve, site MR1, 31.83080°S, 115.83420°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T84871, PBI_OON 18033). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121150, PBI_OON 23637)

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Marangaroo Reserve, site MR1, 31.83080°S, 115.83420°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T121149, PBI_OON 23636).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble those of *O. framenaui* in general body shape, scuto-pedicel area about diameter of pedicel and paired curved scutal ridges present, not connected at middle. Males similarly have the palpal cymbium separated by seam, but can be distinguished by the palpal patella connection to femur at 0.52, bulb dorsally with retrolaterally directed spike, tip broad, with a striated fanned patch and prolateral folds, 'fenestra' narrow (Fig. 126 I). In females, the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms, not reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 127H).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 18033, Figs 126A–J). Total length 1.46. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.074; PME: 0.067; PLE: 0.046, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with row of large pits, surface smooth. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel area about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges nearly straight, not connected at middle; postepigastric scutum with small area of pores with thin setae between apodemes. Palpal patella 0.295 long, 0.160 wide, connection to femur at 0.52; cymbium with a small patch of more slender plumose setae with acute tip, bulb ventrally strongly bulging, dorsally with retrolaterally directed spike, tip broad, with a striated fanned patch and prolateral folds, 'fenestra' narrow (Figs 126H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23637, Figs 127A–H). Total length 1.55. Eyes, ALE: 0.059; PME: 0.057; PLE: 0.042. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) strongly bowed with tiny triangular middle part; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms not reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) tiny globular connected with strong triangular plate (Fig. 127H).

Distribution. This species is known only from the type locality in Western Australia.

Opopaea millstream Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 128A–J, 129A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 1.2 km SSE of Millstream, 21.60416°S, 117.07750°E, 14 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81936, PBI_OON 04630). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121107, PBI_OON 20193).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* 37 ♂, 35 ♀, 4 km N of Barowanna Hill, 21.39472°S, 117.17055°E, 17 July 2003–11 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81913, PBI_OON 4566); 6 ♂, 7 ♀, 1.2 km SSE of Millstream, 21.60416°S, 117.07750°E, 14 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121108, PBI_OON 20122).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. johannae* in general body shape, having a finely reticulated carapace, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges short, not connected, palpal patella connection to femur at anterior half and the broad complex folded bulbal tip, but can be distinguished by the cuticular prolateral fold at the middle of the palpal bulb (Fig. 128 I). In females the epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin has a small median knob.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04630, Figs 128A–J). Total length 1.33. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palp orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface finely reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.075; PME: 0.071; PLE: 0.060, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth, infra-coxal grooves weak. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges short, not connected; pedicel with small, dorsolateral, triangular extensions. Palpal patella 0.232 long, 0.140 wide, connection to femur at 0.53; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with deep prolateral fold at the middle of the bulb, tip broad with long prolateral ribbed fold bent distally, 'fenestra' close to tip (Figs 128H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 20193, Figs 129A–G). Total length 1.55. Eyes, ALE: 0.069; PME: 0.063; PLE: 0.055. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed with triangular middle part and two semicircular concavities on each side of triangle (Fig. 129F); in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at the end, not reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) narrow conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular (Fig. 129G).

Distribution. This species is known from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea nadineae Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 130A–J, 131A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Western Australia:* 32 km E of Port Hedland, 20.32444°S, 118.92222°E, 25 July 2005–25 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82025, PBI_OON 04700). Allotype ♀: 32 km E of Port Hedland, 20.32444°S, 118.92222°E, 25 July 2005–25 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121135, PBI_OON 48269).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* 3 ♂, 5 ♀, 32 km E of Port Hedland, 20.32444°S, 118.92222°E, 25 July 2005–25 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121139, PBI_OON 48269); 2 ♂, 6 ♀, 45 km NE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.60722°S, 118.15638°E, 7 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82024, PBI_OON 4699).

Etymology. This species is named for Nadine Guthrie, who collected and sorted many of the Pilbara Survey spiders.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. triangularis* in having scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, an elevated triangle of ridges between lateral apodemes, patella connection to femur at anterior half and a strong prolateral spine at the bulbal base, but can be distinguished by the broadly oval and posteriorly pointed abdomen and the wider triangle between lateral apodemes (Fig. 130C). In females the epigastic fold (EF) posterior margin is slightly bowed with narrow median triangle (Fig. 131D).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04700, Figs 130A–J). Total length 1.18. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides

striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.049; PME: 0.068; PLE: 0.044, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen broadly oval, pointed posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired curved ridges connected medially by arc (Fig. 130F); anterior margin of postepigastric scutum with wide, elevated triangle of ridges between apodemes (Fig. 130C). Palpal patella 0.278 long, 0.138 wide, connection to femur at 0.55; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with strong prolateral spine, tip spatulate with narrow prolateral incision and longitudinal ridge, 'fenestra' small (Figs 130H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 48269). Total length 1.18. Eyes, ALE: 0.053; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.040. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin slightly bowed with narrow median triangle (Fig. 131G) and semicircular concavities on each side of triangle; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at 2/3 length, just reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) narrow conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular (Fig. 131H).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea pallida Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 132A–J, 133A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* 45 km NE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.60722°S, 118.15638°E, 7 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121137, PBI_OON 04598). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121138, PBI_OON 23679).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: Western Australia: 2 ♀, 8 km SSW of Dresser Mining Centre, 21.21805°S, 119.40194°E, 12 Oct. 2005–18 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81965, PBI_OON 4634); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 5.5 km NE of Giles Point, 23.21333°S, 119.20222°E, 30 Aug. 2003–19 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81997, PBI_OON 4669); 2 ♀, 10 km S of Mallina Homestead, 20.96944°S, 118.04833°E, 11 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81957, PBI_OON 4600); 1 ♀, 7 km SE of Marda Pool, 21.06972°S, 116.20666°E, 25 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81946, PBI_OON 4588); 1 ♂, same data (WAM T82103, PBI_OON 5048); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 9.5 km ESE of Marda Pool, 21.06305°S, 116.23500°E, 24 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81984, PBI_OON 4656); 1 ♀, 10 km E of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.24611°S, 120.53888°E, 1 Aug. 2003–13 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81961, PBI_OON 4604); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (WAM T81967, PBI_OON 4636); 5 ♂, 3 ♀, 10.5 km NW of Mt Berry, 22.41055°S, 116.39166°E, 10 Sept. 2003–9 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82009, PBI_OON 4682); 2 ♂, 19.7 km WNW of Mt Berry, 22.43750°S, 116.27416°E, 8 Sept. 2003–10 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82071, PBI_OON 4038); 11 ♂, 11 ♀, 7.5 km NNW of Mt Berry, 22.42472°S, 116.43250°E, 10 Sept. 2003–19 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82020, PBI_OON 4693); 5 ♂, 15 ♀, 10.5 km W of Mt De Courcy, 22.71111°S, 116.40027°E, 7 Sept. 2003–11 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81943, PBI_OON 4585); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, 27 km ESE of Mt De Courcy, 22.78916°S, 116.57083°E, 7 Sept. 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82001, PBI_OON 4673); 4 ♀, 1 km SW of Mt Florance Homestead, 21.79500°S, 117.85694°E, 6 May 2004–18 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81949, PBI_OON 4592); 1 ♀, 0.2 km N of Mt Florance Homestead, 21.78666°S, 117.86194°E, 3 Sept. 2003–10 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81952, PBI_OON 4595); 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 7 km SSE of Mt Minnie, 22.16944°S, 115.56083°E, 27 Sept. 2003–30 Sept. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81982, PBI_OON 4654); 1 ♂, 24 km NNE of Nullagine, 21.67722°S, 120.15527°E, 4 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82053, PBI_OON 4017); 2 ♀, same data (WAM T81956, PBI_OON 4599); 1 ♂, same data (WAM T121114, PBI_OON 20196); 1 ♀, 42.5 km N of Nullagine, 21.49916°S, 120.10888°E, 3 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82012, PBI_OON 4685); 1 ♀, 12.5 km E of Pannawonica, 21.62722°S, 116.44583°E, 2 Oct. 2005–27 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81944, PBI_OON 4586); 1 ♂, 37.5 km SE of Paraburdoo, 23.37305°S, 117.98972°E, 29 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82014, PBI_OON 4687); 1 ♂, 5 km WSW of Python Pool, 21.34111°S, 117.18833°E, 8 May 2003–12 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121119, PBI_OON 48261); 1 ♀, 11.5 km SW of Rhodes Ridge, 23.14583°S, 119.26555°E, 25 May 2004–11 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82000, PBI_OON 4672); 4 ♂, 5 ♀, 6 km SW of Roy Hill Station, 22.66083°S, 119.91861°E, 9 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81987, PBI_OON 4659); 1 ♀, 32.5 km WSW of Tom Price, 22.79750°S, 117.49444°E, 26 Aug. 2005–22 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81981, PBI_OON 4652); 1 ♀, 6 km ENE of Tom Price, 22.68000°S, 117.84777°E, 3 Aug. 2005–18 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81999;, PBI_OON 4671); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 23 km NE of Warrawagine Homestead, 20.69833°S, 120.85638°E, 1 July 2005–21 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81975,

PBI_OON 4645); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 11 km NE of Weeli Wolli Spring, 22.83722°S, 119.27111°E, 30 Aug. 2003–16 Oct. 2004 CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82013, PBI_OON 4686); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 10 km SSE of Wheelarra Hill, 23.45833°S, 120.15583°E, 7 Sept. 2005–10 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82016, PBI_OON 4689); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 33.5 km E of Wheelarra, 23.37250°S, 120.45805°E, 4 Sept. 2005–11 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81963, PBI_OON 4606); 2 ♂, 11 km SSE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.91972°S, 117.86111°E, July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82034, PBI_OON 4709); 5 ♀, same data (WAM T82035, PBI_OON 4710); 2 ♀, 12.5 km S of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.94972°S, 117.84972°E, 13 May 2004–2 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81947, PBI_OON 4590); 2 ♀, 20 km ESE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.91000°S, 117.98277°E, 10 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81968, PBI_OON 4637); 1 ♀, 45 km NE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.60722°S, 118.15638°E, 7 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81950, PBI_OON 4593); 17 ♂, 6 ♀, same data (WAM T81955, PBI_OON 23680); 6 ♂, 1 ♀, 46 km NNE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.47555°S, 117.99527°E, 9 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81971, PBI_OON 4640); 2 ♀, 11 km N of Wodgina, 21.07166°S, 118.67972°E, 23 Sept. 2005–13 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81966, PBI_OON 4635); 1 ♀, 32.5 km SSE of Wodgina, 21.45833°S, 118.72583°E, 23 Sept. 2005–14 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81985, PBI_OON 4657); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 5 km NNE of Wodgina, 21.12805°S, 118.68944°E, 23 Sept. 2005–13 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81959, PBI_OON 4602).

Etymology. The specific name *pallida* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning pale and refers to the pale body color of this species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. harmsi* in general body shape, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, not connected and palpal tip narrow with prolateral ridge, but can be recognised by the more compact bulb and tip with s-shaped ridge (prolateral view) and larger 'fenestra' (Fig. 132A). In females the epigastric area in ventral view has epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin slightly bowed with wide rounded triangular middle part and small concavity just behind triangle (Fig. 133F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 4598, Figs 132A–J). Total length 1.23. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, legs yellow; palpal patella orange- brown. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.069; PME: 0.070; PLE: 0.055, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, reduced, surface smooth, with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, not connected. Palpal patella 0.246 long, 0.140 wide, connection to femur at 0.60; bulb compact, ventrally strongly bulging, tip narrow with longitudinal prolateral s-shaped ridge and large 'fenestra'.

Female (PBI_OON 23679, Fig. 133A–G). Total length 1.27. Eyes, ALE: 0.064; PME: 0.065; PLE: 0.052. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin slightly bowed with wide rounded triangular middle part and small concavity just behind triangle; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at 2/3 length (Fig. 133G), just reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) broad conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular.

Distribution. This species is widespread in the Pilbara of Western Australia.

Opopaea pannawonica Baehr & Ott, sp. nov.
(Figs 134A–J, 135A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Western Australia:* 7 km ENE of Pannawonica, 21.62194°S, 116.38972°E, 2 Oct. 2005–27 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82049, PBI_OON 04632). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121109, PBI_OON 23616).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 24.5 km N of Cowra Line Camp, 22.13444°S, 119.02416°E, 27 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82081, PBI_OON 5026); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 12 km NE of Mile Camp, 22.70722°S, 119.70916°E, 10 Aug. 2003–21 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81969, PBI_OON 4638); 1 ♂, 7 km SSE of Mt Minnie, 22.16944°S, 115.56083°E, 27 Sept. 2003–30 Sept. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121132, PBI_OON 48268); 1 ♂, 7 km ENE of Pannawonica, 21.62194°S, 116.38972°E, 2 Oct. 2005–27 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121110, PBI_OON 23618).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. pilbara* in general body shape and in having scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, postepigastric scutum with concavity between lateral apodemes, but can be recognised by the smaller eyes, palpal patella connection to femur 0.56; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally spatulate, with striated ridge and wide incision, 'fenestra' small, opposite incision (Fig. 134 I). In females the epigastric area in dorsal view has paddle-like sclerite (PSc) arms slightly bowed, not reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 135G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04632, Figs 134A–J). Total length 1.43. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.054; PME: 0.059; PLE: 0.044, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth. Abdomen ovoid, rounded posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc; postepigastric scutum with concavity between lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.296 long, 0.164 wide, connection to femur at 0.56; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally spatulate, with striated ridge, and wide incision, 'fenestra' small, opposite incision (Figs 134H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23616, Figs 135A–G). Total length 1.69. Eyes, ALE: 0.051; PME: 0.052; PLE: 0.041; ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed with narrow triangular middle part; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) arms slightly bowed, not reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 135G); nail-like process (Na) conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea phineus Harvey & Edward

Opopaea phineus Harvey and Edward, 2007: 12–14, figs 6–8.

Material examined. Holotype ♀: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** cave KNI-27, Ningbing Range, 15°17′S, 128°41′E, 16 May 1994, R.D. Brooks (WAM T65943).

Diagnosis. *Opopaea phineus* and *O. ectognophus* are the only fully blind species of the genus currently known. *Opopaea phineus* differs from *O. ectognophus* by being significantly larger (total length 1.50 versus 1.12), the dorsal abdominal scute covers all of the opisthosoma (only partially covers the opisthosoma in *O. ectognophus*), the shape of the carapace in which the postero-lateral margins of *O. phineus* are more angulate than in *O.ectognophus*, and the sternum of *O. phineus* bears apodemes leading away from coxae II-IVwhich are absent in *O. ectognophus*.

Description. *Male.* Unknown.

Female. See (Harvey & Edward 2007).

Distribution. This species is known only from a single cave in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Opopaea pilbara Baehr & Ott, sp. nov.
(Figs 136A–J, 137A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Tom Price, 32.5 km WSW, 22.79750°S, 117.49444°E, 26 Aug. 2005–22 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81875, PBI_OON 04384). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121136, PBI_OON 23610).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 2 ♂, 5 ♀, 32.5 km WSW of Tom Price, 22.79750°S, 117.49444°E, 26 Aug. 2005–22 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121115, PBI_OON 23611; 1 ♂, 46 km NNE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.47555°S, 117.99527°E, 9 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81870, PBI_OON 4492).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. wheelarra* in general body shape and in having scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, area between anterior and posterior spiracles slightly concave and dotted but no seatae, but can be recognised by smaller eyes, palpal patella connection to femur at 0.53; bulb more compact, ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally incised, spatulate, bent medially with striated ridge, 'fenestra' small, opposite incision (Fig. 136 I). Females have epigastric fold (EF) anterior margin straight with small knob, posterior margin with 2 large chitinized edges (Fig. 137G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04384, Figs 136A–J). Total length 1.87. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides reticulated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.078; PME: 0.079; PLE: 0.072, PME largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with wide radial furrows, with rows of small pits, posterior margin reticulated, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, pedicel with plumose setae laterally. Palpal patella 0.380 long, 0.194 wide, connection to femur at 0.53; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally incised, spatulate, bent medially with striated ridge, 'fenestra' small, opposite incision (Fig. 136 I).

Female (PBI_OON 23610, Figs 137A–G). Total length 2.04. Eyes, ALE: 0.081; PME: 0.077; PLE: 0.071, ALE largest. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) anterior margin straight with small knob, posterior margin with 2 large chitinized edges; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at 2/3, reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) narrow conical; globular appendix (GAp) with long narrow extension (Figs 137F, G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea rixi Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 138A–J, 139A–H)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Hepburn Heights, site HH4, litter, 31.81583°S, 115.77805°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T121126, PBI_OON 23633). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121147, PBI_OON 23634).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 5 ♂, 8 ♀, Hepburn Heights, site HH4, 31.81583°S, 115.77805°E, 25 Sept.–28 Nov. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T84869, PBI_OON 18031); 3 ♂, 10 ♀, 13 July–25 Sept. 1995, M. Harvey, J. Waldock (WAM T84870, PBI_OON 18032).

Etymology. The specific name honors Michael Rix, in recognition of his contributions to arachnology.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. callani* in general body shape, having scuto-pedicel area less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not connected at middle and postepigastric scutum with concavity between lateral apodemes, but can be distinguished by bulb with shorter tip and not retrolaterally bulging at height of narrow 'fenestra' (Fig. 138 I). Females can be separated from all other WA species by the scuto-pedicel region being about ¾ of diameter of pedicel, carapace top smooth and sides striated.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 23623, Figs 138A–J). Total length 1.50. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace ovoid with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.066; PME: 0.070; PLE: 0.055, PME largest, ALE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length,

PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum longer than wide, with weak radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with row of small pits, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid, rounded posteriorly; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges weak, not connected; postepigastric scutum between lateral apodemes slightly concave. Palpal patella 0.282 long, 0.149 wide, connection to femur at 0.56; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip narrow with small pro-lateral incision, 'fenestra' small (Figs 138H, I).

Female (PBI_OON 23634). Total length 1.57. Eyes, ALE: 0.073; PME: 0.061; PLE: 0.052, ALE largest. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) slightly bowed with triangular middle part and small posterior concavity between lateral apodemes; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms bent at 2/3 length, reaching epigastric fold (Fig. 139 I); nail-like process (Na) broad conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular.

Distribution. This species is known only from Hepburn Heights in Western Australia.

Opopaea robusta Baehr & Ott, sp. nov.
(Figs 140A–J, 141A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** 5 km WSW of Python Pool, 21.34111°S, 117.18833°E, 8 May 2004–12 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81872, PBI_OON 04501). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121121, PBI_OON 48262).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia:*** 1 ♂, Barrow Island, Chevron Texaco Camp, 20.82861°S, 115.44333°E, 17 May 2005, S. Callan (WAM T84414, PBI_OON 17776); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Barrow Island, near Terminal Tank along pipeline road, site TLN12, 20.77806°S, 115.45527°E, 20 Nov. 2003, R. Teale, G. Harold (WAM T57726, PBI_OON 23627); 1 ♂, same data (WAM T121143, PBI_OON 23626); 1 ♀, 7 km SE of Marda Pool, 21.06972°S, 116.20666°E, 25 Sept. 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81871, PBI_OON 4493); 1 ♀, 1.2 km SSE of Millstream, 21.60416°S, 117.07750°E, 14 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81869, PBI_OON 4491); 1 ♀, 12 km ESE of Mt Billroth, 21.66250°S, 117.70472°E, 5 May 2004–18 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121124, PBI_OON 48265); 1 ♀, 46 km NNE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.47555°S, 117.99527°E, 9 July 2003–4 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81870, PBI_OON 4492); 1 ♂, 20 km ENE of Wodgina, 21.11472°S, 118.85166°E, 23 Sept. 2005–13 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82150, PBI_OON 5095).

Etymology. The specific name *robusta* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning firm or solid, in reference to the well built body shape of this species.

Diagnosis. Males and females resemble none of the WA species but are similar to *O. martini* from New South Wales in having PME largest, a high shouldered carapace and scuto-pedicel region high, about 1 ½ diameter of pedicel, without scutal ridges and pedicel without triangular lateral extensions. Males can be distinguished by the bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally spatulate with striated ridge and small incision, 'fenestra' opposite incision (Fig. 140 I). Females can be separated by the epigastric area in ventral view having epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular with small concavity and two chitinized edges (Figs 141F, G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04501, Figs 140A–J). Total length 1.49. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae and legs orange brown. Carapace broadly oval, with strong stout setae, pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.071; PME: 0.085; PLE: 0.059, PME largest, ALE oval, PME squared; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE touching, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen globular, pointed posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region high, about 1 ½ diameter of pedicel, without scutal ridges and pedicel without triangular lateral extensions (Fig. 140G). Palpal patella 0.317 long, 0.164 wide, connection to femur at 0.56; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally spatulate with striated ridge and small incision, 'fenestra' opposite incision (Figs 140 I–J).

Female (PBI_OON 48262, Figs 141A–G). Total length 1.78. Eyes, ALE: 0.074; PME: 0.074; PLE: 0.059, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular with small concavity and two chitinized edges; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms bent at 2/3 length, just reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) broad conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular with tiny narrow extension (Figs 141F, G).

Distribution. This species is known from Barrow Island and the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea rugosa Baehr & Ott, sp. nov.
(Figs 142A–J, 143A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia:*** Barrow Island, 1 km W. of Warehouse, 20.72860°S, 115.43220°E, 4 Nov.–3 Dec. 1993, M.S. Harvey, J.M. Waldock (WAM T57552, PBI_OON 18059). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121142, PBI_OON 48272).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia***: 1 ♀, Barrow Island, old air strip, 20.75000°S, 115.38333°E, 1 May–6 May 2006, S. Callan, R. Graham (WAM T84413, PBI_OON 17775); 1 ♂, 10 km SSW of Dresser Mining Center, site MBE11, 21.23666°S, 119.40833°E, 12 Oct. 2005–18 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121122, PBI_OON 48263).

Etymology. The specific name *rugosa* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning full of wrinkles which refers to the wrinkled body cuticle of this species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. julianneae* in general body shape and postepigastric scutum with longitudinal elevated ridge, covered with a line of slim plumose setae between lateral apodemes, but can be easily recognised by the high shouldered carapace, scuto-pedicel region more than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not connected and bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip with ventral crest and deep prolateral incision, 'fenestra' large (Figs 142H, I). Females can be separated from all other WA species by the globular appendix (GAp) having a long narrow extension (Fig. 143G).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 18059, Figs 142A–J). Total length 1.44. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval, high shouldered with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica granulate, sides striated; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.084; PME: 0.070; PLE: 0.054, ALE largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE-PLE touching, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface rugose, covered with small round pits, microsculpture covering entire surface, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings. Abdomen ovoid, pointed posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region more than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges not connected; postepigastric scutum with longitudinal elevated ridge, covered with a line of slim plumose setae between lateral apodemes. Palpal patella 0.281 long, 0.159 wide, connection to femur at 0.53; bulb ventrally strongly bulging, tip with ventral crest and deep prolateral incision, 'fenestra' large (Figs 142 H–J).

Female (PBI_OON 48272, Figs 143A–G). Total length 1.58. Eyes, ALE: 0.078; PME: 0.066; PLE: 0.059. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) widely triangular; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with slightly bowed arms reaching epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) broad conical; globular appendix (GAp) globular with long narrow extension (Fig. 143G).

Distribution. This species is known from Barrow Island and the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea subtilis Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 144A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** ***Western Australia***: 5.5 km NE of Giles Point, 23.21333°S, 119.20222°E, 30 Aug. 2003–19 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82057, PBI_OON 04022).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia***: 1 ♂, 5.5 km NE of Giles Point, 23.21333°S, 119.20222°E, 30 Aug. 2003–19 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121123, PBI_OON 48264).

Etymology. The specific name *subtilis* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning slender, delicate, referring to the delicate body form of the species.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. exoculata* in general body shape, having reduced eyes, scuto-pedicel area less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent and sternum distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV, but can be distinguished by the short, thin, medially bent bulbal tip without longitudinal ridge (Fig. 144 I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04031, Figs 144A–J). Total length 1.09. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae yellow, legs white, palps orange brown. Carapace elongate, pars cephalica flat in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface smooth; lateral margin undulate, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes reduced, tiny, ALE: 0.031; PME: 0.035; PLE: 0.022, PME largest, ALE circular, PME circular; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by more than their diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, without radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, surface smooth; distance between coxae II and III greater than distance between coxae I and II, and coxae III and IV. Abdomen, book lung covers large, ovoid, darkened; scuto-pedicel region less than 1/2 diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges absent, pedicel tube without extensions. Palpal patella 0.230 long, 0.111 wide, connection to femur at 0.50; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip with short, thin, medially bent tip, 'fenestra' small (Fig. 144 I).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from Giles Point in the Pilbara, Western Australia.

Opopaea triangularis Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov.
(Figs 145A–J, 146A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA**: ***Western Australia***: 11 km ESE of Marda Pool, 21.05555°S, 116.25166°E, 24 Sept. 2003–2 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82023, PBI_OON 04698). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T121125, PBI_OON 23619).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: ***Western Australia***: 1 ♂, 21 km WNW of Bonney Downs Homestead, 22.09472°S, 119.75333°E, 7 Aug. 2003–18 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121140, PBI_OON 48271); 2 ♂, 34 km NNW of Cowra Line Camp, site RHNW09, 22.06861°S, 118.97861°E, 26 Aug. 2003–20 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82043, PBI_OON 4718); 1 ♂, 9 km NW of Lake Poongkaliyarra, 20.93972°S, 117.03472°E, 3 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82033, PBI_OON 4708); 1 ♂, 11 km ESE of Marda Pool, 21.05555°S, 116.25166°E, 24 Sept. 2003–2 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T121144, PBI_OON 23631); 1 ♂, 10 km E of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.24611°S, 120.53888°E, 1 Aug. 2003–13 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82027, PBI_OON 4702); 2 ♂, same data (WAM T82046, PBI_OON 4722); 1 ♂, 14 km E of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.27138°S, 120.58500°E, 1 Aug. 2003–13 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82026, PBI_OON 4701); 2 ♂, 32.5 km ESE of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.33361°S, 120.75222°E, 31 July 2003–13 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82036, PBI_OON 4711); 1 ♂, 58 km ESE of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.32194°S, 121.00222°E, 30 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82042, PBI_OON 4717); 2 ♂, 78 km E of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.30416°S, 121.20027°E, 29 July 2003–12 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82037, PBI_OON 4712); 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 83 km E of Meentheena Outcamp, 21.28833°S, 121.23722°E, 29 July 2003–11 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82038, PBI_OON 4713); 1 ♂, 1 km SE of Mt Murray, 22.49833°S, 115.55805°E, 29 Sept. 2003–1 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82029, PBI_OON 4704); 1 ♂, 45 km N of Nullagine, 21.47972°S, 120.09055°E, 19 May 2004–18 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82032, PBI_OON 4707); 1 ♂, 11 km SW of Warrawagine Homestead, 20.91694°S, 120.62416°E, 3 July 2005–20 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82040, PBI_OON 4715); 1 ♂, 13 km SSE of Wodgina, 21.27972°S, 118.69888°E, 23 Sept. 2005–14 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82039, PBI_OON 4714); 3 ♂, 4 ♀, 20 km ENE of Wodgina, 21.11472°S, 118.85166°E, 23 Sept. 2005–13 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82041, PBI_OON 4716); 1 ♂, 32.5 km SSE of Wodgina, 21.45833°S, 118.72583°E, 23 Sept. 2005–14 Sept. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82044, PBI_OON 4719); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 8.5 km WSW of Yanyare River Mouth, 20.84277°S, 116.36694°E, 28 Nov. 2003–15 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82031, PBI_OON 4706).

Etymology. The specific name *triangularis* is a Latin adjective (feminine) meaning with triangle and refers to the triangle between the lateral apodemes of the postepigastric scutum in males.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. nadineae* in having scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, an elevated triangle of ridges between lateral apodemes, patella connection to femur

at anterior half and a strong prolateral spine at the bulbal base, but can be distinguished by the elongated and posteriorly rounded abdomen and the narrower more defined triangle of ridges (Fig. 145C). In females the epigynal fold (EF) posterior margin is widely triangular with tiny knob (Fig. 146F).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04698, Figs 145A–J). Total length 1.33. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace with angular posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides striated; lateral margin rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.068; PME: 0.069; PLE: 0.055, PME largest, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE-PME touching. Abdomen elongated, rounded posteriorly; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc; anterior margin of postepigastric scutum with well defined, elevated triangle of ridges. Palpal patella 0.297 long, 0.156 wide, connection to femur at 0.55; bulb ventrally strongly bulging with strong prolateral spine, tip spatulate with deep prolateral incision, 'fenestra' small (Figs 145 H–J).

Female (PBI_OON 23619, Figs 146A–G). Total length 1.61. Eyes, ALE: 0.066; PME: 0.062; PLE: 0.044. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) posterior margin widely triangular with tiny knob; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, bent at 2/3 length, reaching beyond epigastric fold; nail-like process (Na) short conical; globular appendix (GAp) hood-shaped (Fig. 146G).

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea wheelarra Baehr & Ott, sp. nov.
(Figs 147A–J, 148A–G)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: **AUSTRALIA:** *Western Australia:* 33.5 km E of Wheelarra, 23.37250°S, 120.45805°E, 4 Sept. 2005–11 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81859, PBI_OON 04471). Allotype ♀: collected with holotype (WAM T81859, PBI_OON 04471).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: 1 ♂, 19.7 km WNW of Mt Berry, 22.43750°S, 116.27416°E, 8 Sept. 2003–10 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82144, PBI_OON 5089); same data, 1 ♂ (WAM T82146, PBI_OON 5091); 2 ♂, 5 km WSW of Python Pool, 21.34111°S, 117.18833°E, 8 May 2004–12 May 2005, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T82153, PBI_OON 5098); 32 ♂, 14 ♀, 33.5 km E of Wheelarra, 23.37250°S, 120.45805°E, 4 Sept. 2005–11 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81859, PBI_OON 4471).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. pilbara* in general body shape and in having scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, area between anterior and posterior spiracles slightly concave and dotted but no setae, but can be recognised by the larger eyes, sternum with posterior notch, anterior area of notch covered with small pits, palpal patella connection to femur at 0.61; bulb slender, ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally incised, spatulate, bent medially with striated ridge, 'fenestra' larger, distal from incision (Fig. 147 I). In females the epigynal fold (EF) anterior margin is straight with small knob; posterior margin with two small sclerotized edges.

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04471, Figs 147 A –J). Total length 1.84. Prosoma, mouthparts, palpal patella and abdominal scutae orange brown, legs pale orange. Carapace broadly oval, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth, sides strongly reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, with blunt denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.085; PME: 0.085; PLE: 0.063, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE, ALE circular, PME squared; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME touching for less than half their length, PLE-PME touching. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth, lateral margin with infra-coxal grooves and anterior and posterior openings,

with posterior notch, anterior area of notch covered with small pits. Abdomen globular, rounded posteriorly; book lung covers large, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges connected by arc, plumose setae lateral of pedicel; postepigastric scutum between anterior and posterior spiracles slightly concave and dotted but no setae. Palpal patella 0.373 long, 0.188 wide, connection to femur at 0.61; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, tip prolaterally incised, spatulate, bent medially with striated ridge, 'fenestra' large, distal from incision (Fig. 147H–J).

Female (PBI_OON 4471, Figs 148A–G). Total length 1.86. Eyes, ALE: 0.091; PME: 0.086; PLE: 0.063; ALE largest. Epigastric area, ventral view, epigastric fold (EF) anterior margin straight with small knob; posterior margin with two small sclerotized edges; in dorsal view paddle-like sclerite (PSc) with straight arms, bent at 2/3 length, reaching beyond epigastric fold (Fig. 148G); nail-like process (Na) short conical; globular appendix (GAp) hood-shaped with drop-shaped extension.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

Opopaea whim Baehr & Harvey, sp. nov. (Figs 149A–J)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: AUSTRALIA: Western Australia: 11 km SSE of Whim Creek Hotel, 20.91972°S, 117.86111°E, 11 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81986, PBI_OON 4658).

Other material examined. AUSTRALIA: Western Australia: 9 ♂, 5 ♀, 10 km S of Mallina Homestead, 20.96944°S, 118.04833°E, 11 July 2003–3 Oct. 2004, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81937, PBI_OON 4631); 1 ♂, 32 km E of Port Hedland, 20.32444°S, 118.92222°E, 25 July 2005–25 Aug. 2006, CALM Pilbara Survey (WAM T81970, PBI_OON 4639).

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Males resemble those of *O. cowra* in general body shape, having a finely reticulated carapace, scuto-pedicel region less than diameter of pedicel, paired scutal ridges short, not connected, patella connection to femur at anterior half and the broad complex folded bulbal tip, but can be distinguished by the absence of any prolateral extension at the middle of the bulb (Figs 149H, I).

Description. *Male* (PBI_OON 04658, Figs 149A–J). Total length 1.35. Prosoma, mouthparts and abdominal scutae pale orange, palpal patella orange brown, legs yellow. Carapace ovoid, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view, with rounded posterolateral corners, surface finely reticulate; lateral margin straight, rebordered, without denticles. Eyes, ALE: 0.061; PME: 0.061; PLE: 0.053, ALE, PME subequal, larger than PLE, ALE oval, PME oval; posterior eye row recurved from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME separated by less than their radius, PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius. Sternum as long as wide, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrow with rows of small pits, surface smooth. Abdomen ovoid; book lung covers small, ovoid; scuto-pedicel region about ¾ of diameter of pedicel, with weak paired scutal ridges, not connected. Palpal patella 0.248 long, 0.126 wide, connection to femur at 0.55; bulb ventrally slightly bulging, with small prolateral folds close to tip, tip broad with long prolateral ribbed fold bent dorsally, 'fenestra' close to tip (Figs 149 H–J).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Pilbara in Western Australia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper was completed with support from the National Science Foundation's PBI (Planetary Biodiversity Inventory) program provided through grant DEB–0613754. We thank the Australian Biological Resources Study for providing a BushBlitz TTC212-03 grant to study *Opopaea* specimens for different Bushblitz trips. We thank J. Berry (Gainesville, USA), Nadine Guthrie and Bradley Durrant (Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation), Bruce Halliday (Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra), David Hirst (South Australian Museum, Adelaide), Graham Milledge (Australian Museum,

Sydney), Norman Platnick (American Museum of Natural History, New York), Robert Raven, Owen Seeman and Wendy Hebron (Queensland Museum, Brisbane), Petra Sierwald (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago) and Julianne Waldock (Western Australian Museum, Perth) for the loan of the material examined and their support of the project. We thank Sue Lindsay (Australian Museum) for assisting with scanning electron microscopy for Baehr & Smith species, and Nadine Duperre for doing SEM's for the palp of *O. foveolata*. We thank Robert Whyte (Brisbane) for his comments on the manuscript and Wendy Hebron for her beautiful colour painting of *O. ulrichi*.

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INDEX OF SPECIFIC NAMES

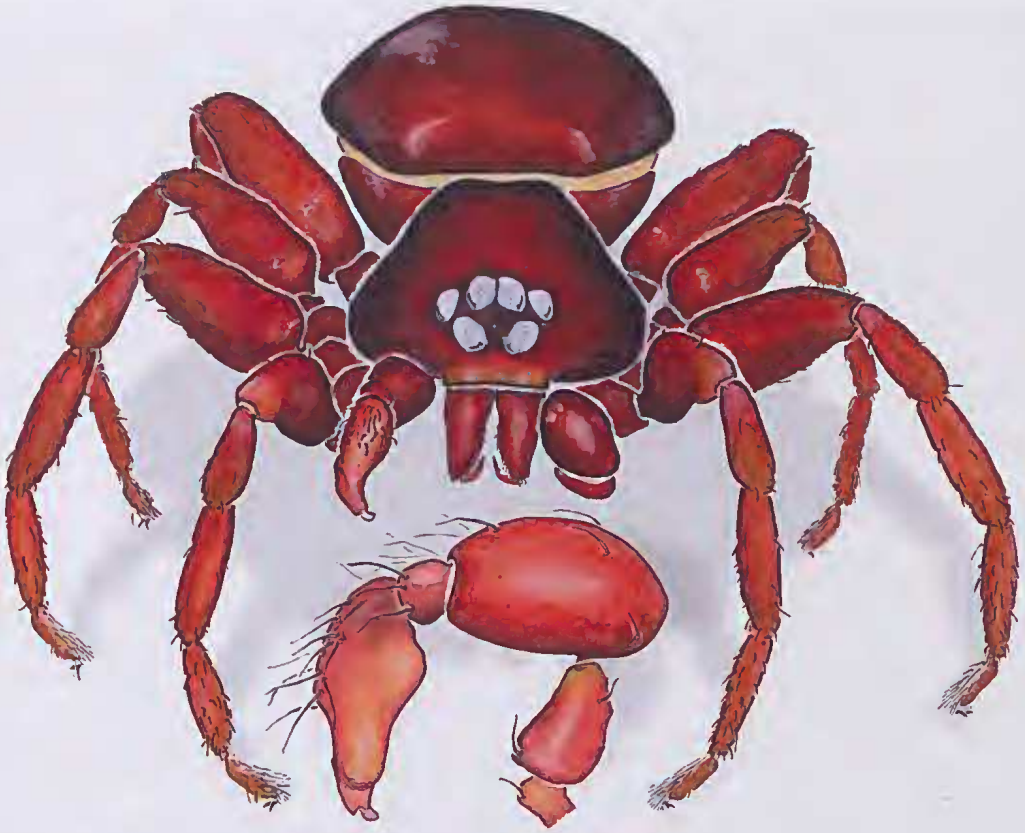

FIG. 1. Colourpainting of *Opopaea ulrichi* frontal view; male palp, retrolateral view.

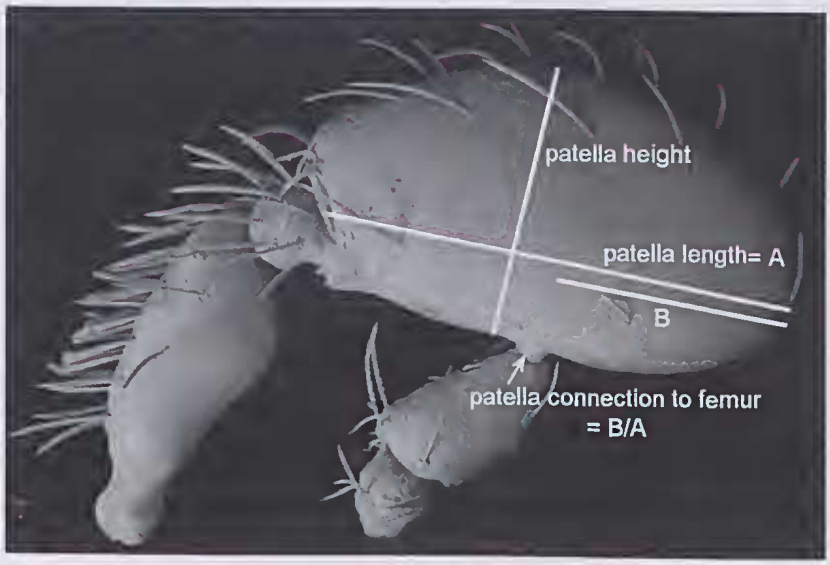

FIG. 2. Scanning electron microscope image of *Opopaea*, left palp explaining measurements.

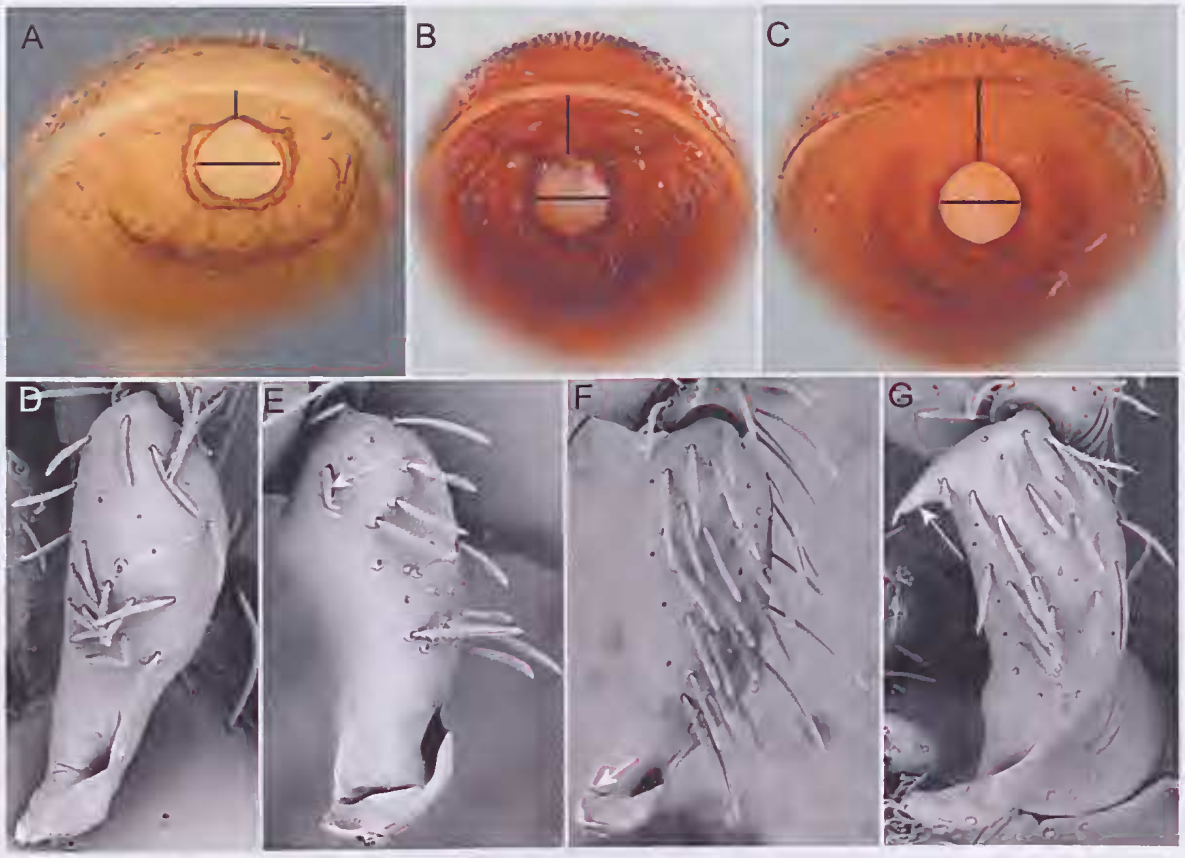

FIG. 3. A–C, *Opopaea* opisthosoma, frontal view. D–G, *Opopaea* palps, showing characters: **A**, scuto-pedicel region about ½ of diameter of pedicel; **B**, scuto-pedicel region about diameter of pedicel; **C**, scuto-pedicel region about 1½ diameter of pedicel; **D**, arrow: tarsal organ; **E**, arrow: bulbal base with 2 strong prolateral spines; **F**, arrow: prolateral incision at tip; **G**, arrow: prolateral spur.

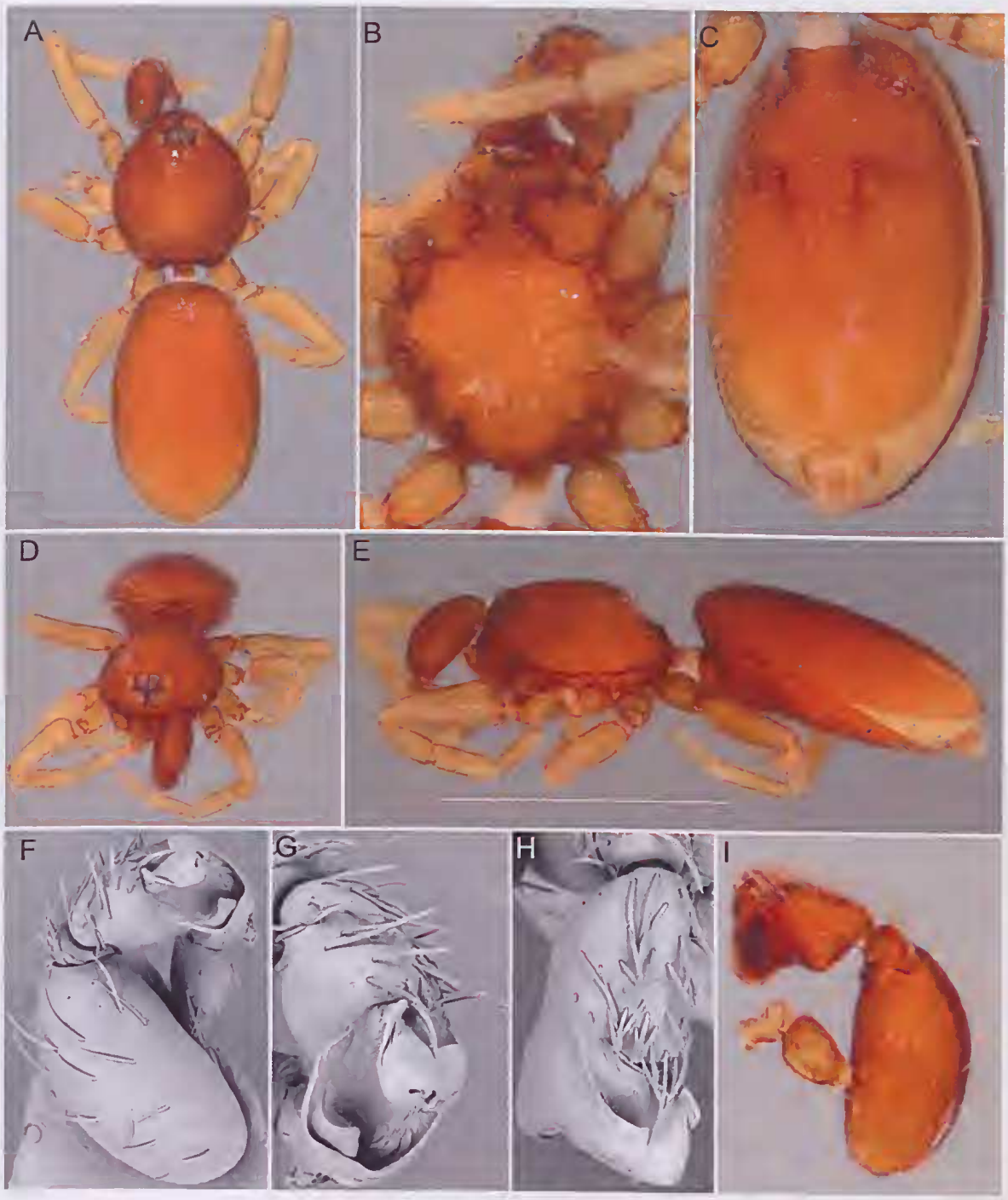

FIG. 4. *Opopaea fiji* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 27962 photo, PBI_OON 22581 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, male palp, prolateral view; **G**, same, anterior view; **H**, same, dorsal view; **I**, same, retrolateral view.

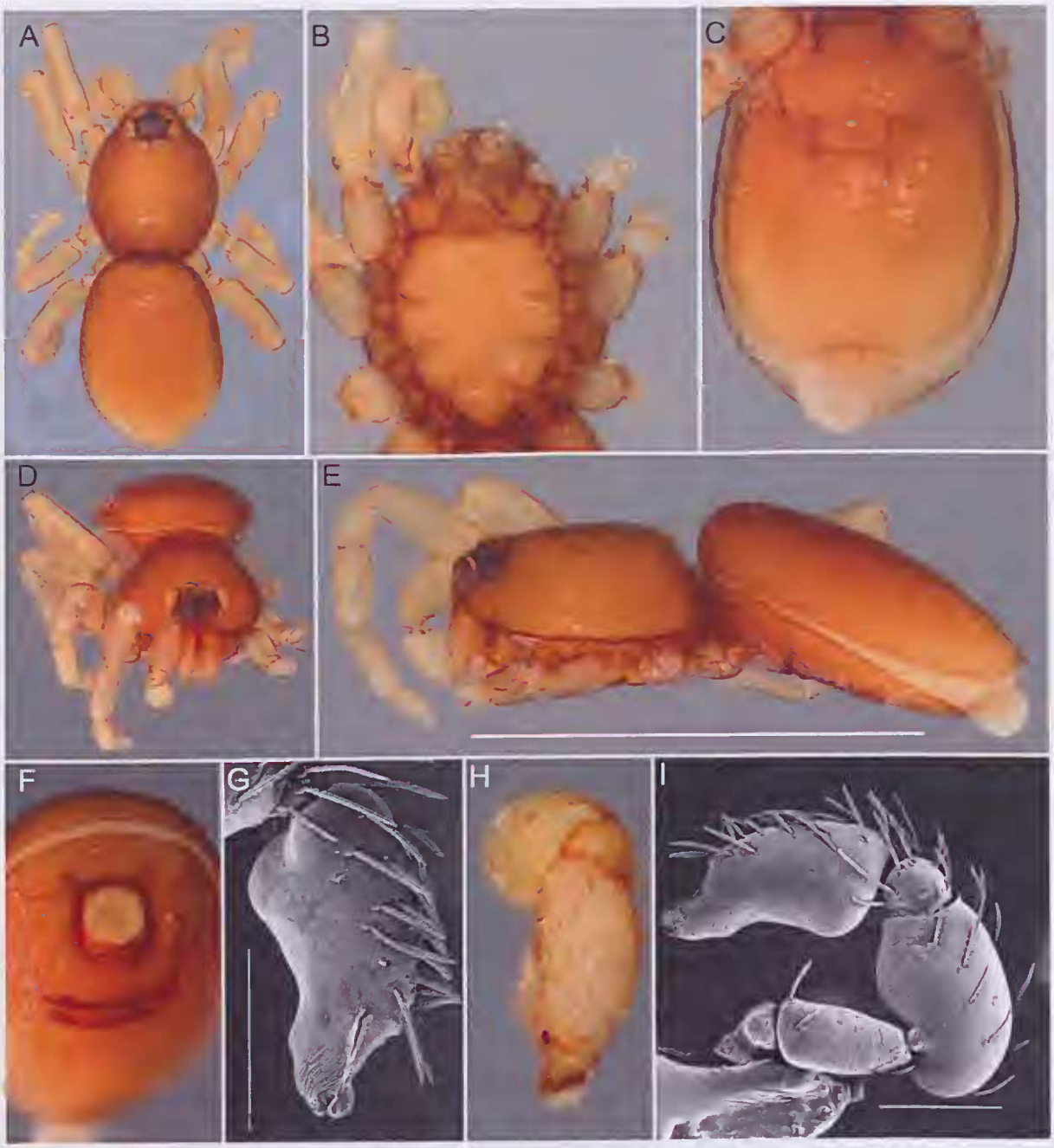

FIG. 5. *Opopaea foveolata* Roewer, 1963, male (PBI_OON 22620 photo, PBI_OON 27961 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, male palp, prolateral view; **H**, same, dorsal view; **I**, same, retrolateral view.

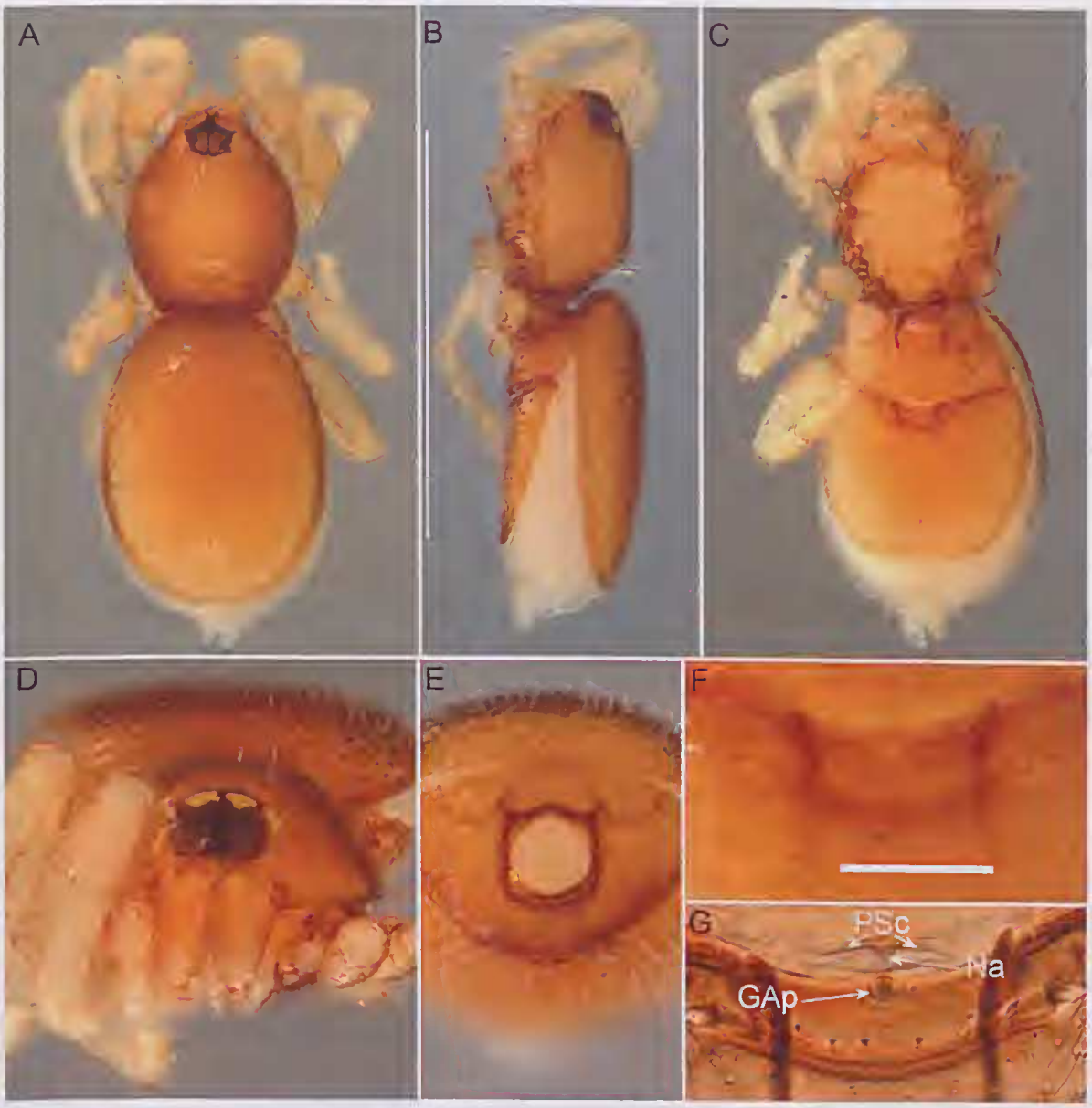

FIG. 6. *Opopaea foveolata* Roewer, 1963, female (PBI_OON 07398): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view (PBI_OON 27958). PSc, t-shaped or paddle like sclerite; Na, nail-like process, situated near genital opening with fitting into posterior situated globular appendix; GAp, globular appendix.

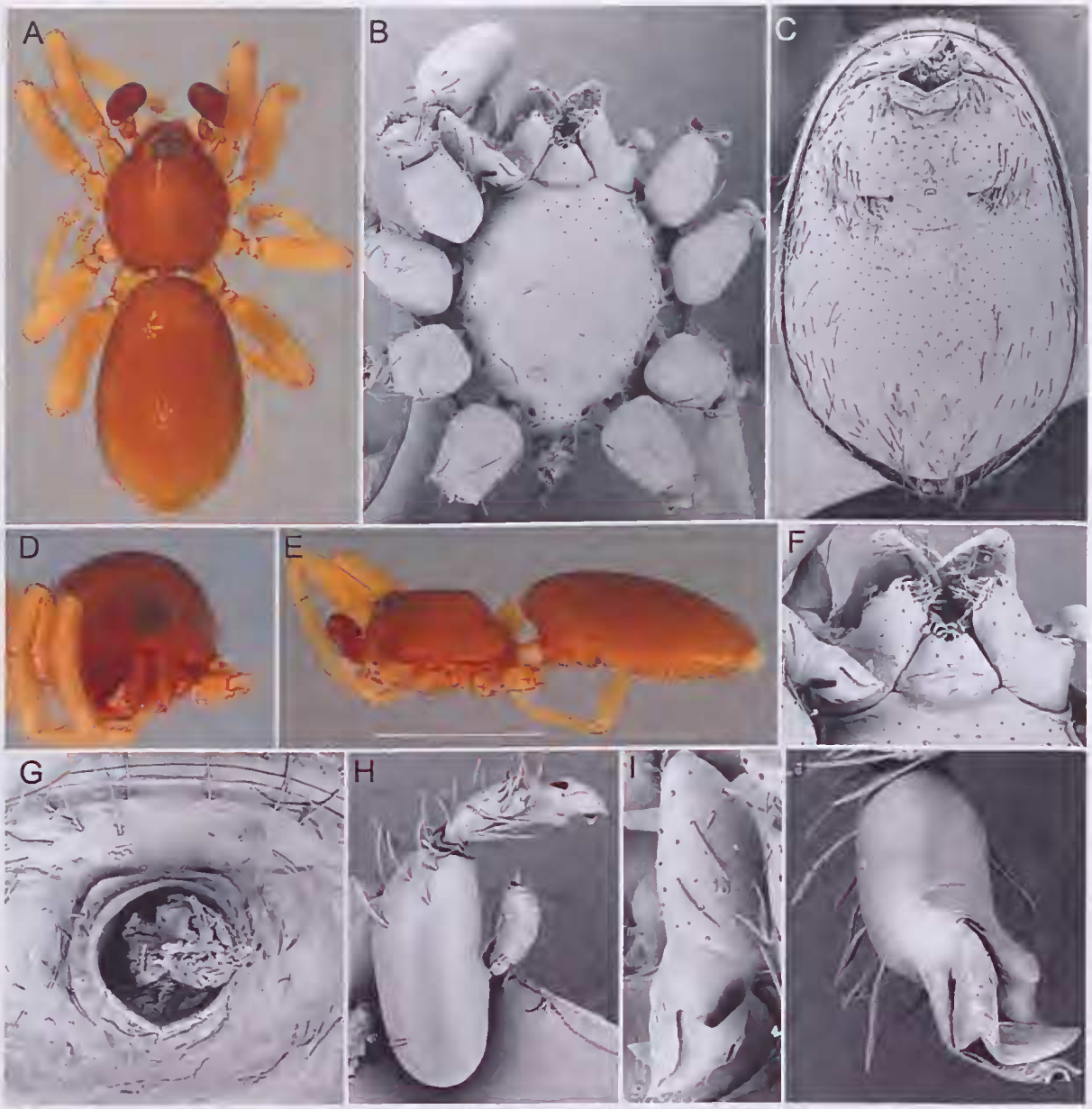

FIG. 7. *Opopaea hawaii* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 00207 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

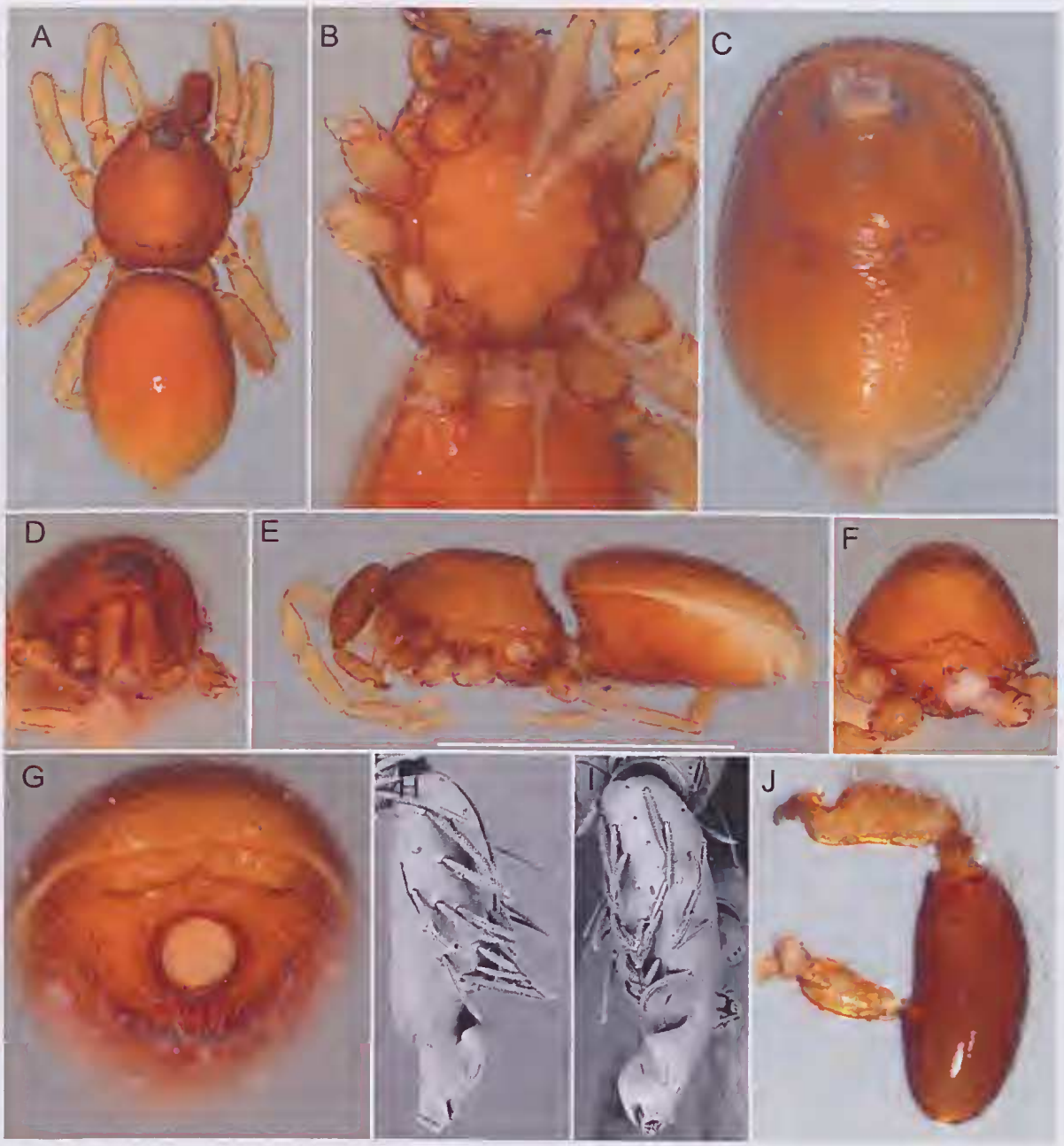

FIG. 8. *Opopaea palau* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 27965 photo, PBI_OON 10848 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

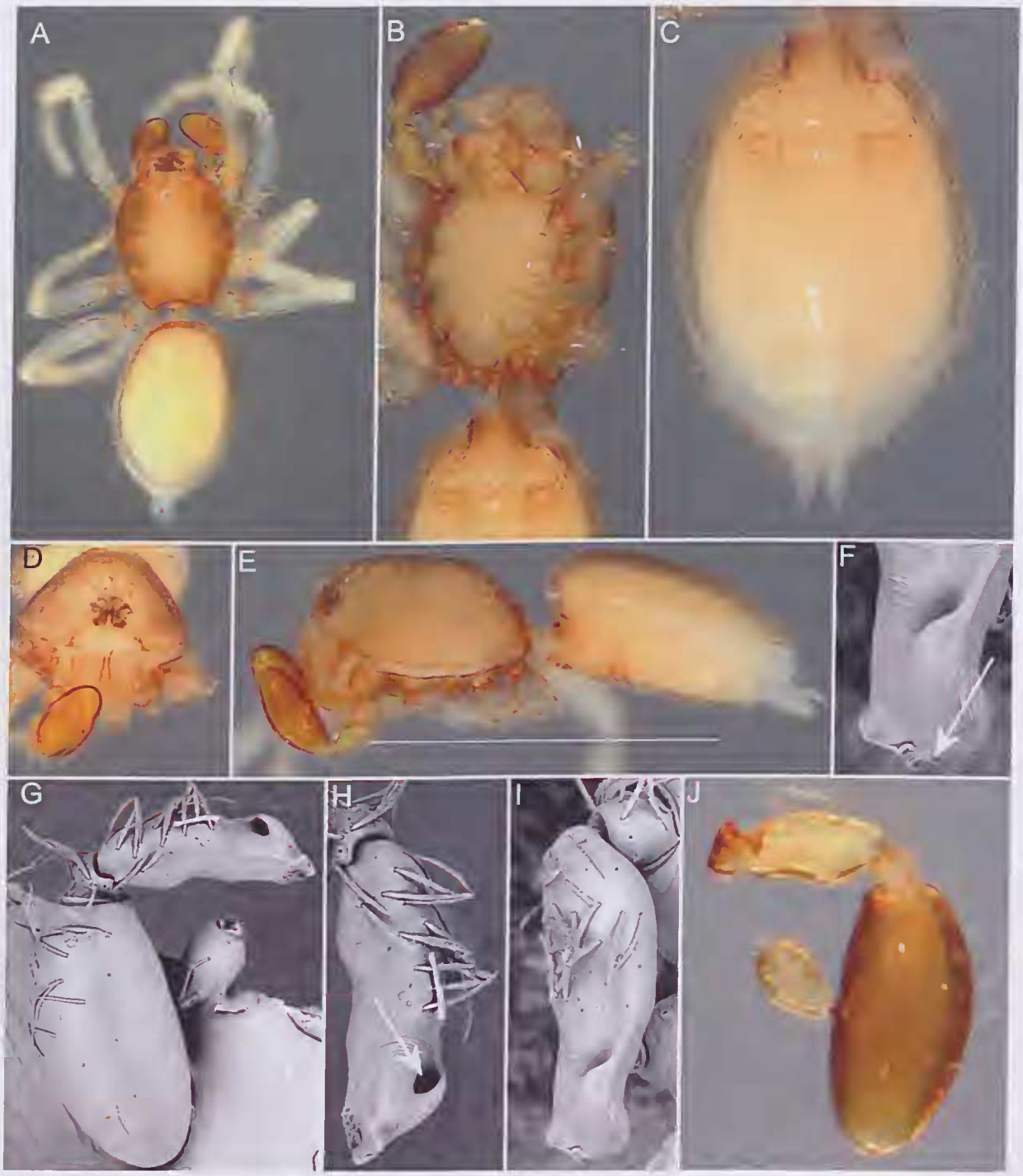

FIG. 9. *Opopaea annieu* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22622ps): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, bulbal tip, dorsal view; **G**, male palp, prolateral view; **H**, male bulb, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, male palp, retrolateral view.

FIG. 10. *Opopaea bicolor* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22621 photo, PBI_OON 23436 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 11. *Opopaea bicolor* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23435): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

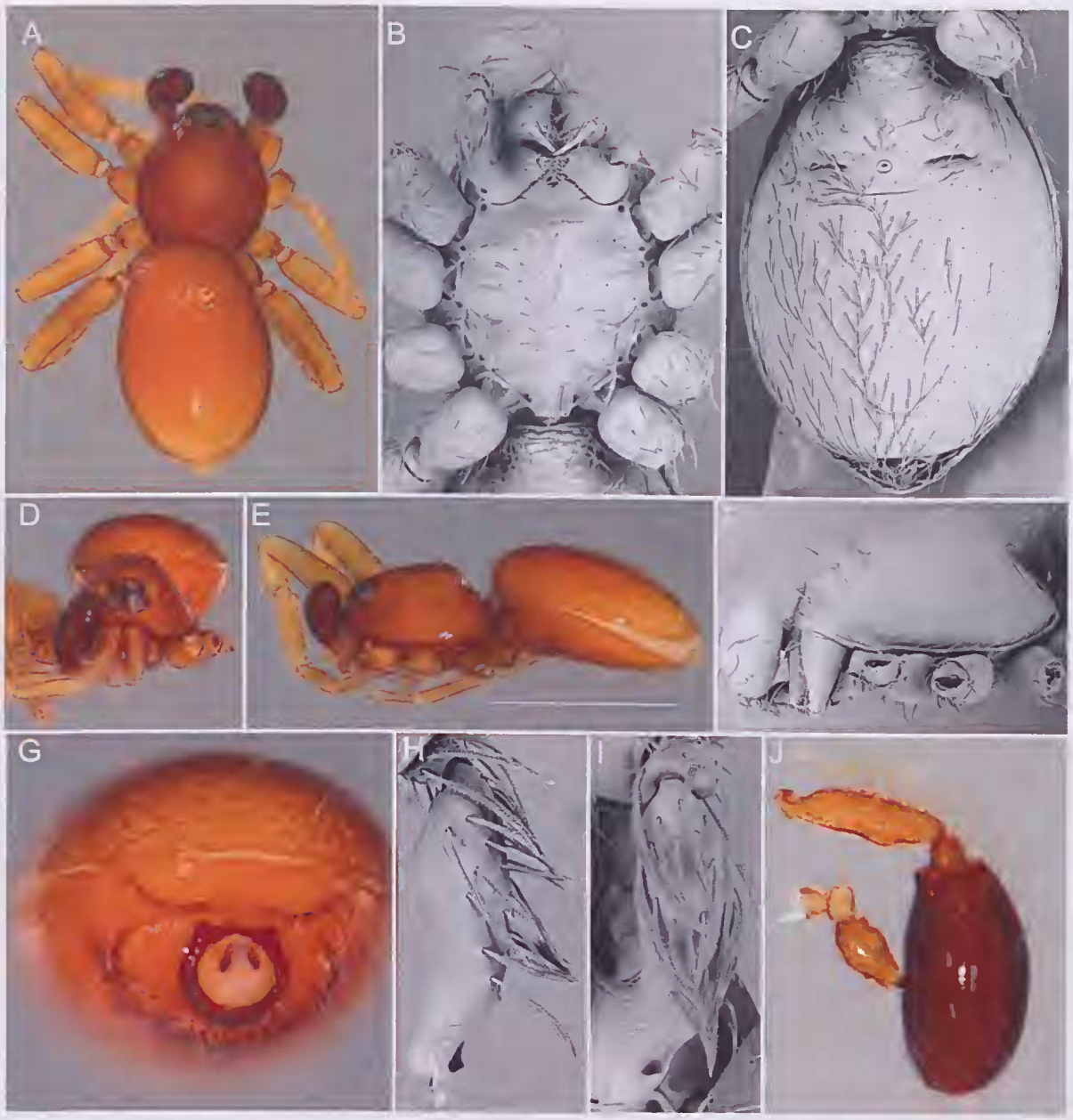

FIG. 12. *Opopaea burwelli* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22591 photo, PBI_OON 23425 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, lateral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

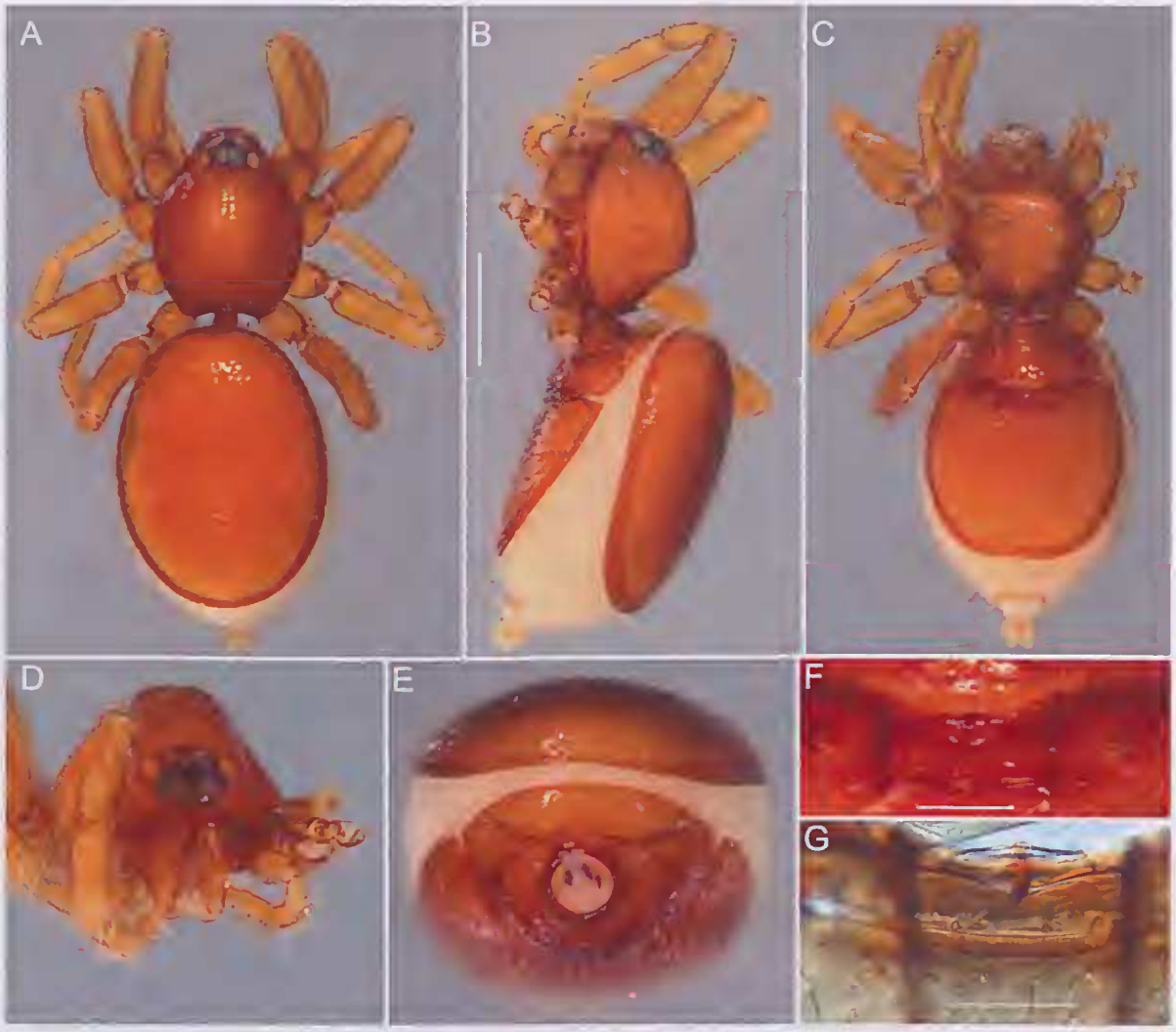

FIG. 13. *Opopaea burwelli* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23424): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

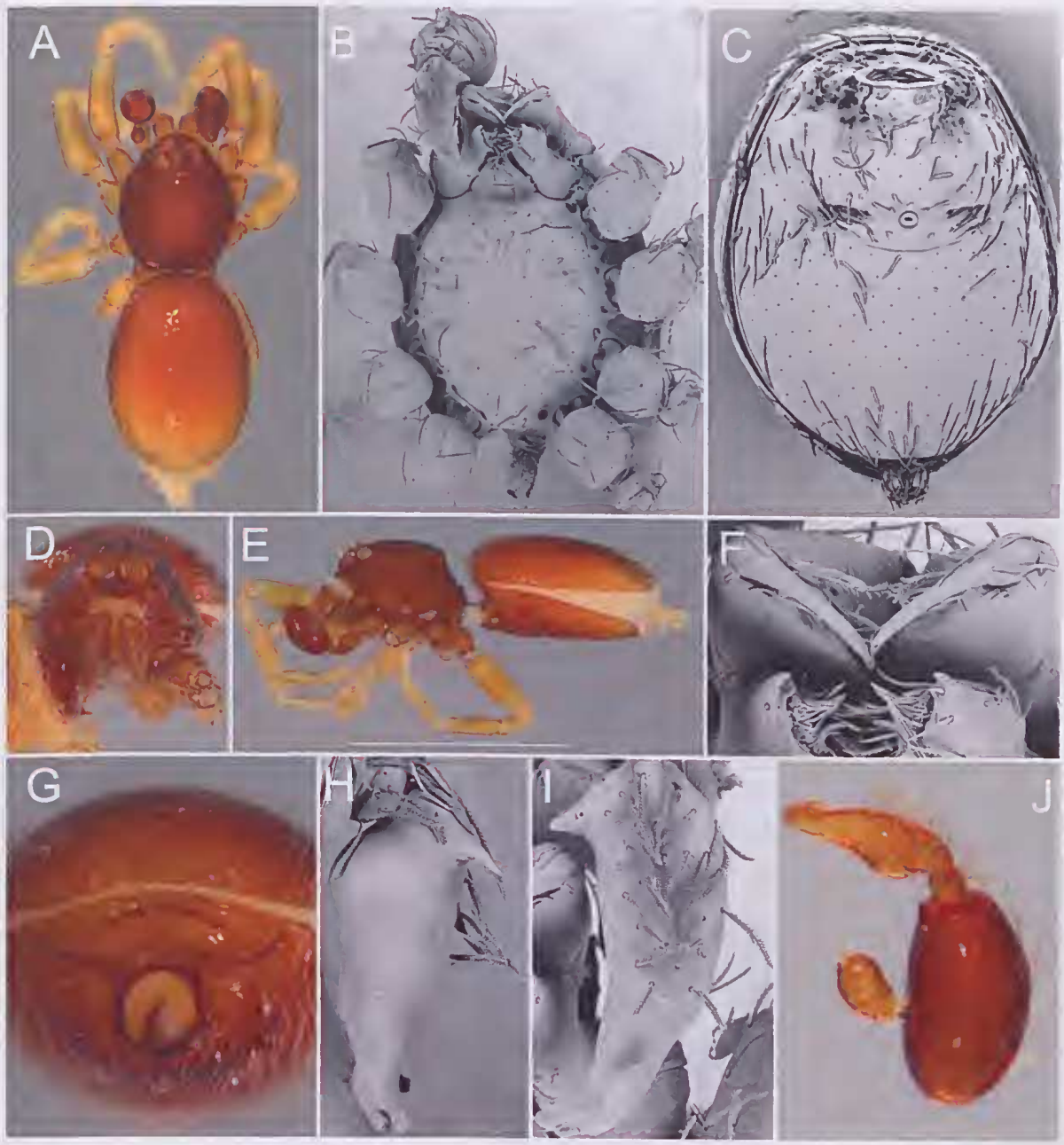

FIG. 14. *Opopaea calcaris* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22617 photo, PBI_OON 22581 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

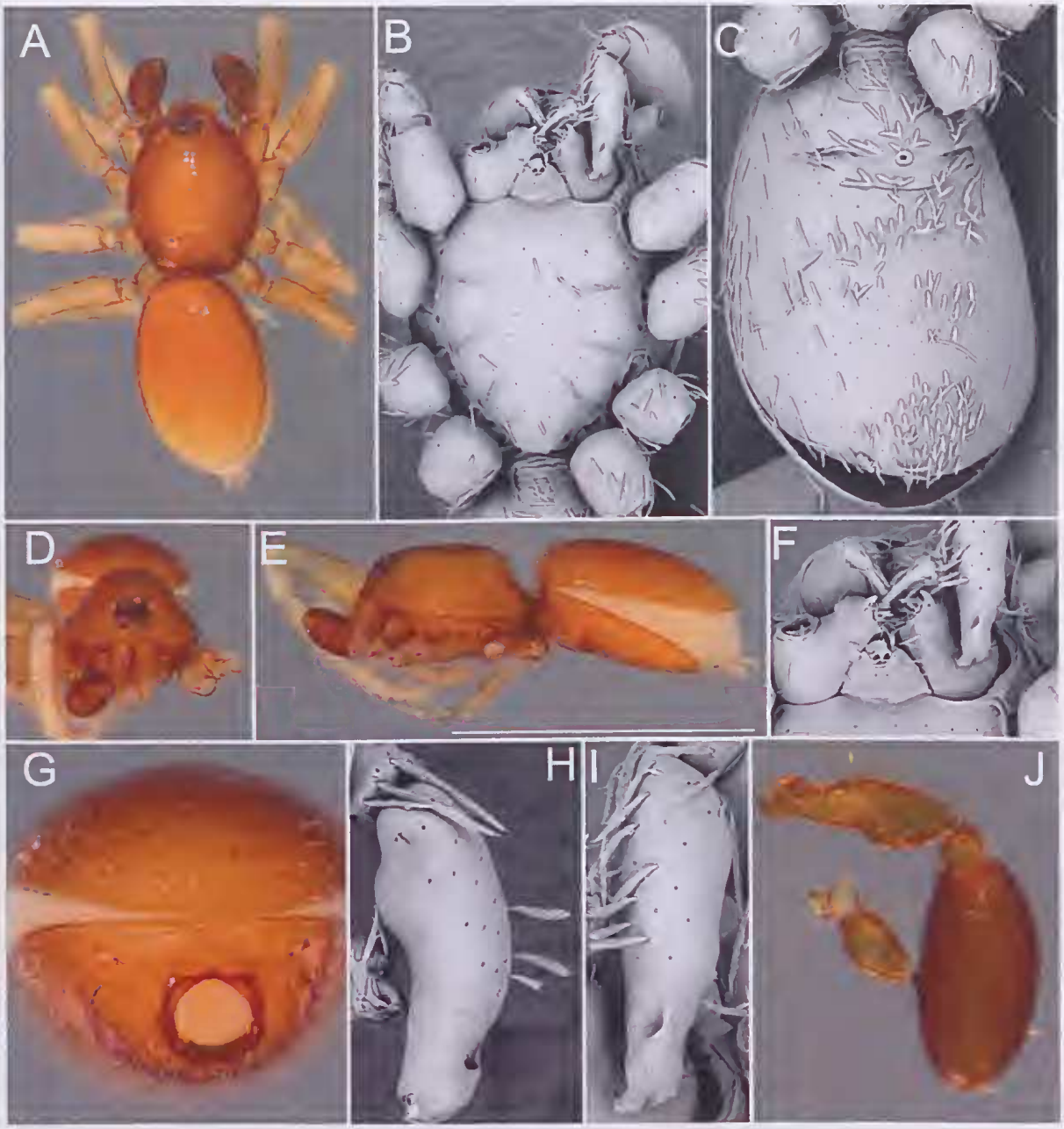

FIG. 15. *Opopaea goloboffi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23426 photo, PBI_OON 00213 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

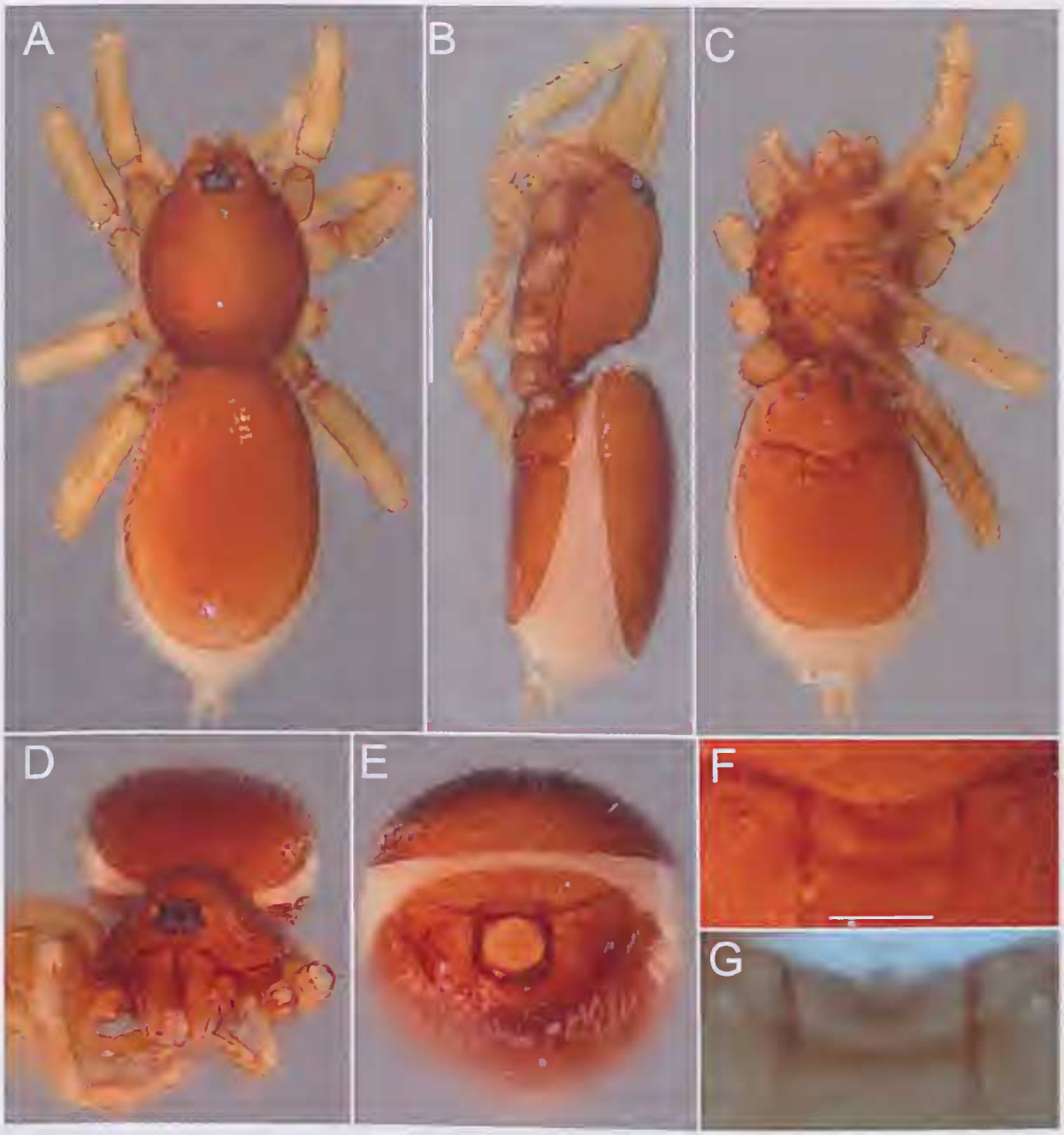

FIG. 16. *Opopaea goloboffi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 22635): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

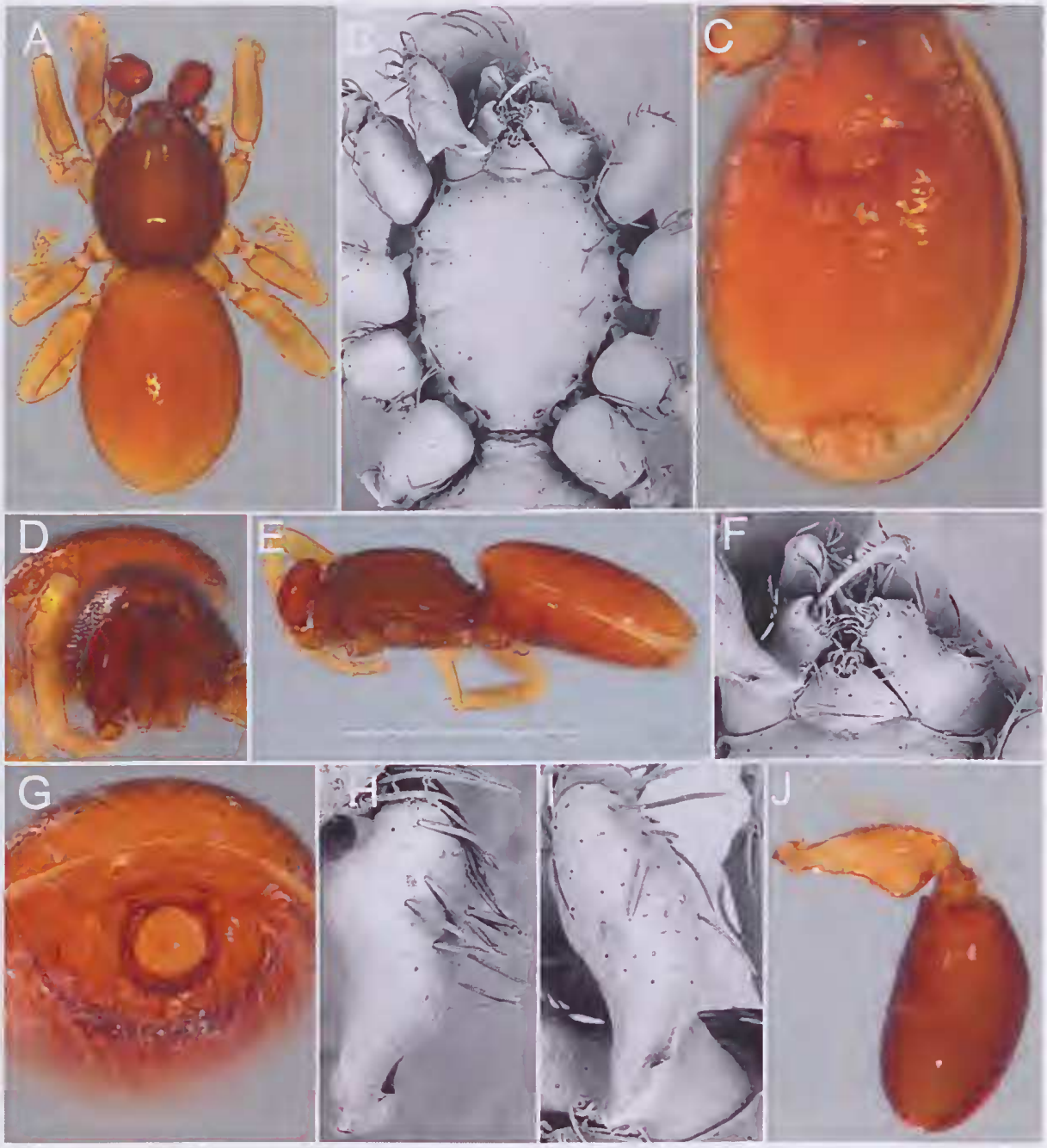

FIG. 17. *Opopaea monteithi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22640 photo, PBI_OON 22630 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

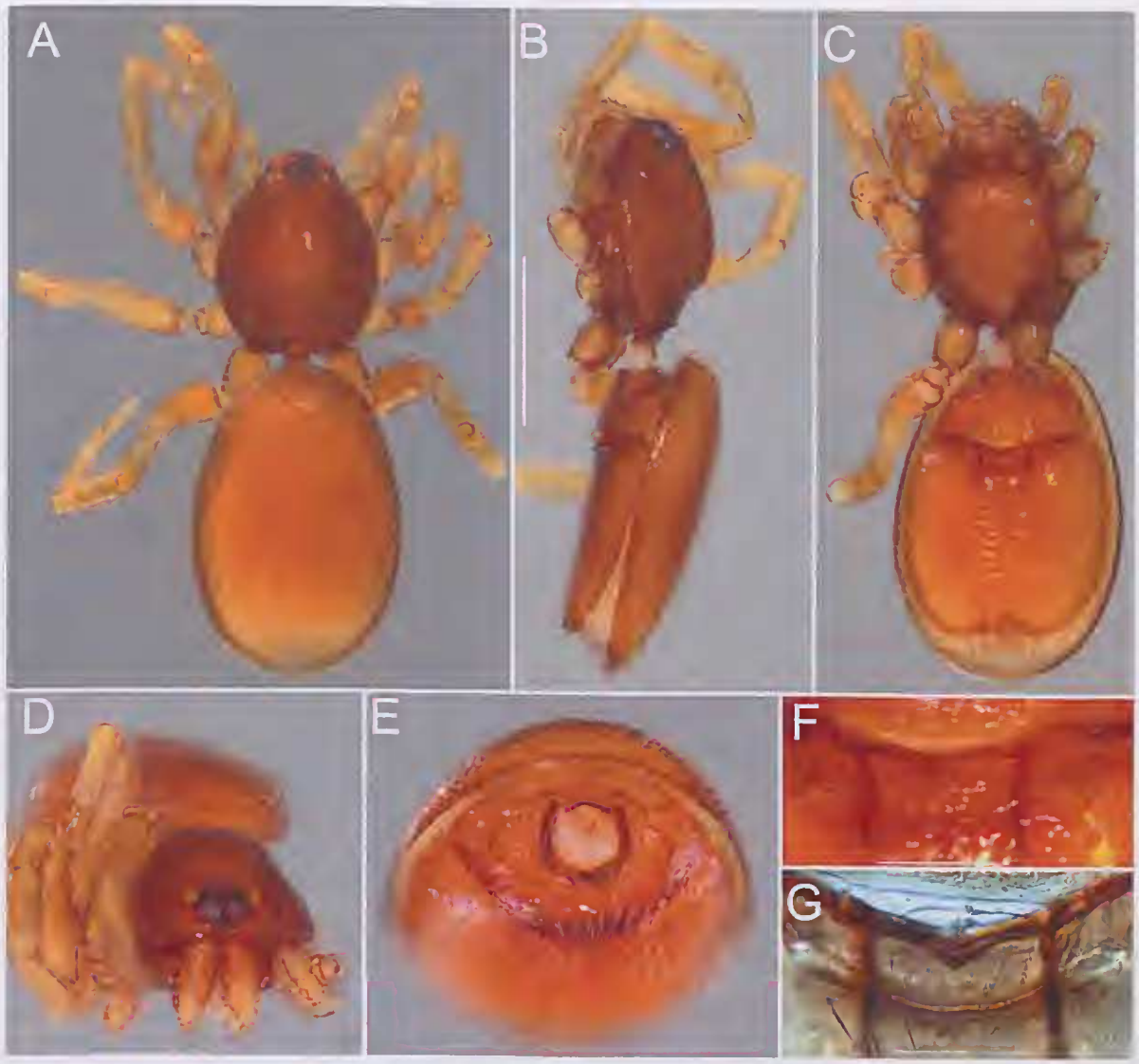

FIG. 18. *Opopaea monteithi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23429): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

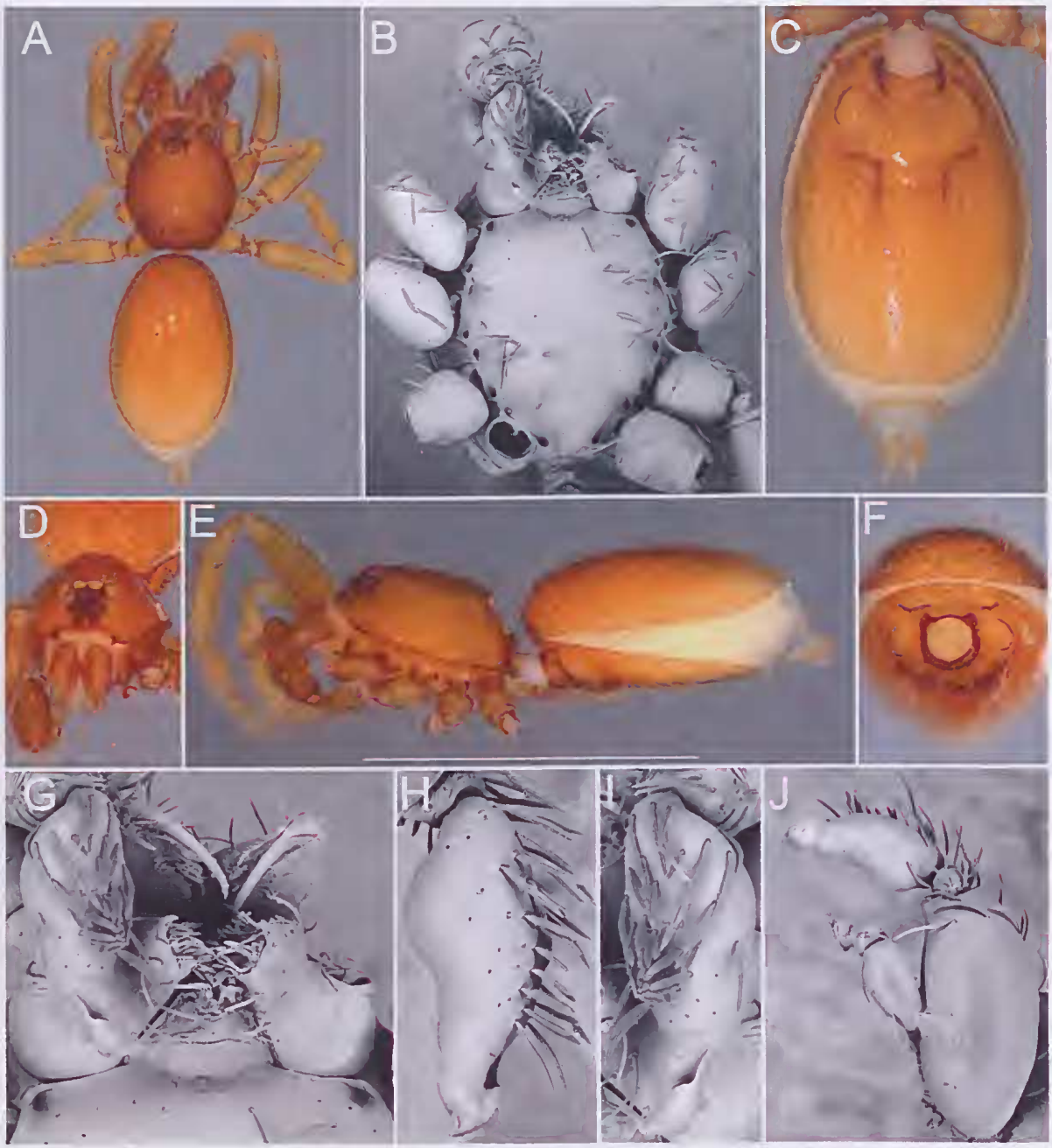

FIG. 19. *Opopaea ndoua* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22572 photo, PBI_OON 22653 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, mouthparts, ventral view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

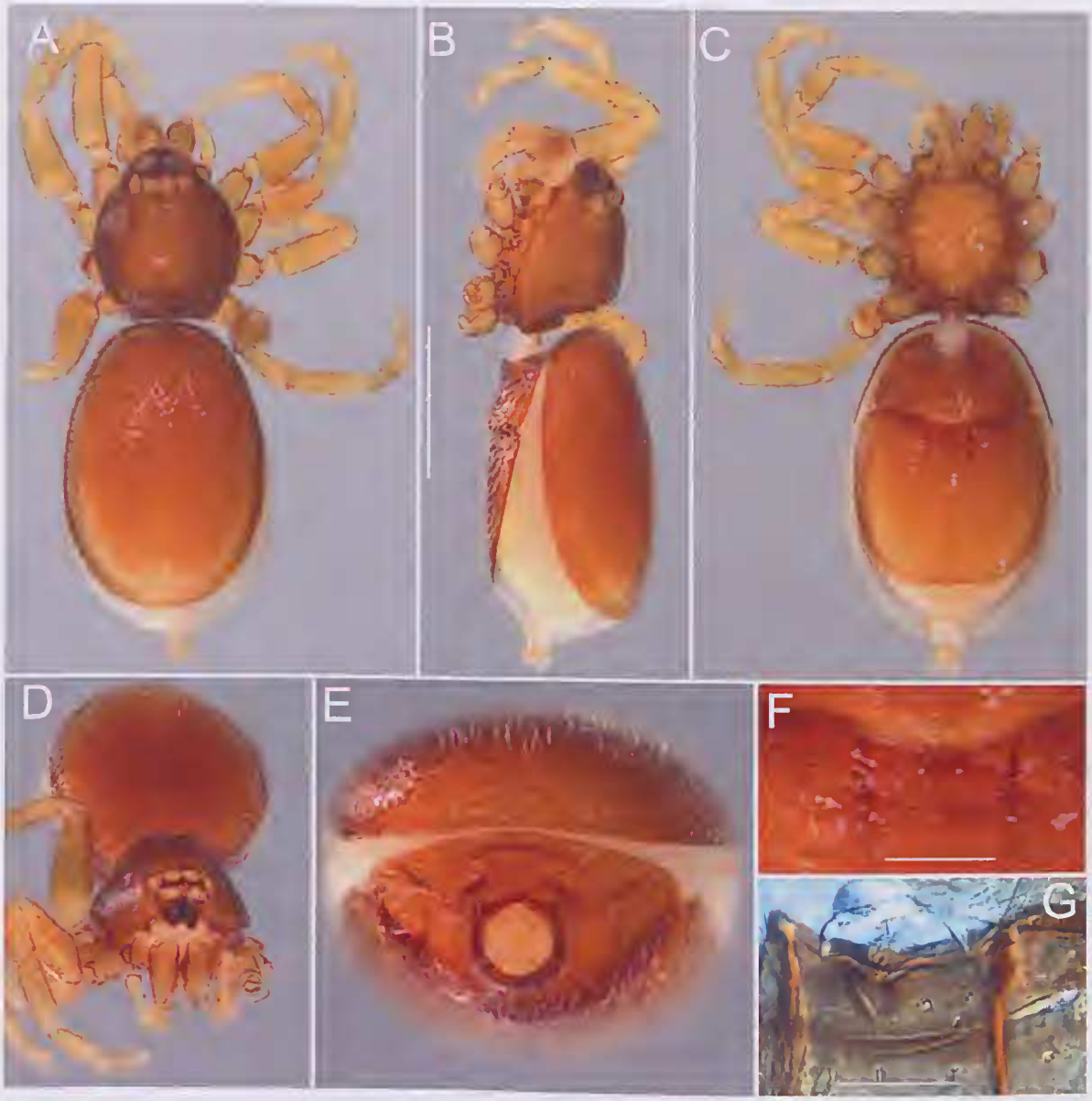

FIG. 20. *Opopaea ndoua* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23449): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

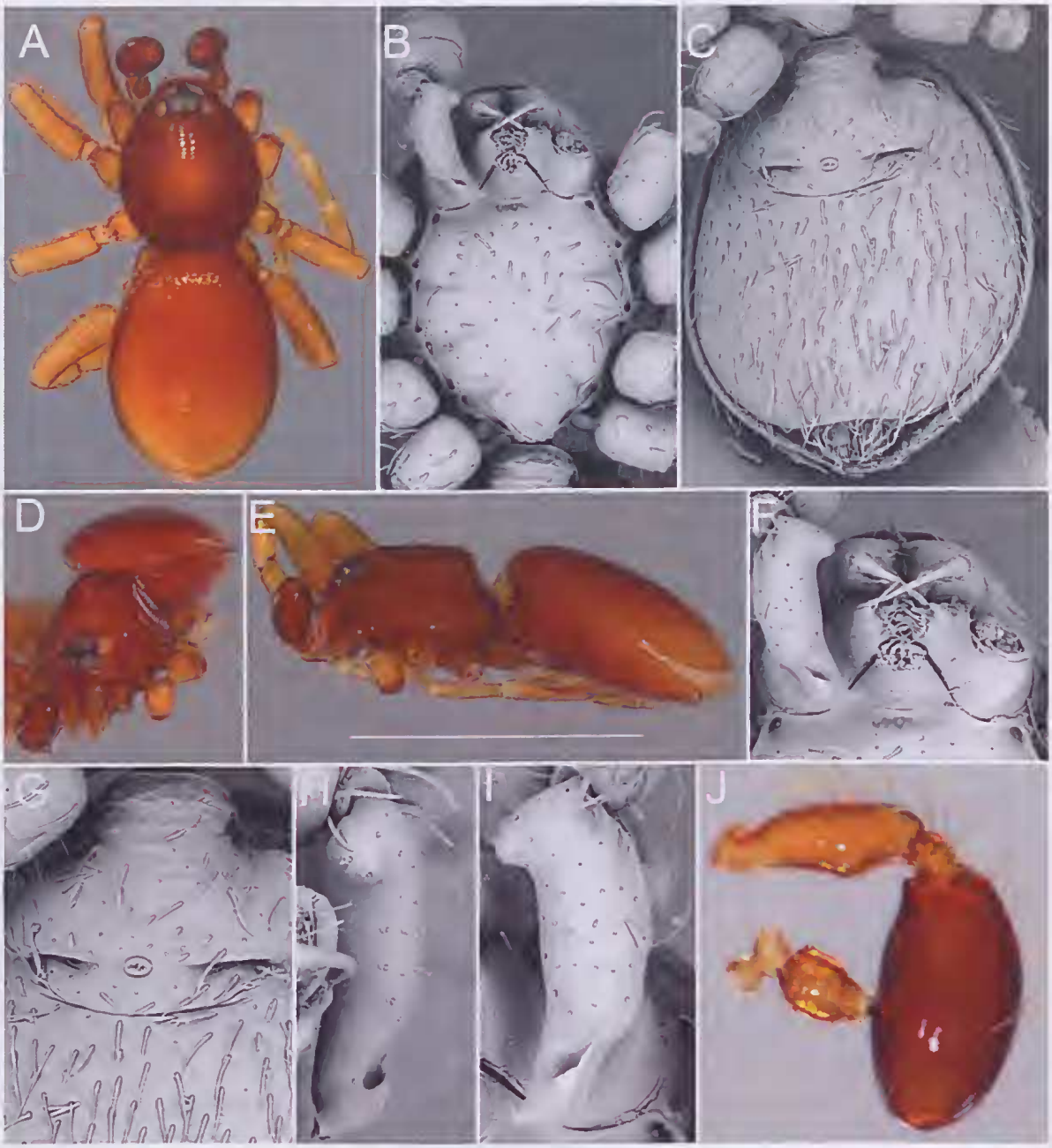

FIG. 21. *Opopaea platnicki* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 00215 photo, PBI_OON 23443 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, Sperm pore, ventral view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

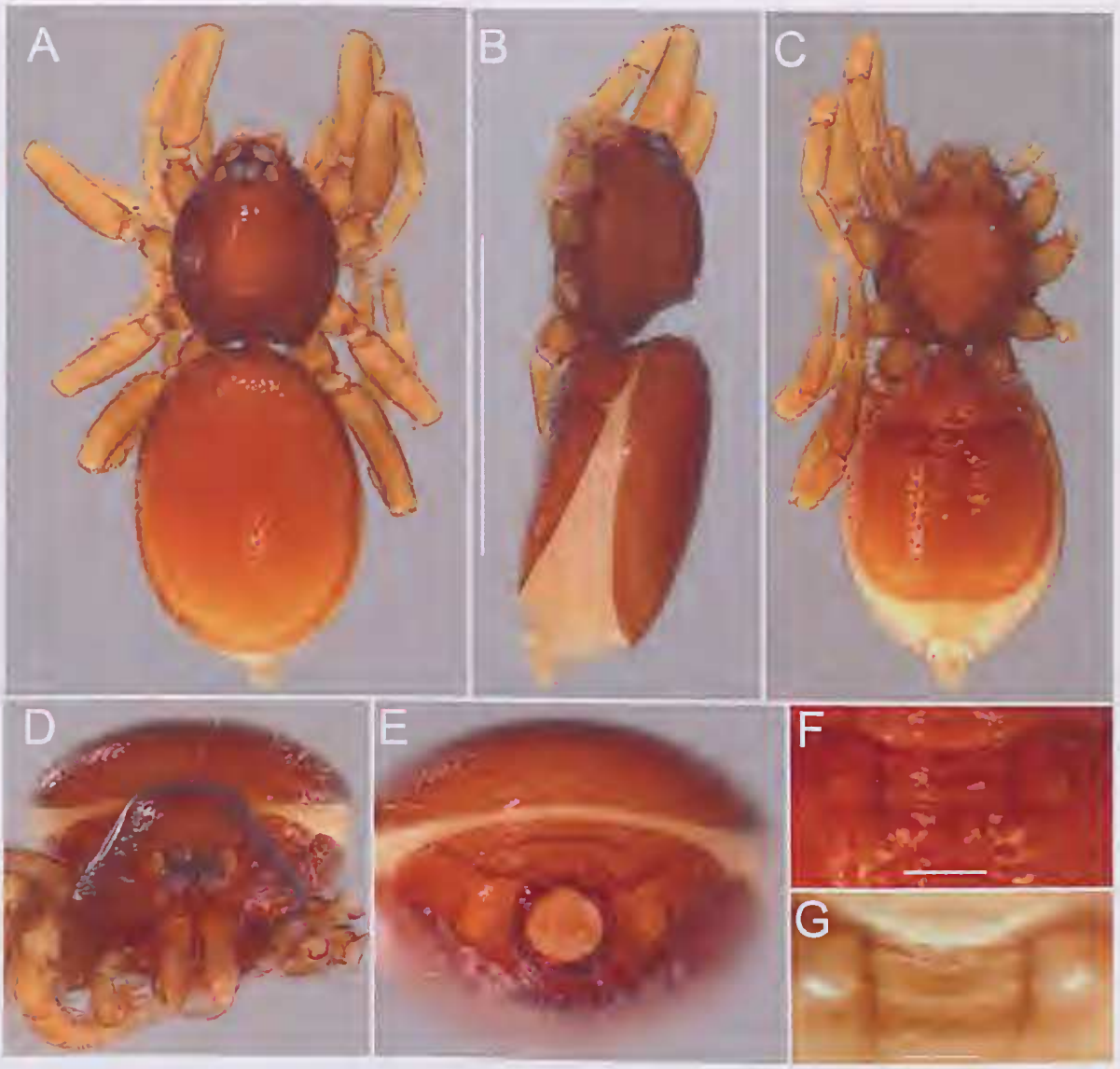

FIG. 22. *Opopaea platnicki* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23443): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

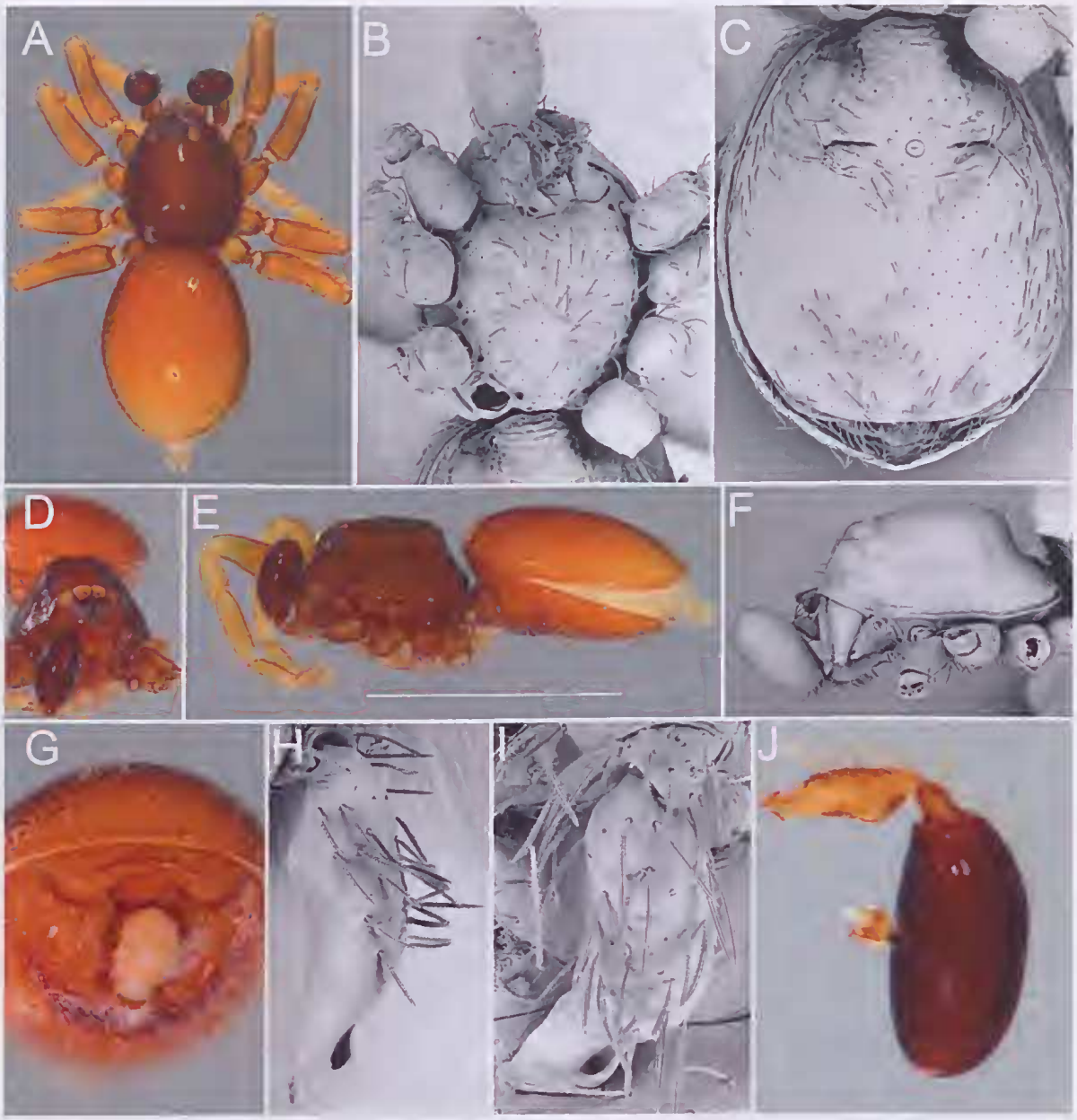

FIG. 23. *Opopaea raveni* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22656 photo, PBI_OON 22601 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, lateral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

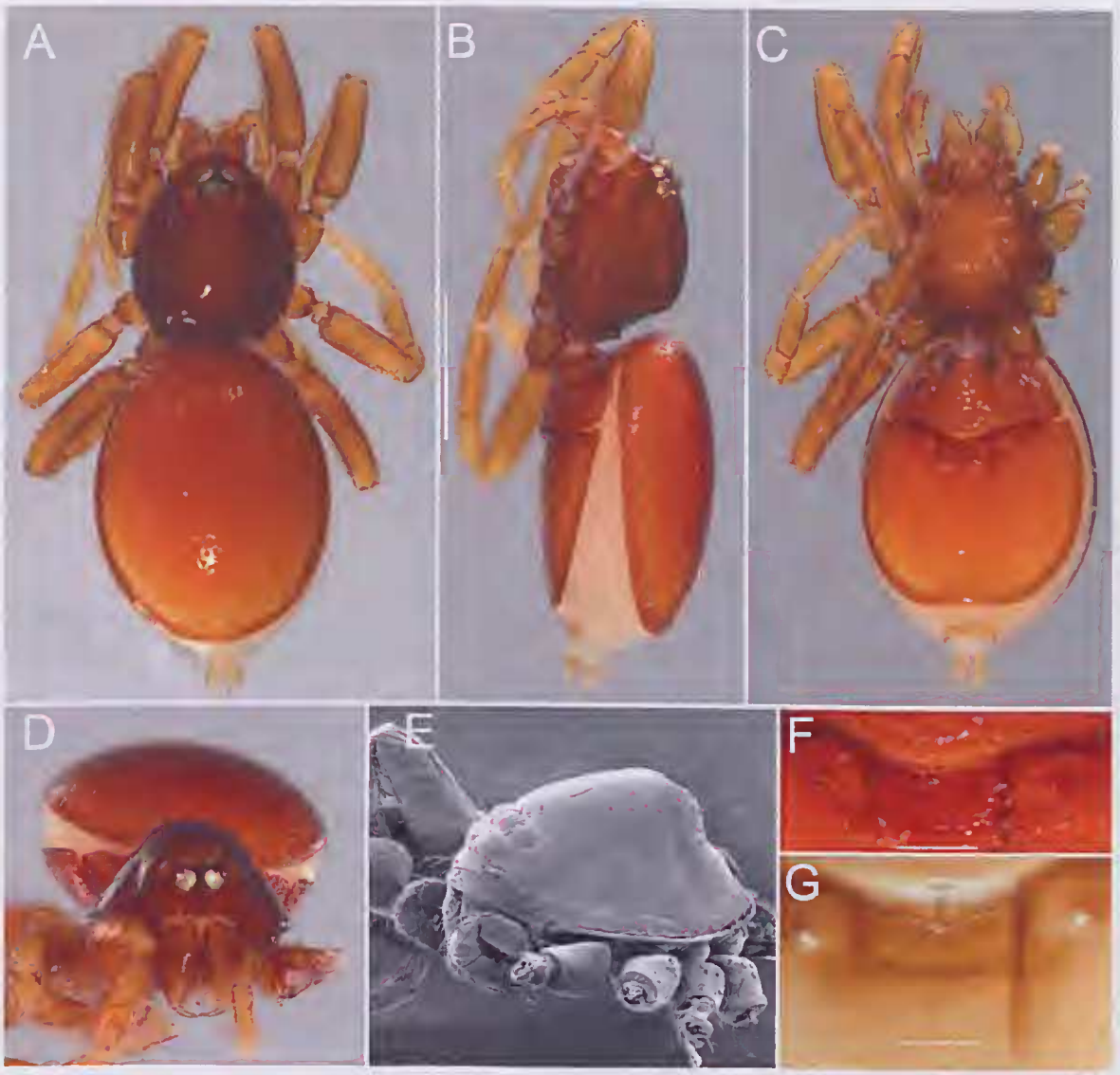

FIG. 24. *Opopaea raveni* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 22595): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, prosoma, lateral view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

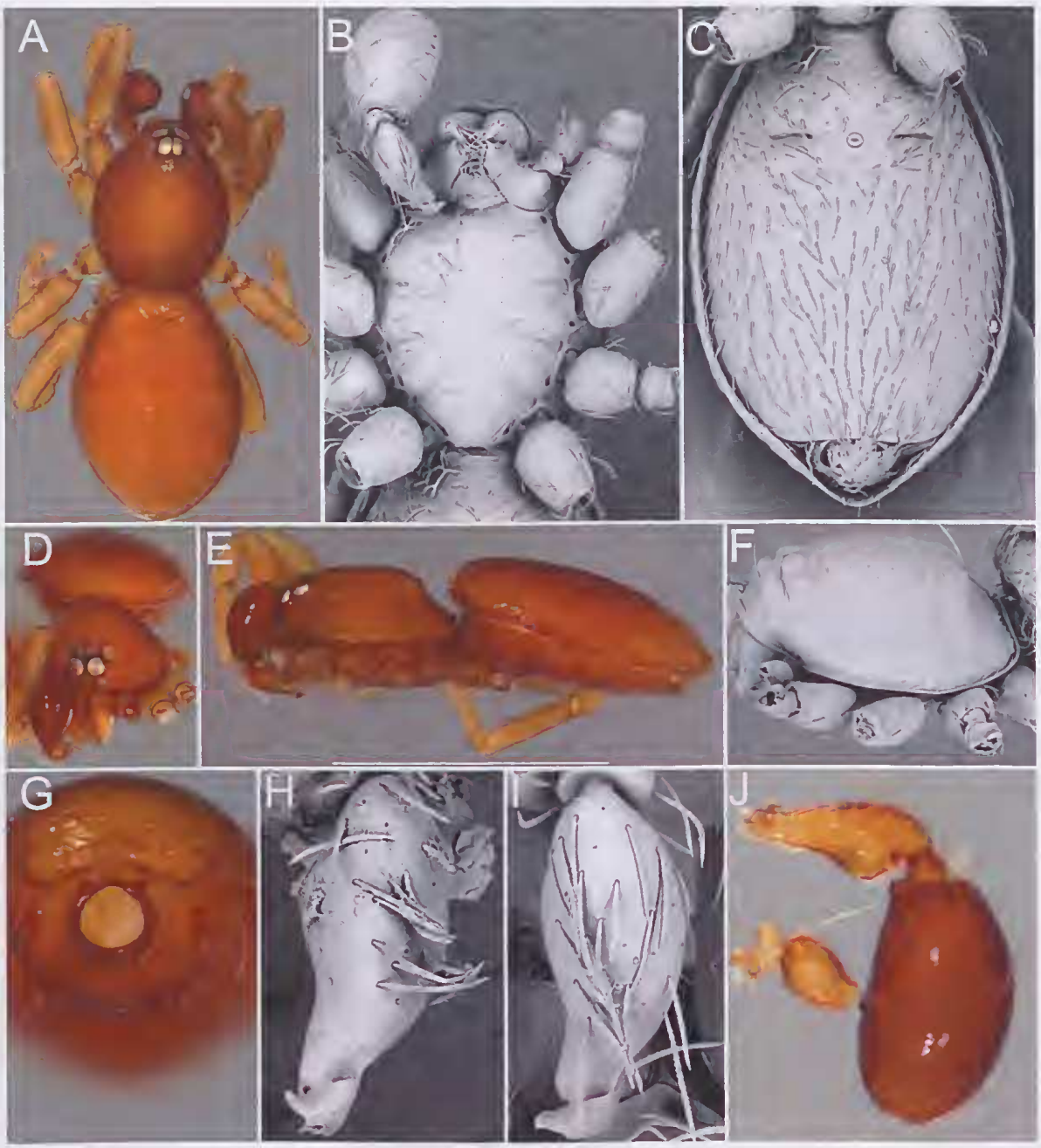

FIG. 25. *Opopaea striata* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22632 photo, PBI_OON 22605 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, lateral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

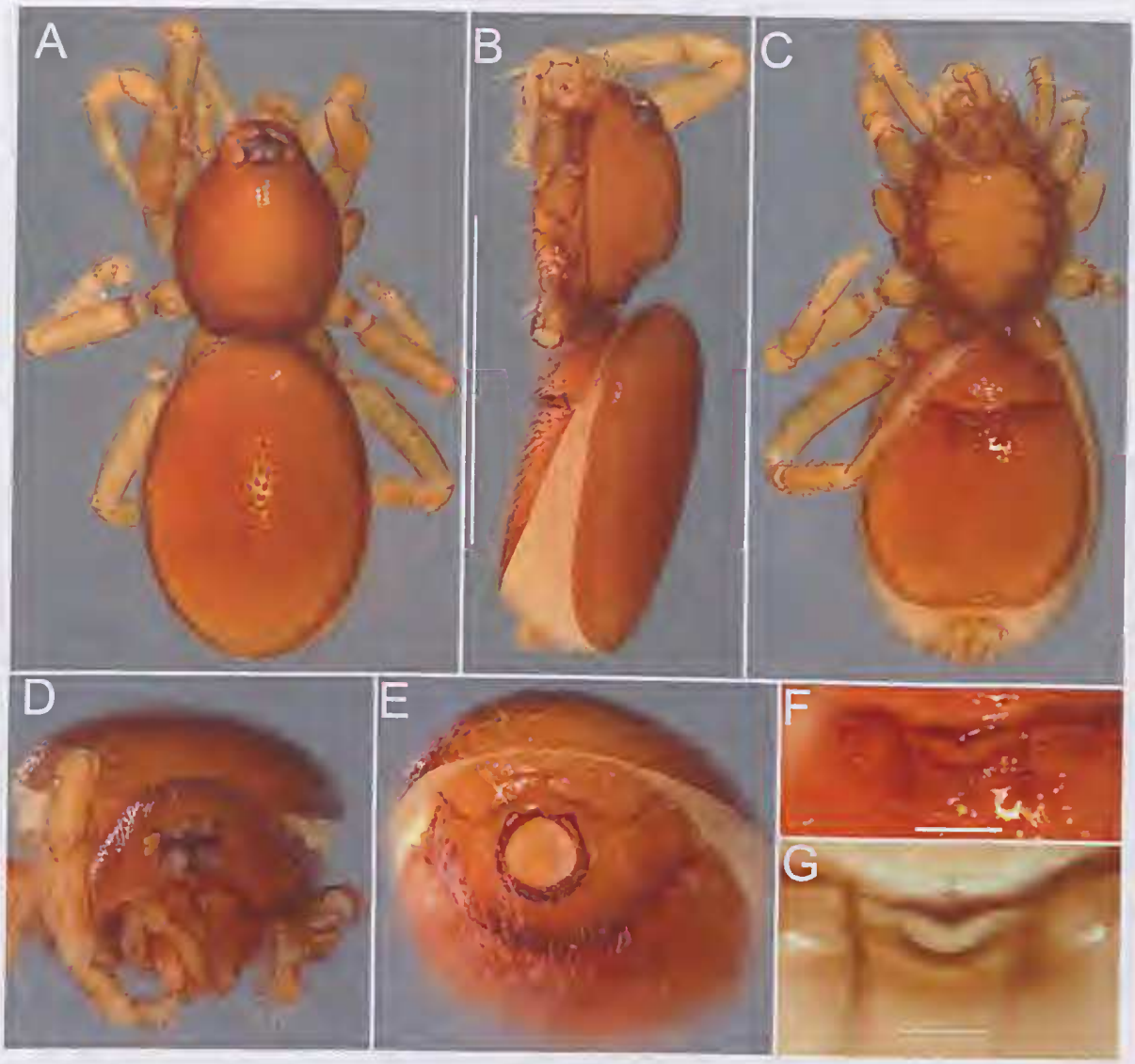

FIG. 26. *Opopaea striata* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23427): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

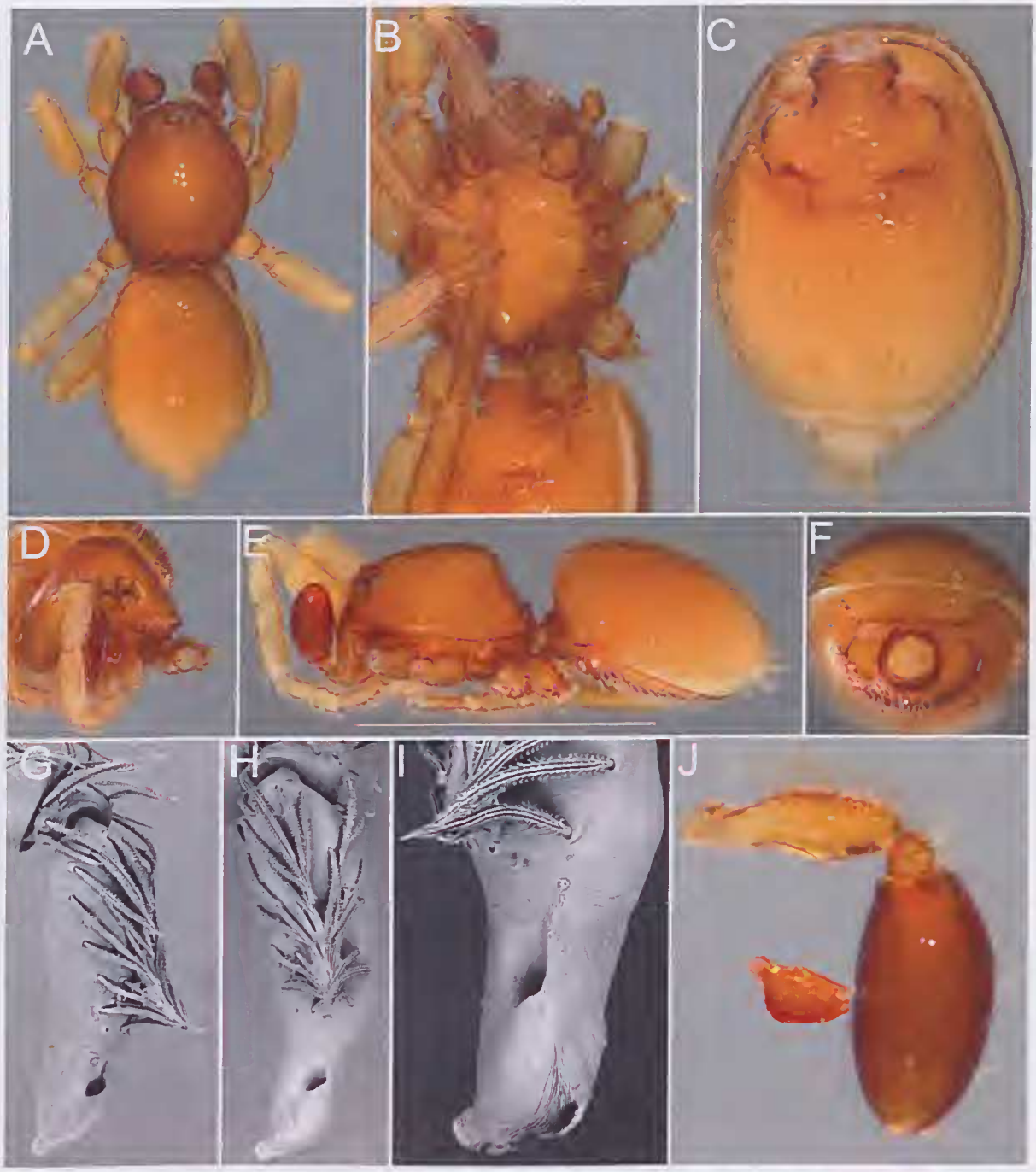

FIG. 27. *Opopaea touho* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22663 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, male palp, prolateral view; **H**, same, dorsal view; **I**, palpal tip, dorsal view; **J**, Palp, retrolateral view.

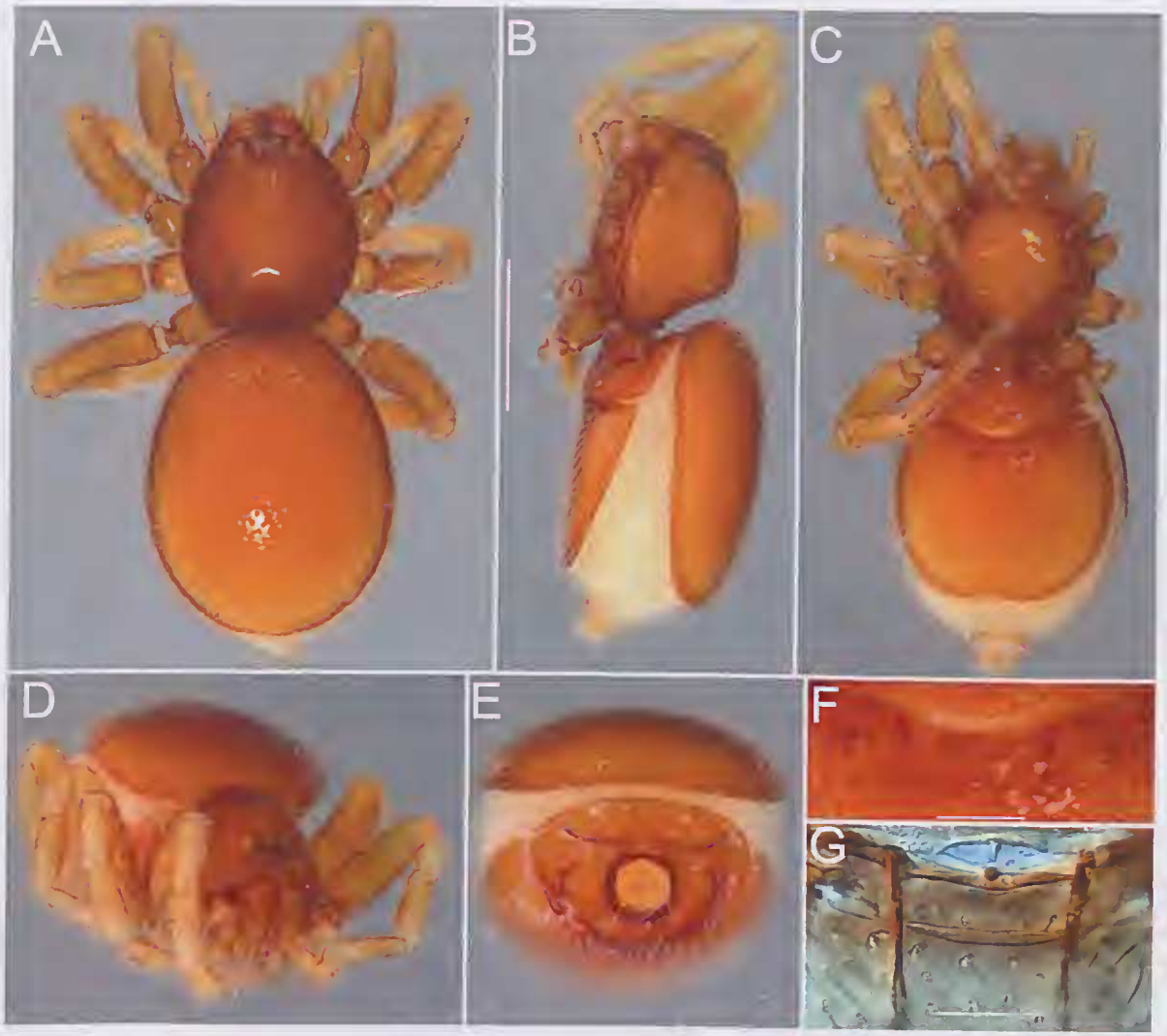

FIG. 28. *Opopaea touho* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23428): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

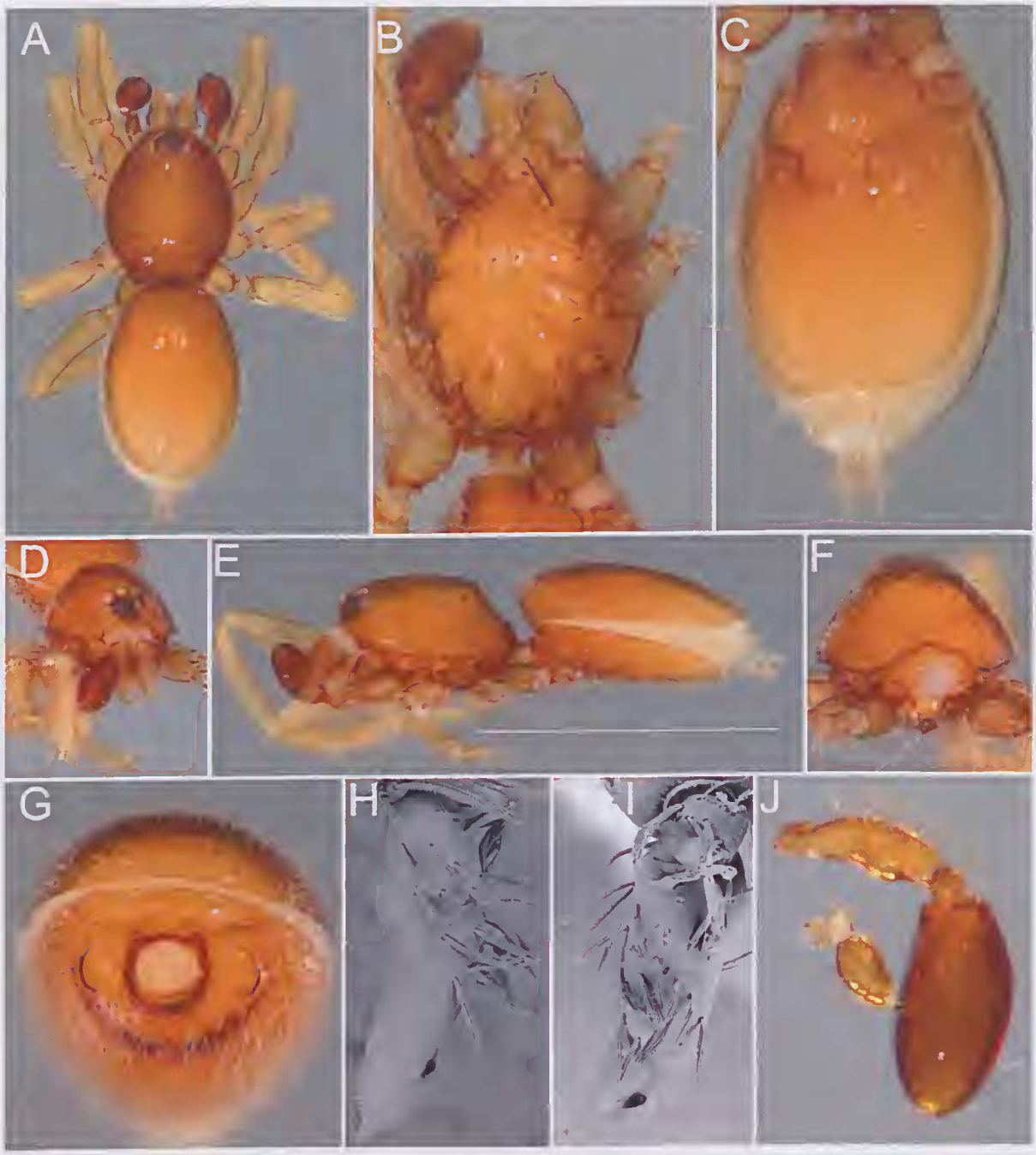

FIG. 29. *Opopaea tuberculata* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22651 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

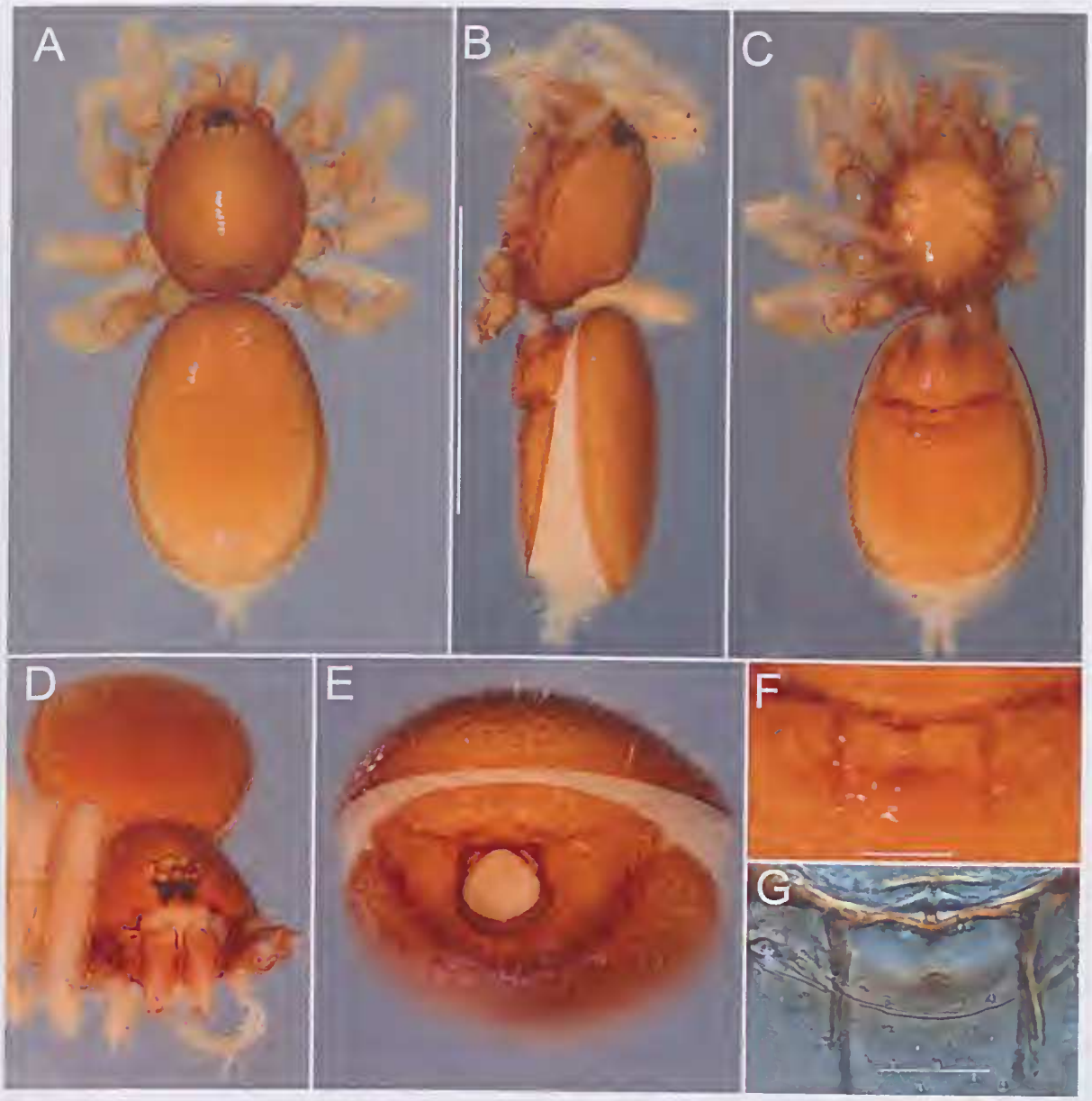

FIG. 30. *Opopaea tuberculata* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23483): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

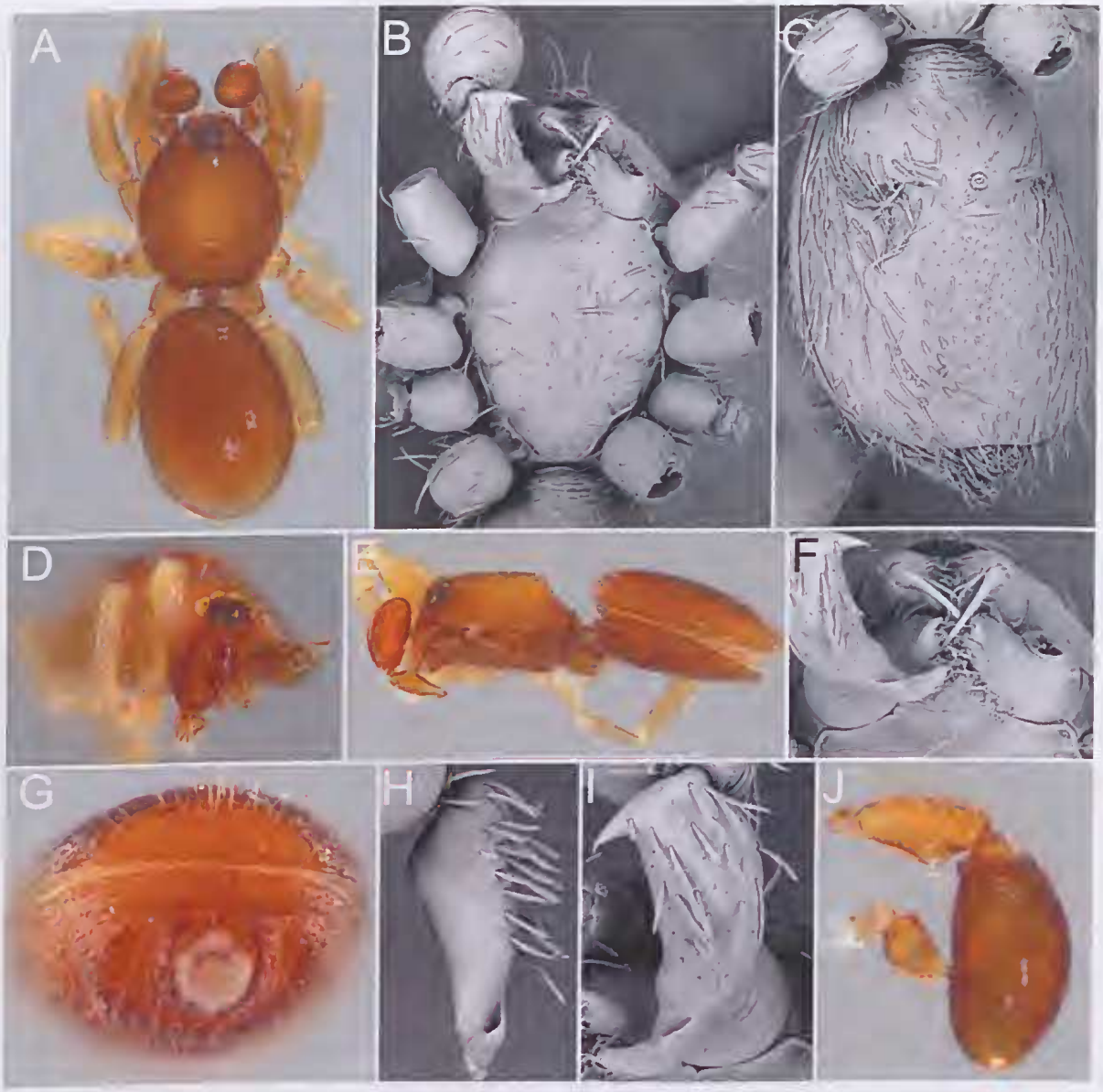

FIG. 31. *Opopaea acuminata* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20477 photo, PBI_OON 20485 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 32. *Opopaea acuminata* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 20484): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 33. *Opopaea addsae* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 07704 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

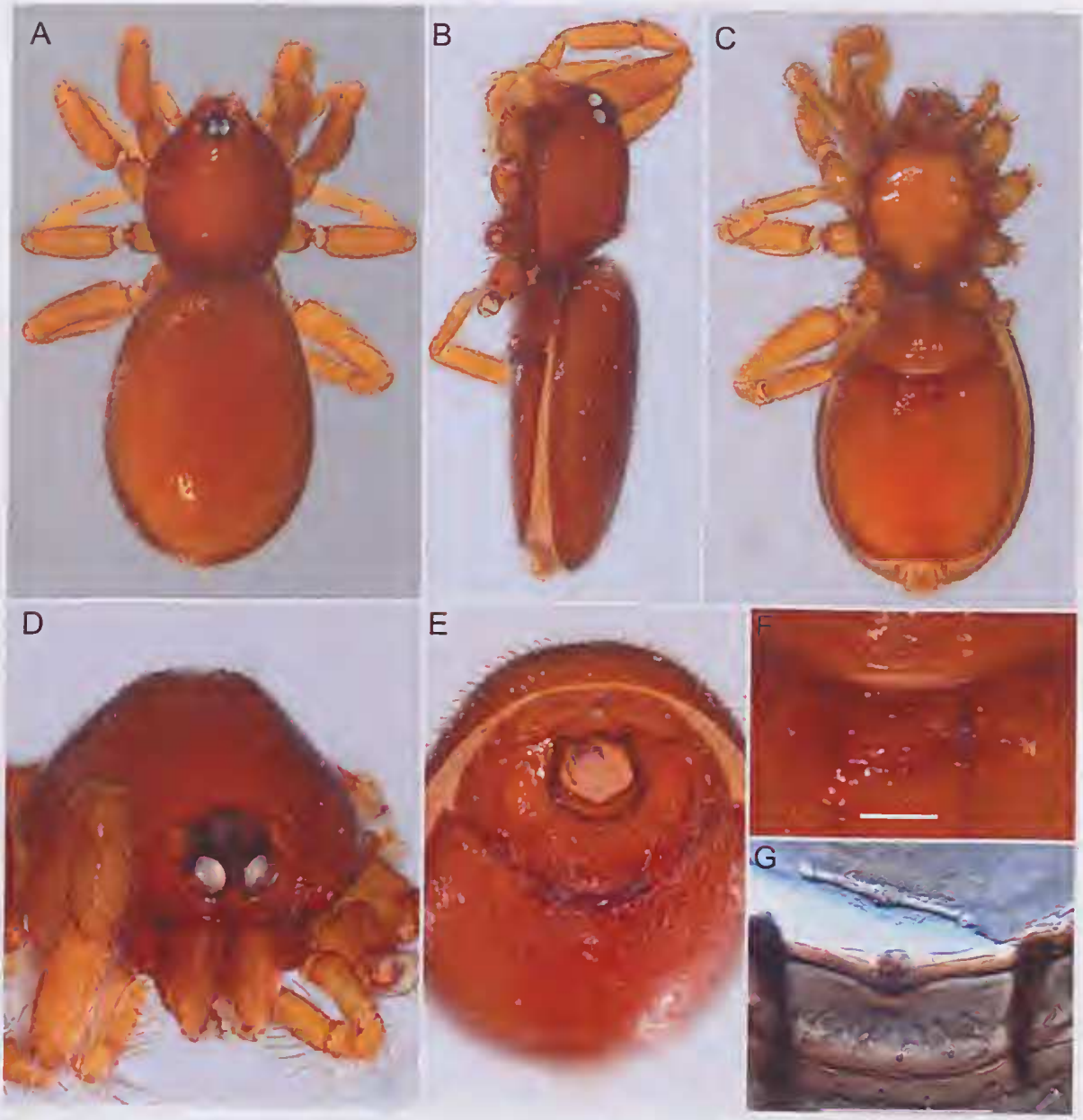

FIG. 34. *Opopaea addsae* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 20484): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view

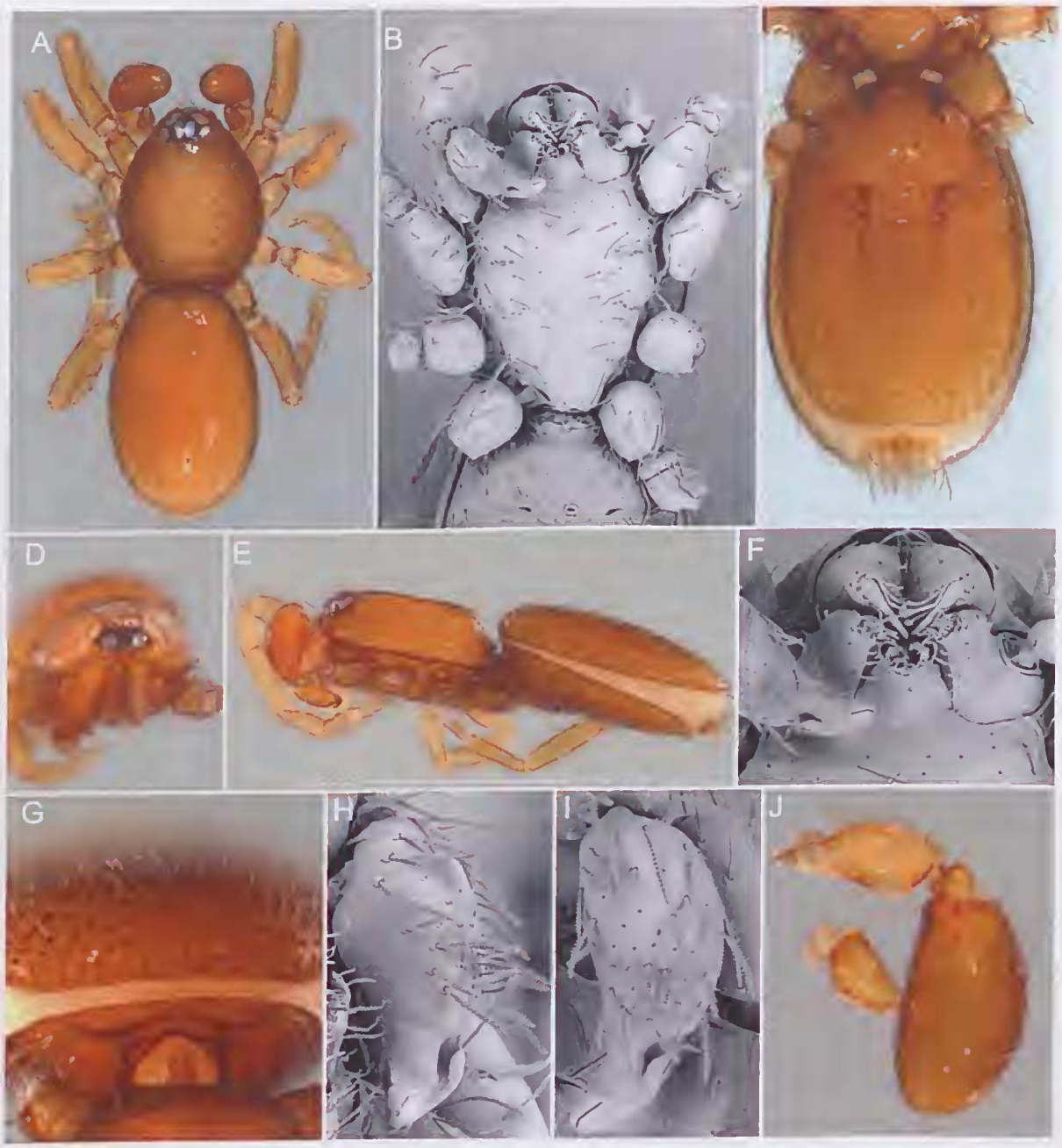

FIG. 35. *Opopaea bushblitz* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23527 photo, PBI_OON 23529 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

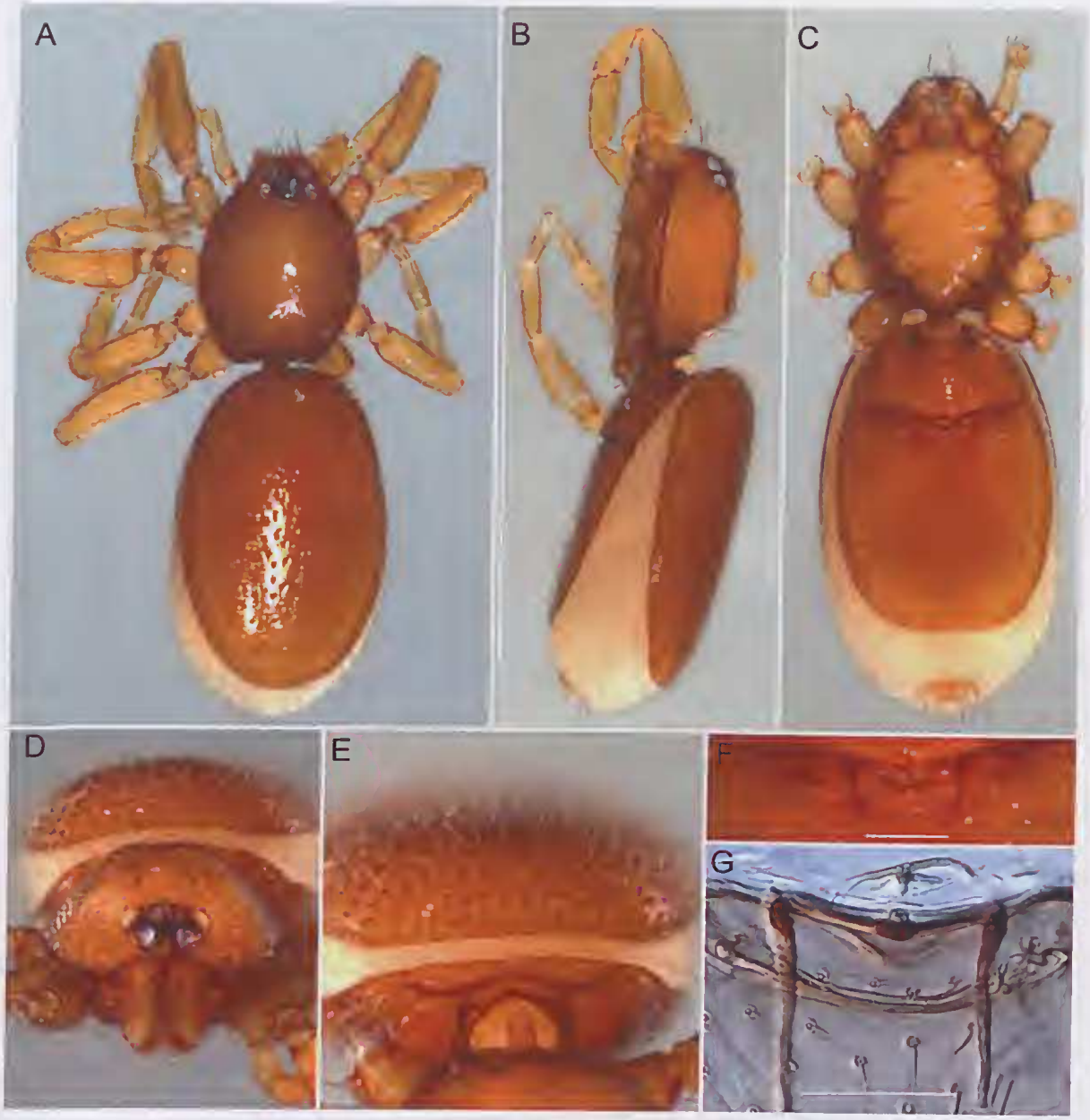

FIG. 36. *Opopaea bushblitz* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23528): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view

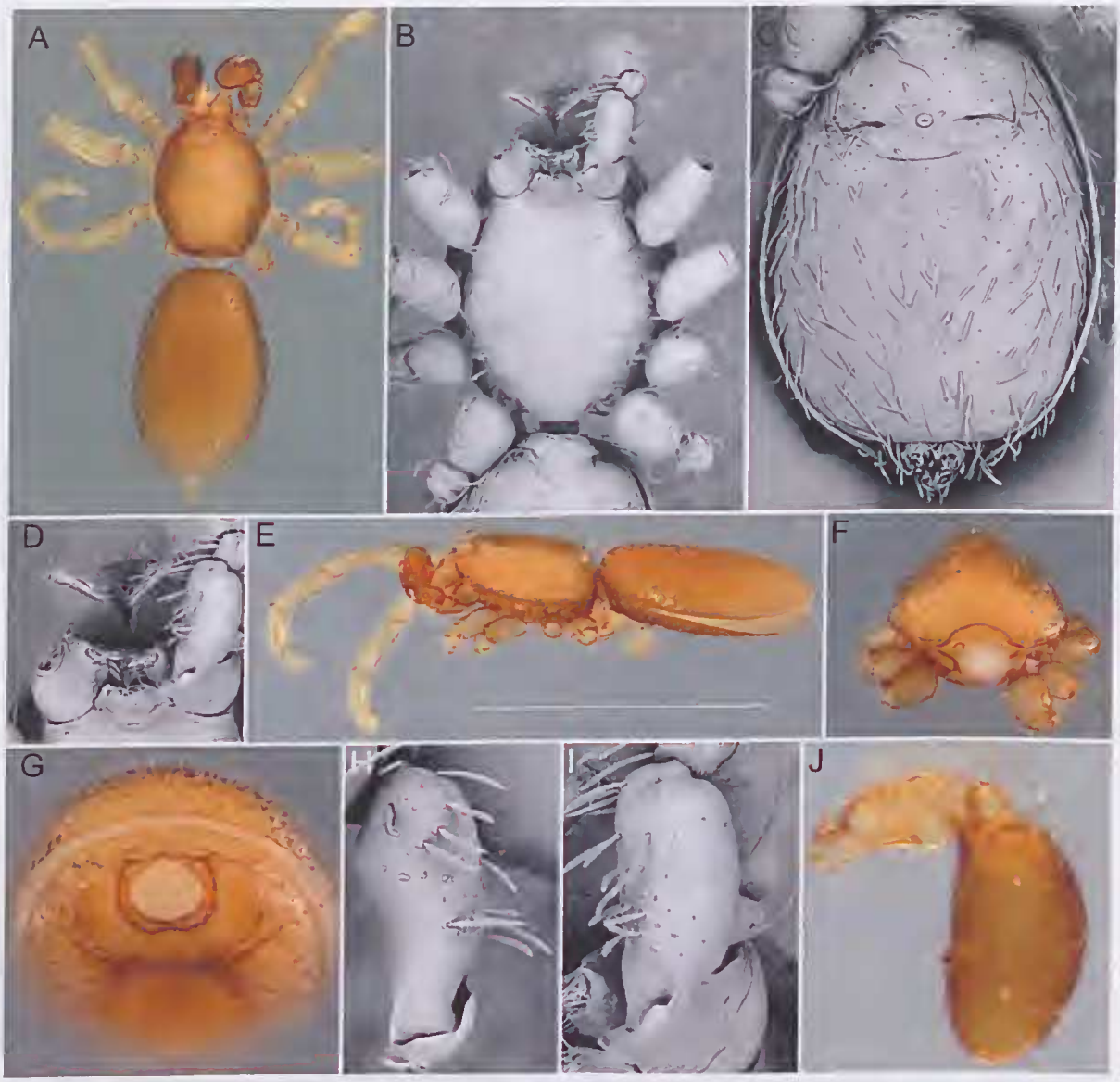

FIG. 37. *Opopaea gerstmeieri* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23608 photo, PBI_OON 07618 SEM): A, habitus, dorsal view; B, prosoma, ventral view; C, opisthosoma, ventral view; D, mouthparts, ventral view; E, habitus, lateral view; F, prosoma, posterior view; G, opisthosoma, anterior view; H, male palp, prolateral view; I, same, dorsal view; J, same, retrolateral view.

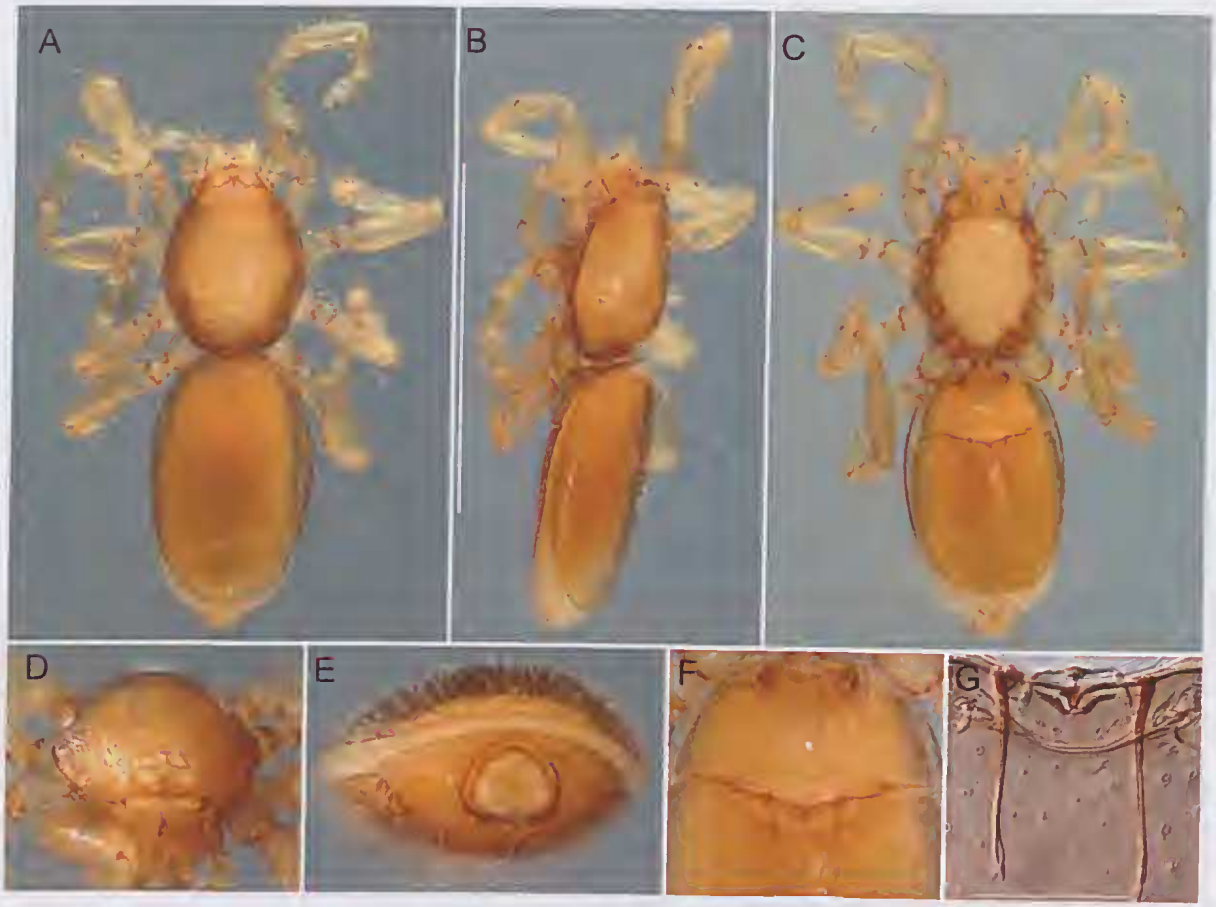

FIG. 38. *Opopaea gerstmeieri* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 07528): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

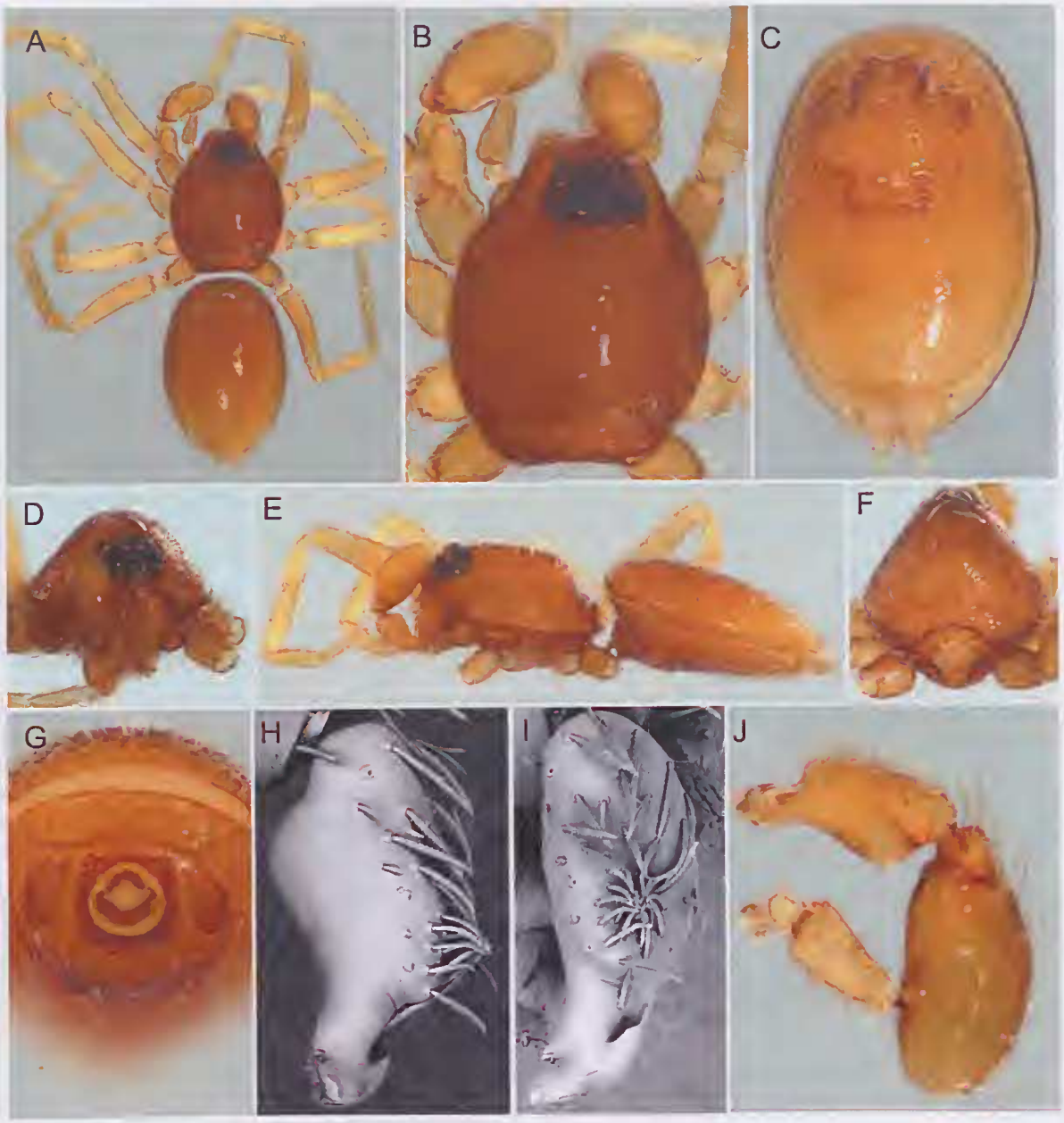

FIG. 39. *Opopaea lebretoni* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20474 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, dorsal view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

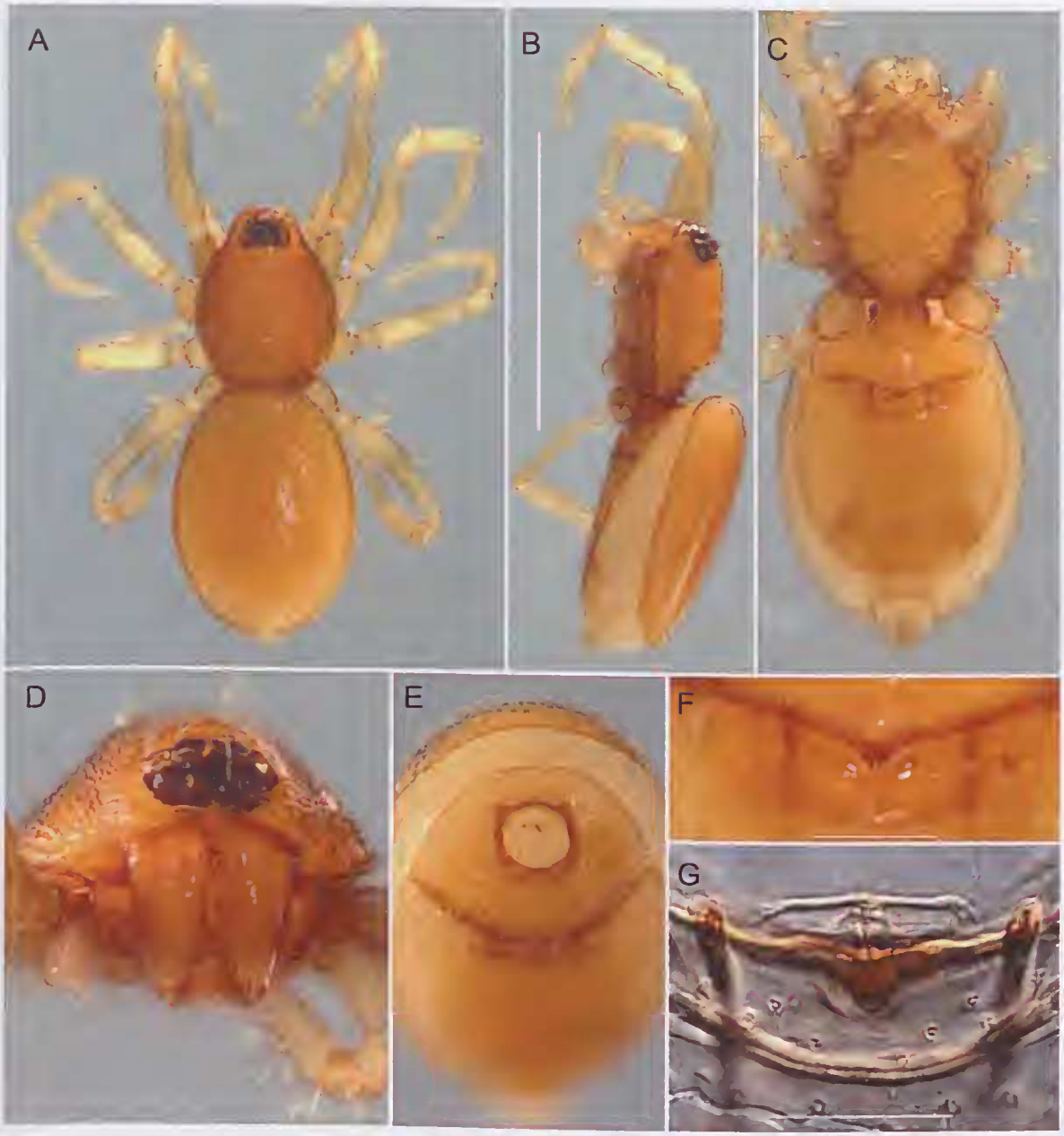

FIG. 40. *Opopaea lebretoni* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 07596): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

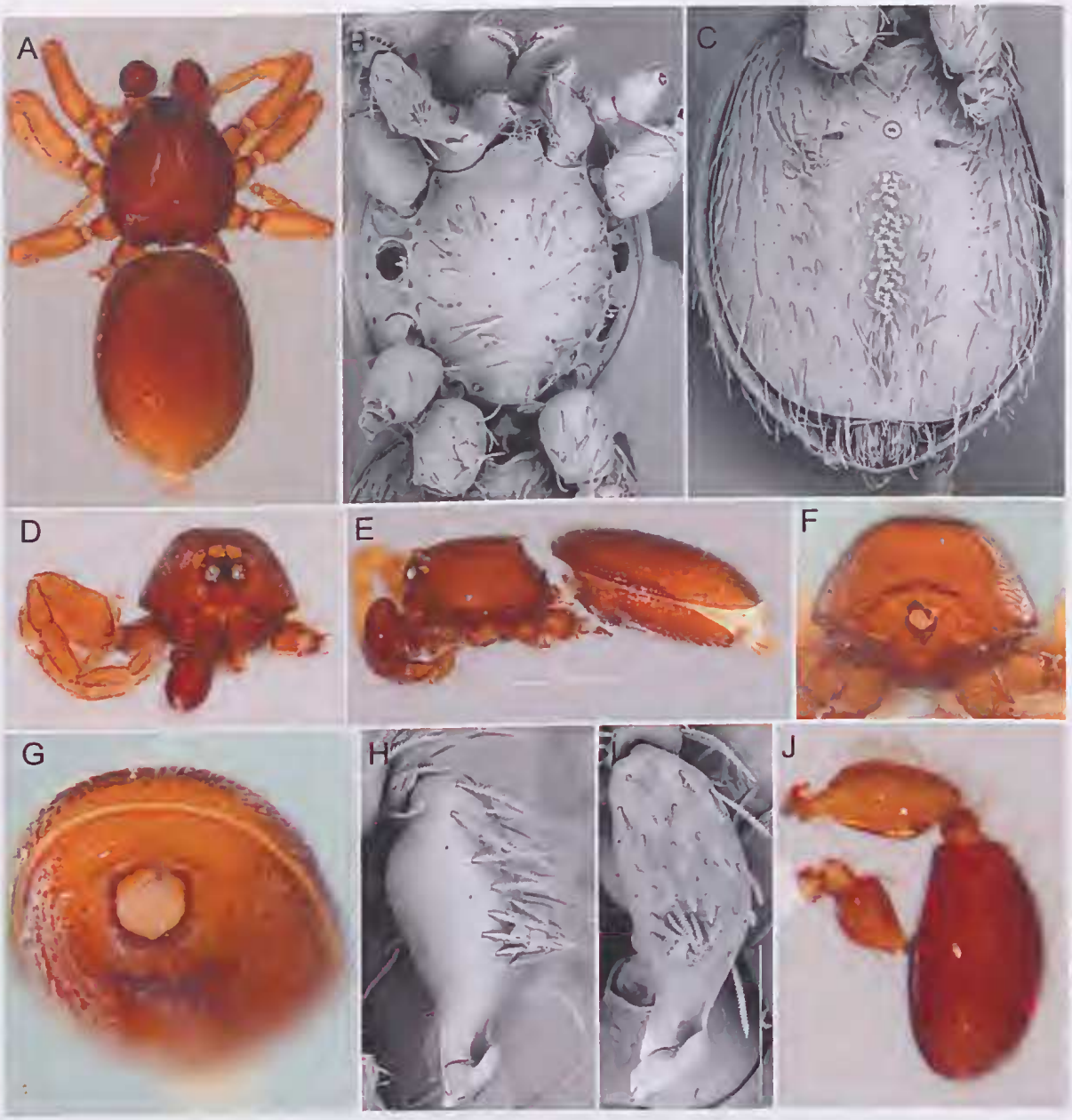

FIG. 41. *Opopaea linea* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23459 photo, PBI_OON 20192 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

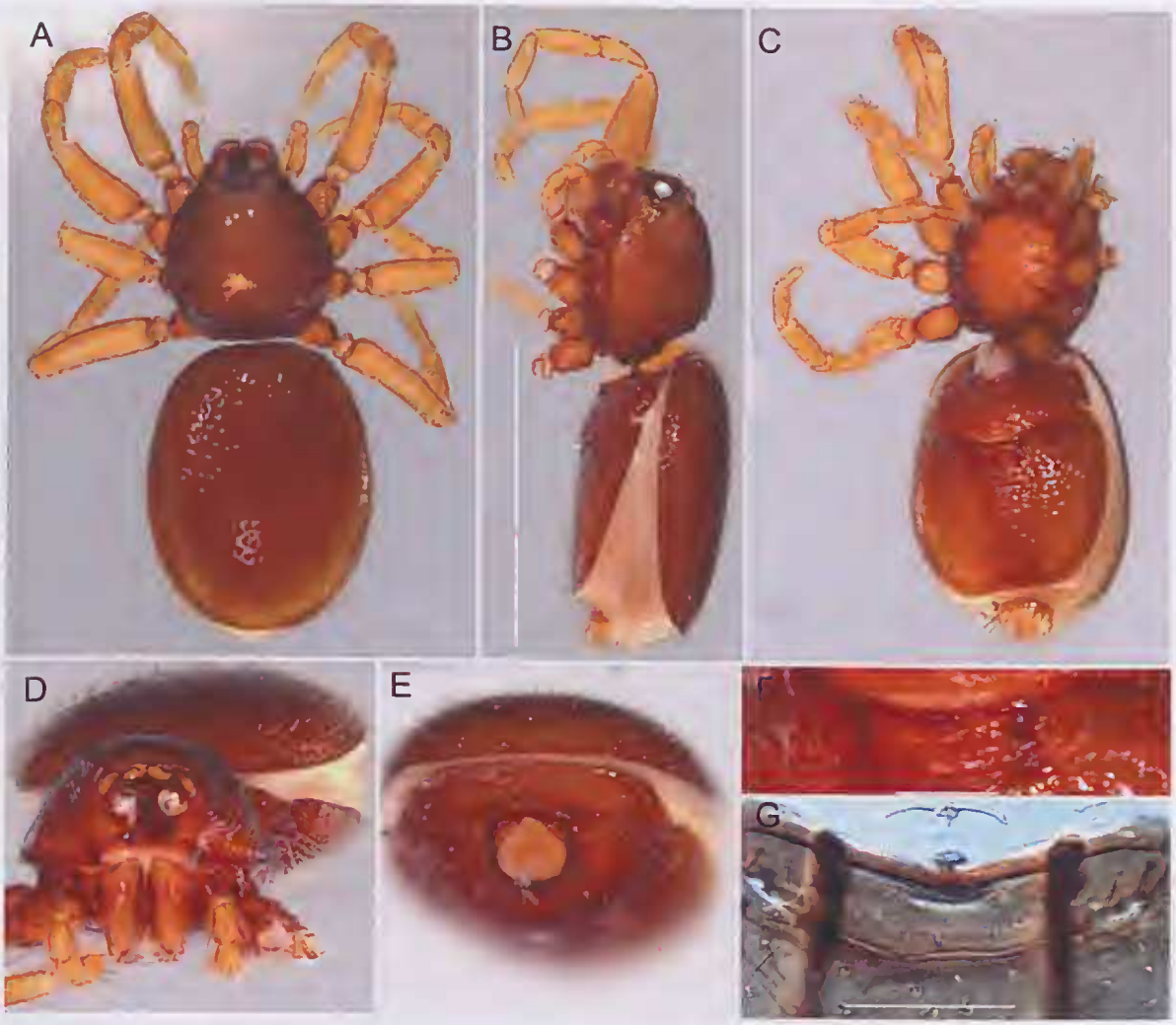

FIG. 42. *Opopaea linea* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23460): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view

FIG. 43. *Opopaea magna* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 07514 photo, PBI_OON 20145 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 44. *Opopaea magna* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 20569): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view

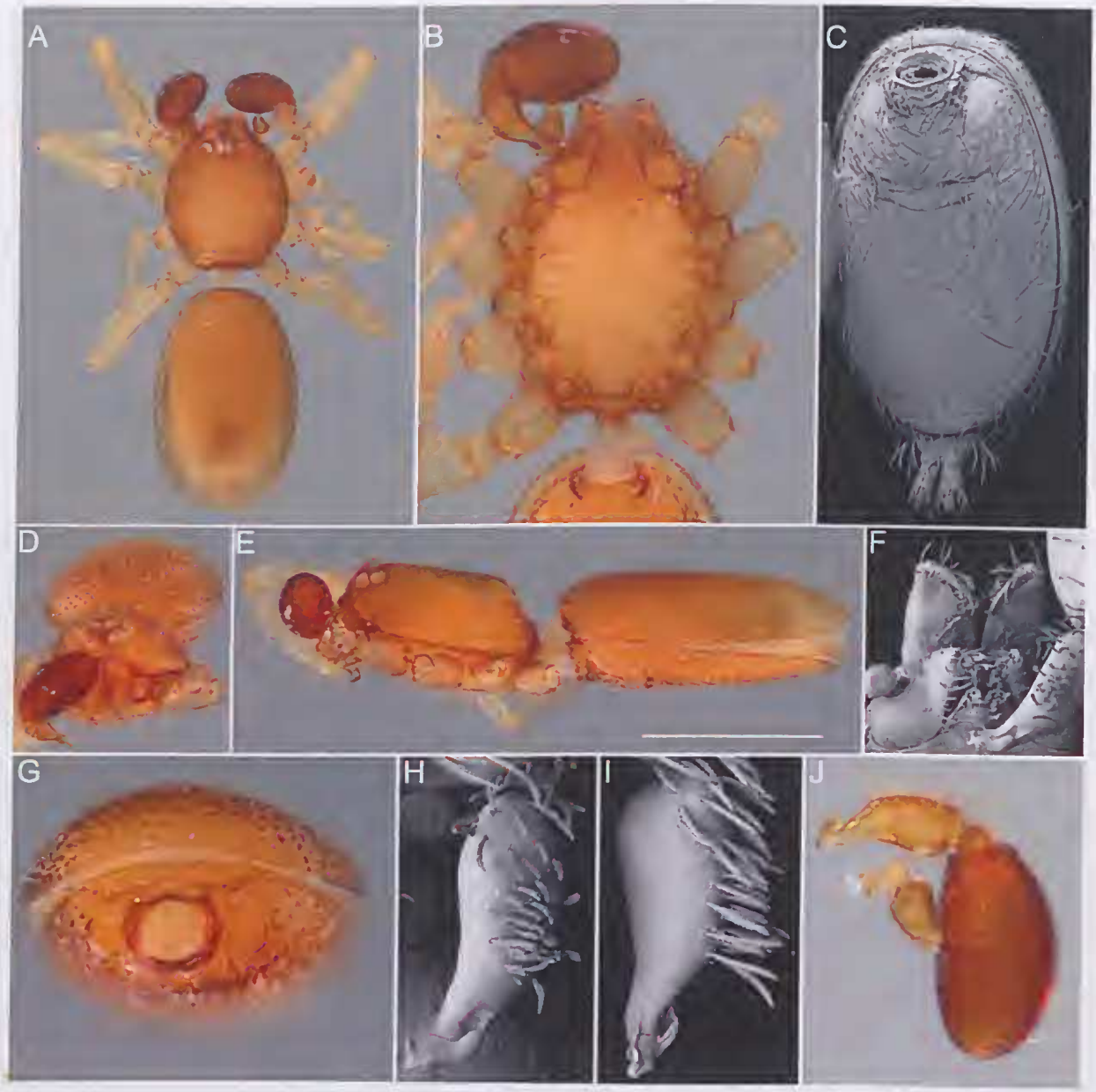

FIG. 45. *Opopaea margaretehoffmannae* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20188 photo, PBI_OON 20208 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 46. *Opopaea martini* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20576 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, spinnerets, ventral view; **I**, male palp, prolateral view; **J**, same, dorsal view; **K**, same, retrolateral view.

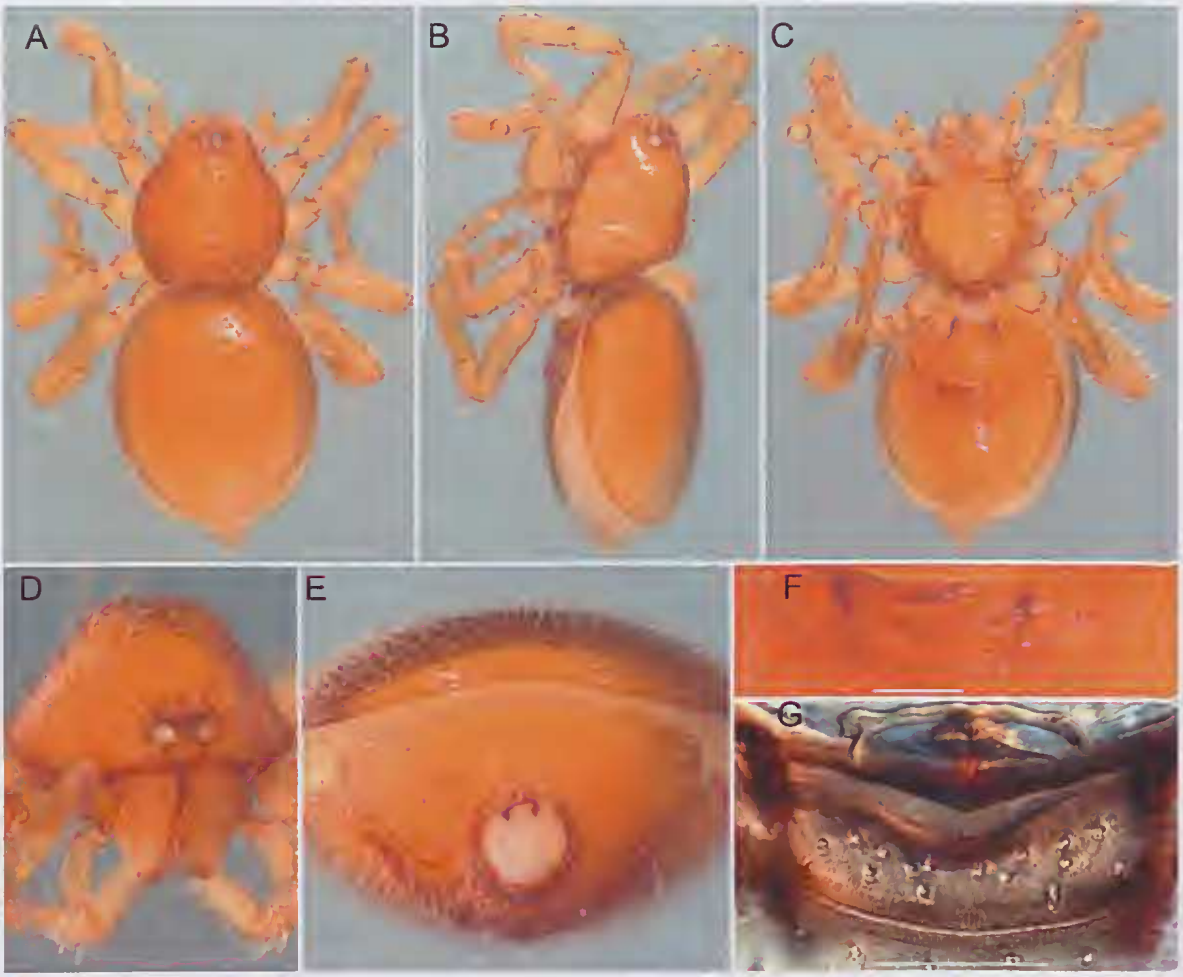

FIG. 47. *Opopaea martini* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 07628): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

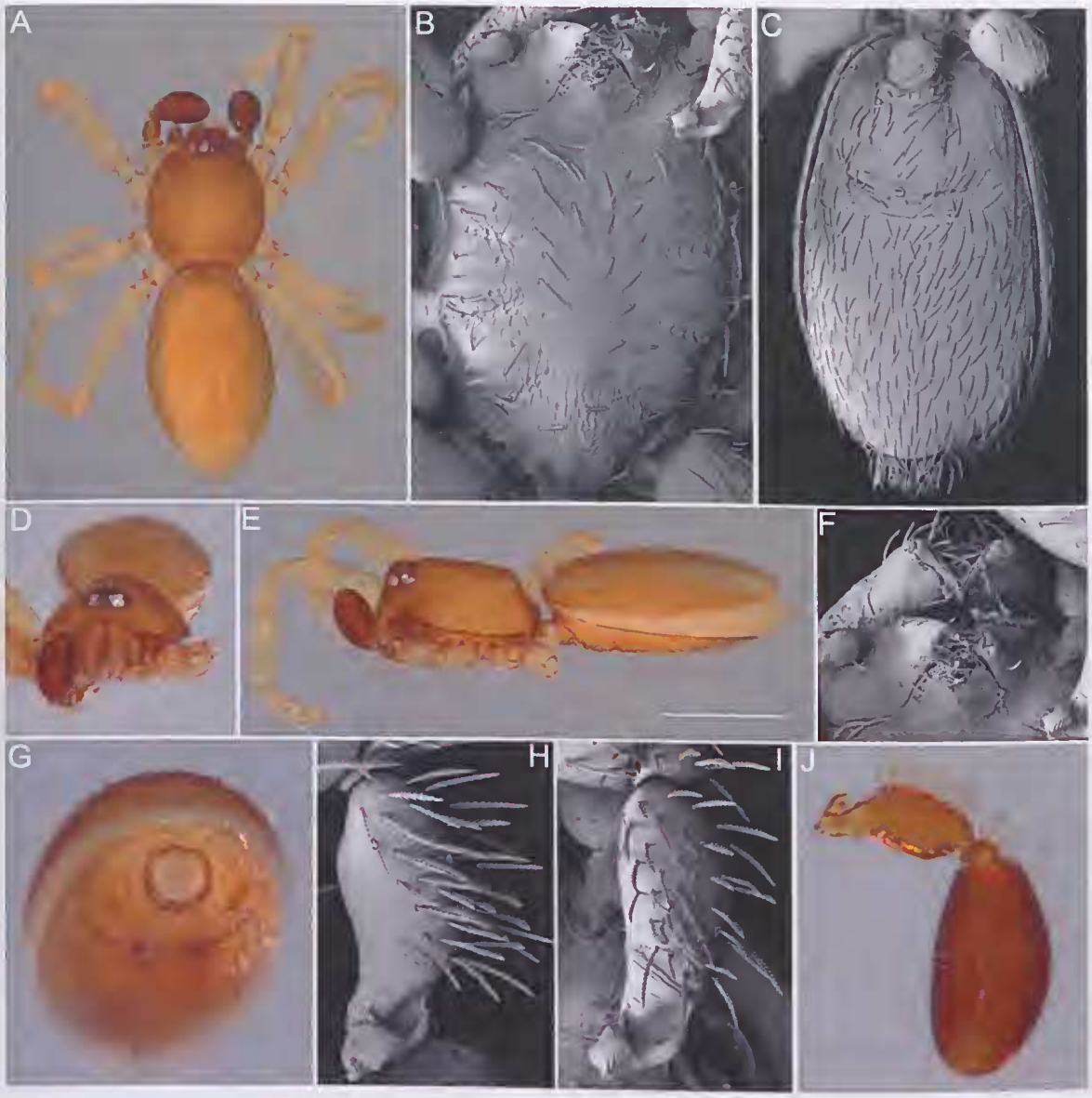

FIG. 48. *Opopaea michaeli* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20204 photo, PBI_OON 20207 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

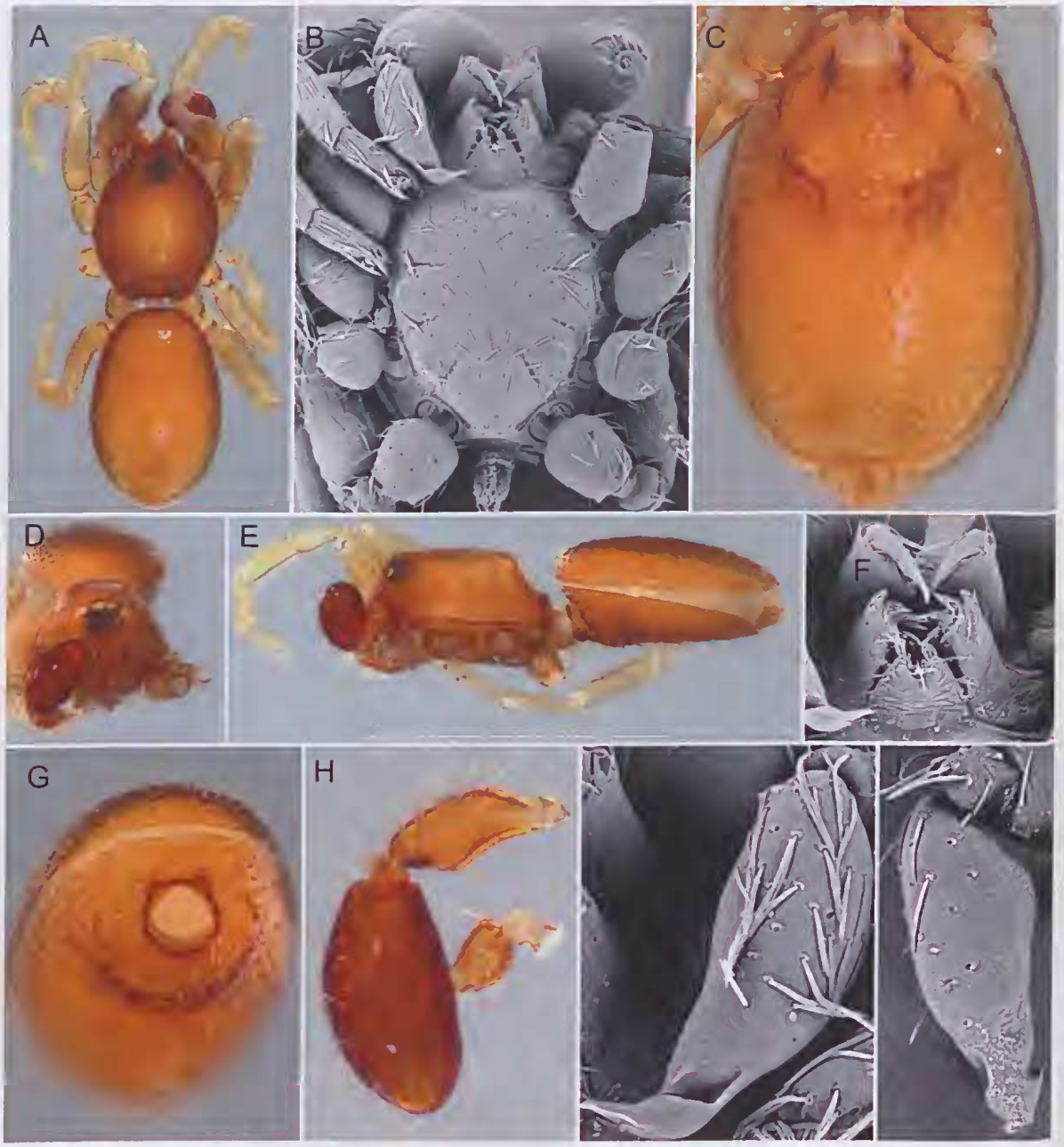

FIG. 49. *Opopaea milledgei* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20478 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

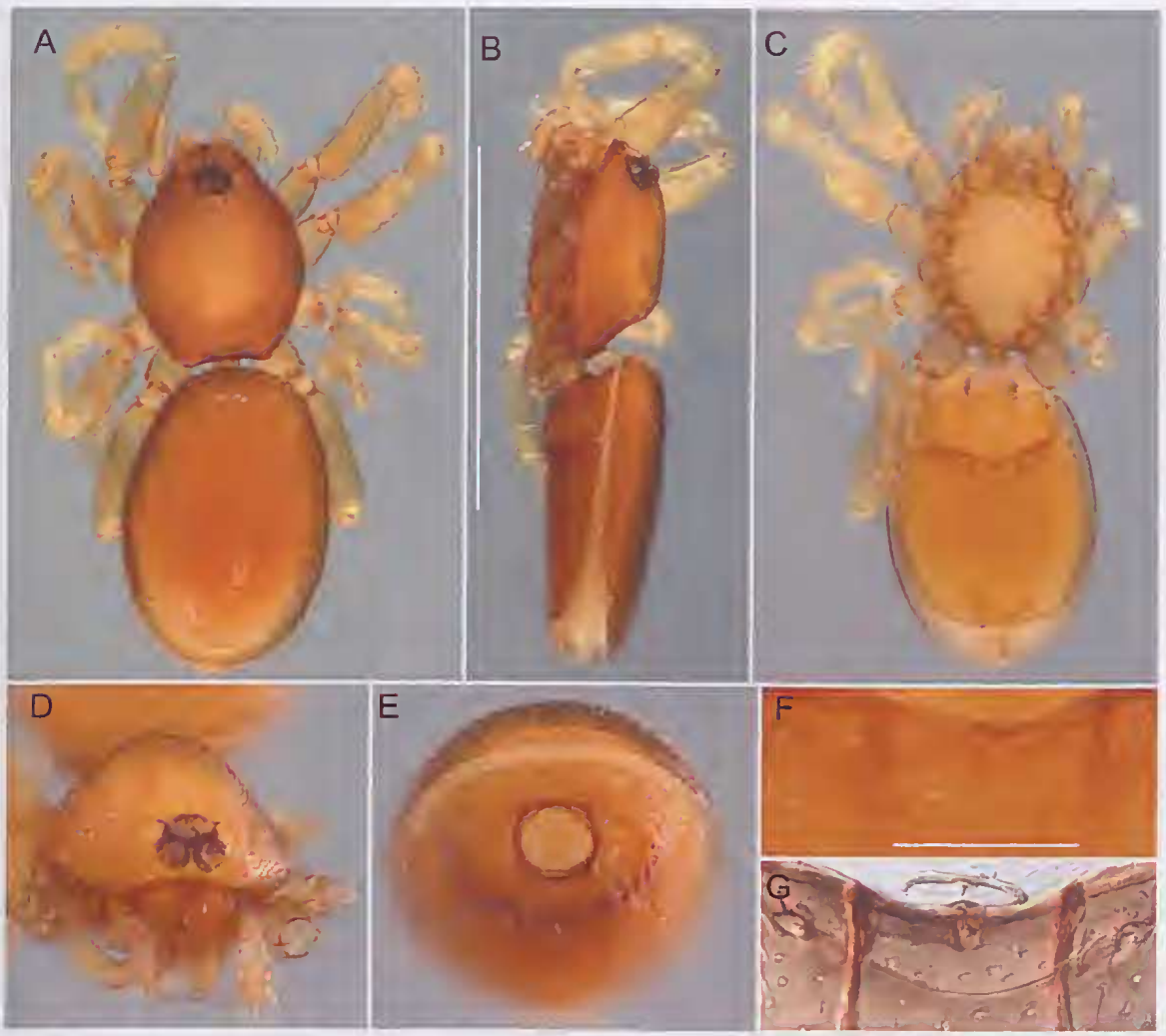

FIG. 50. *Opopaea milledgei* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23604): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view (PBI_OON 19364).

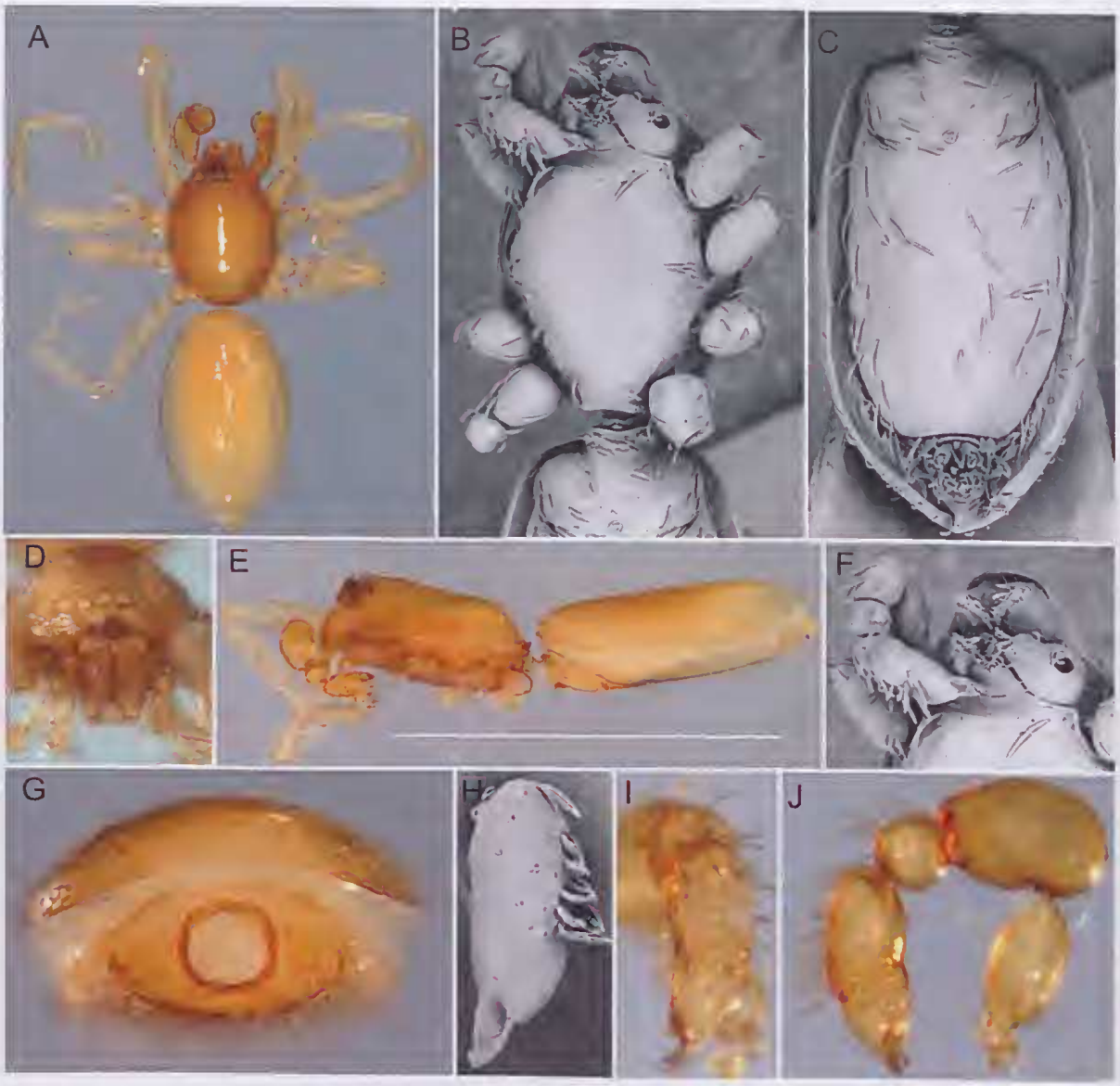

FIG. 51. *Opopaea nitens* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 21190 photo, PBI_OON 07763 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

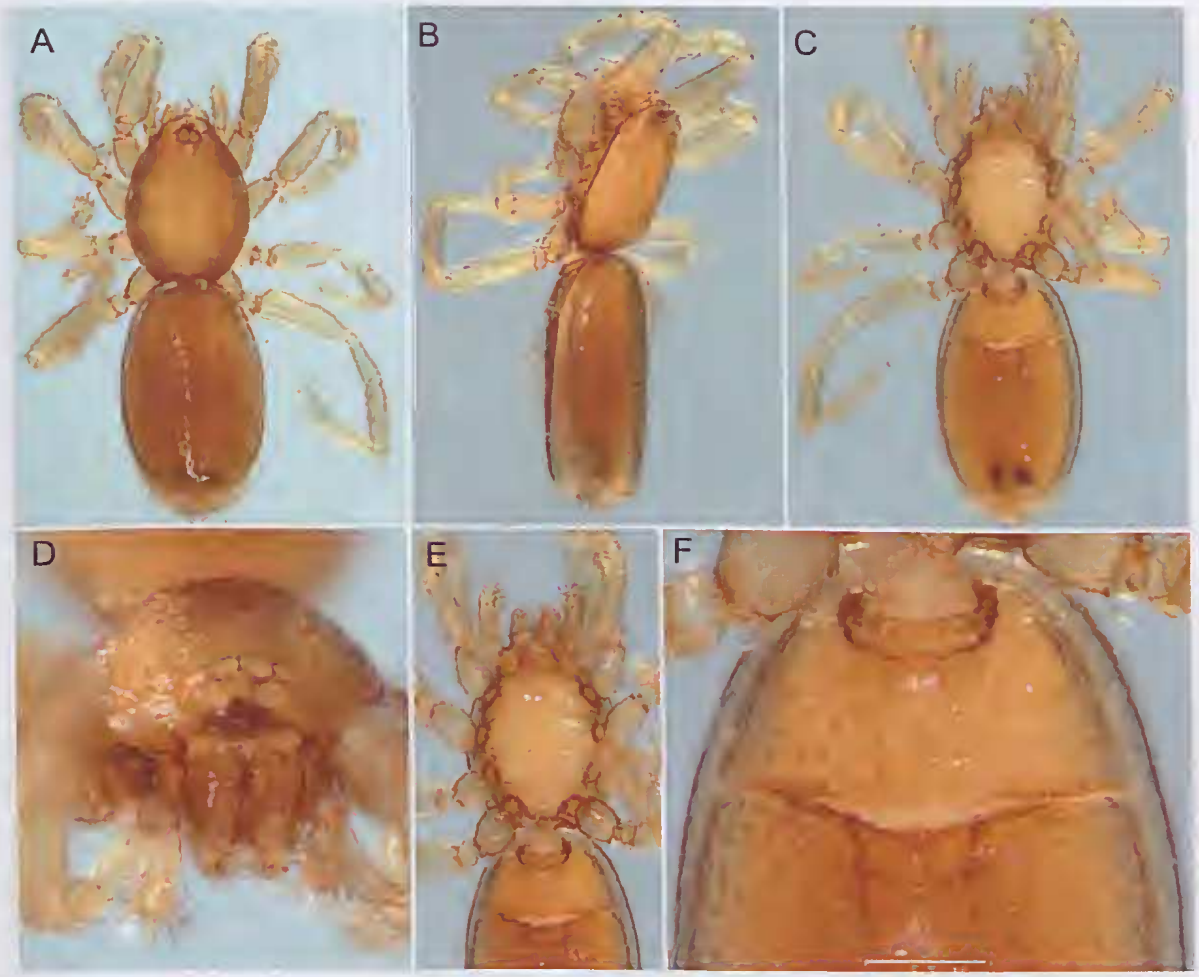

FIG. 52. *Opopaea nitens* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 07737): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, prosoma, ventral view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view.

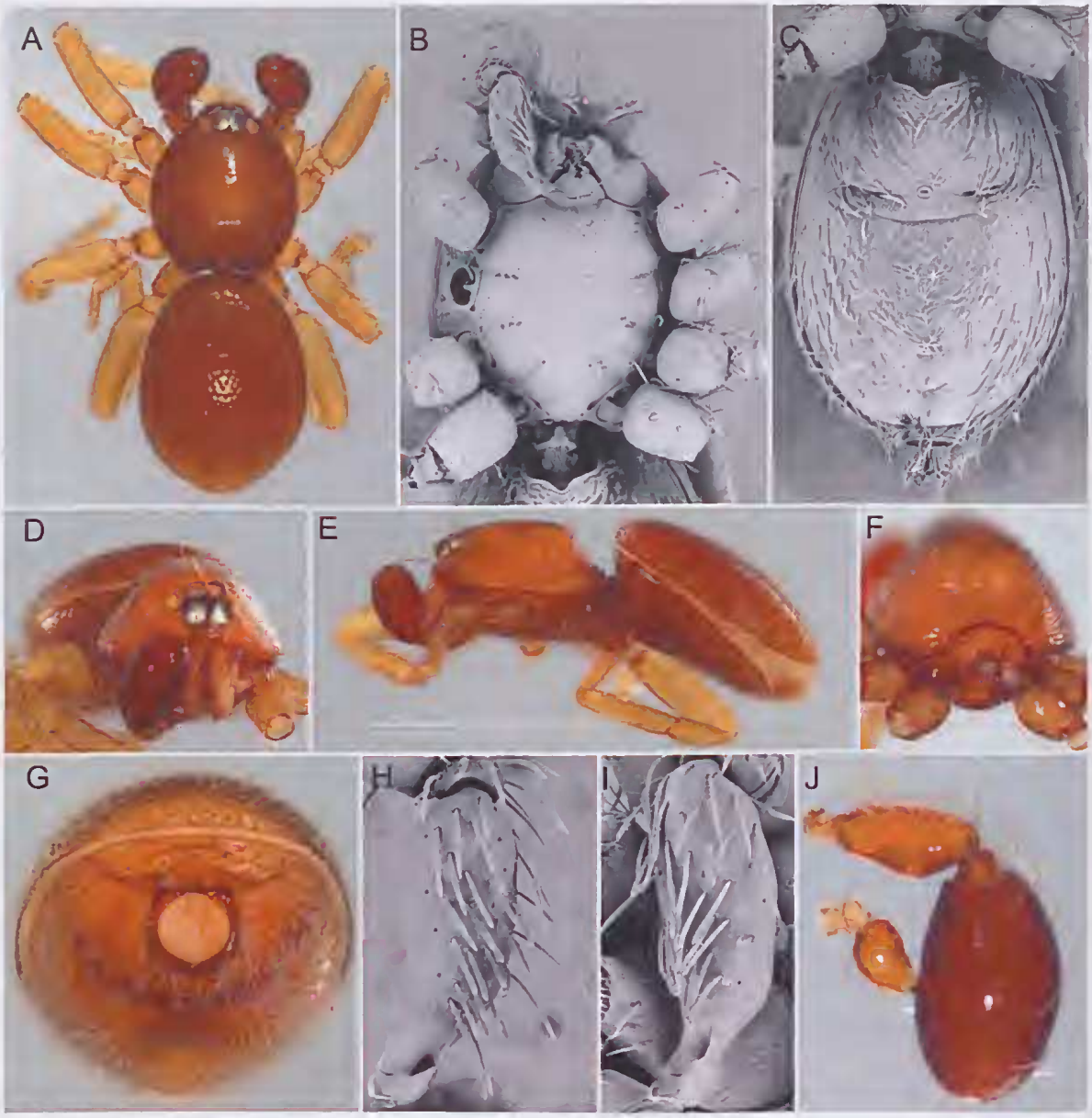

FIG. 53. *Opopaea ottoi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 19282 photo, PBI_OON 19227 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

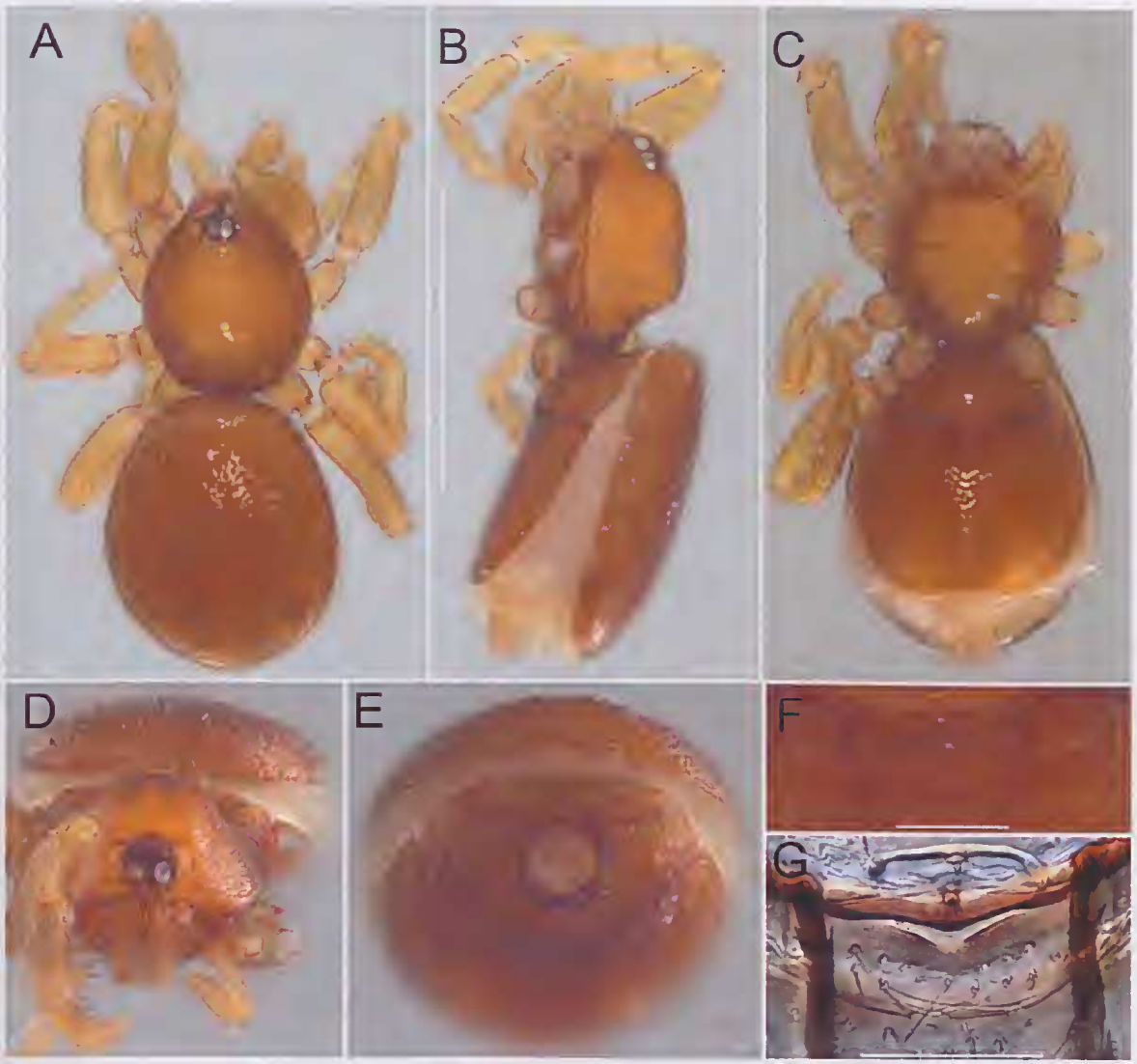

FIG. 54. *Opopaea ottoi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23606): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

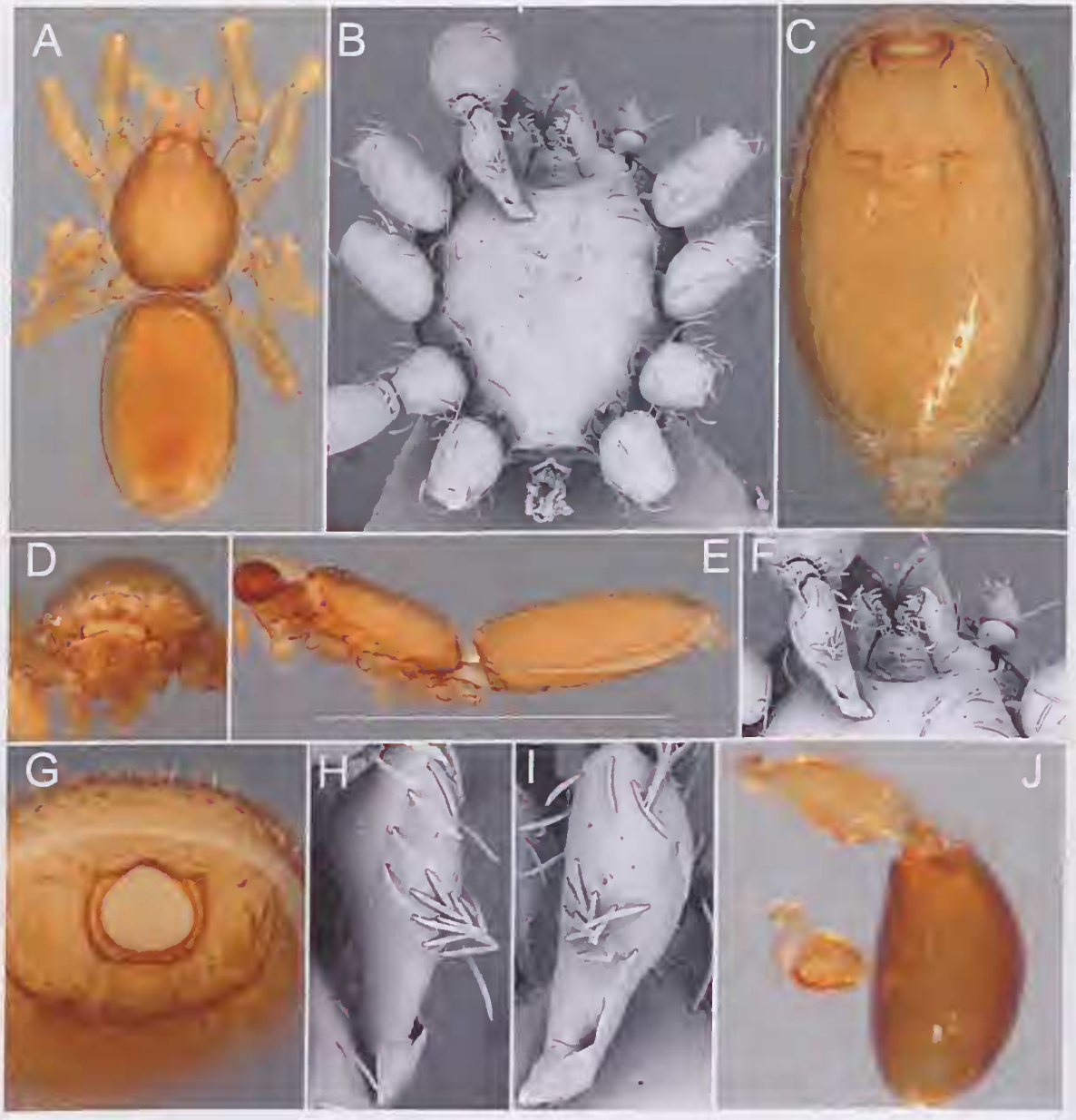

FIG. 55. *Opopaea plana* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 19575 photo, PBI_OON 19579 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

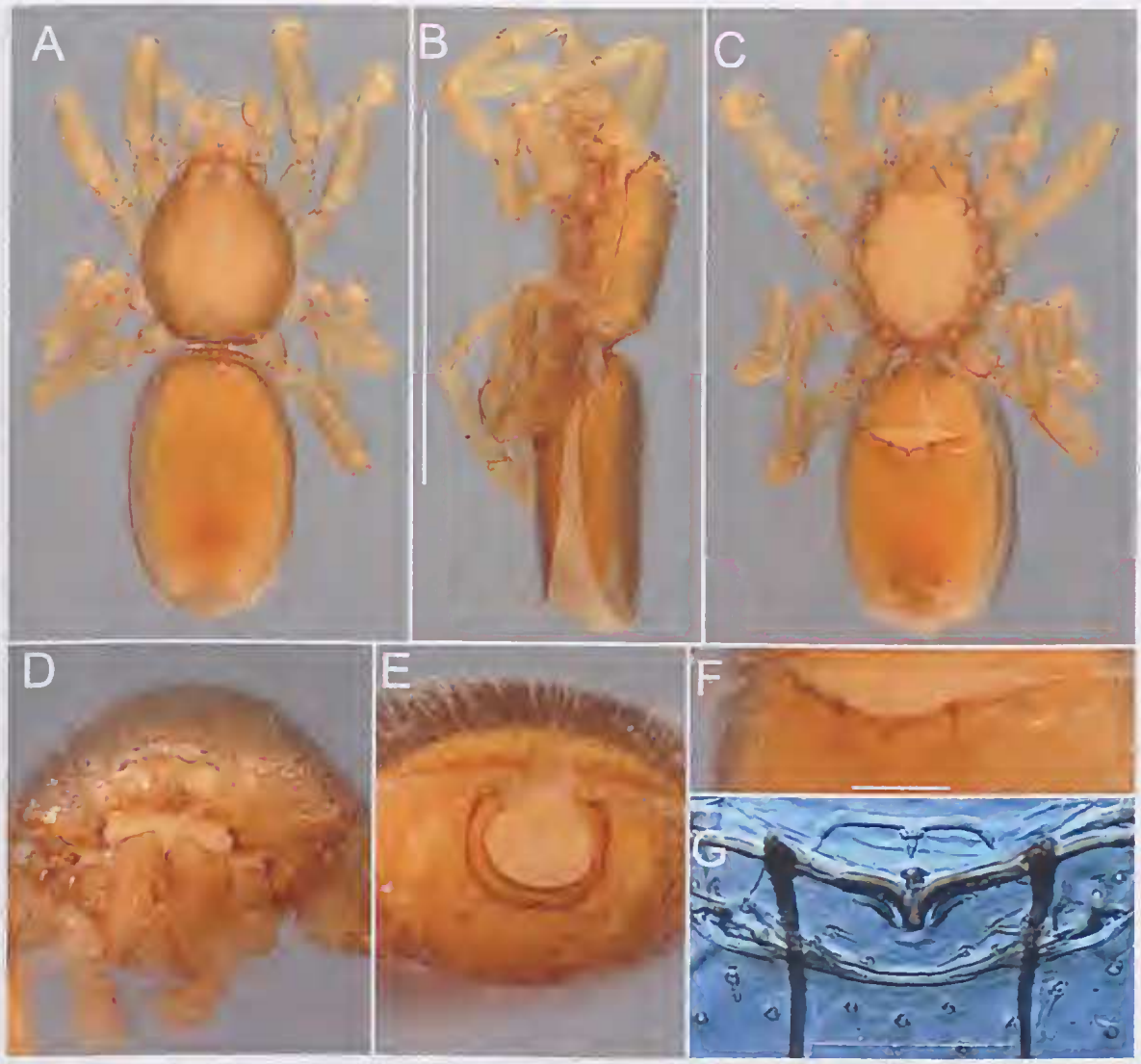

FIG. 56. *Opopaea plana* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 19577): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

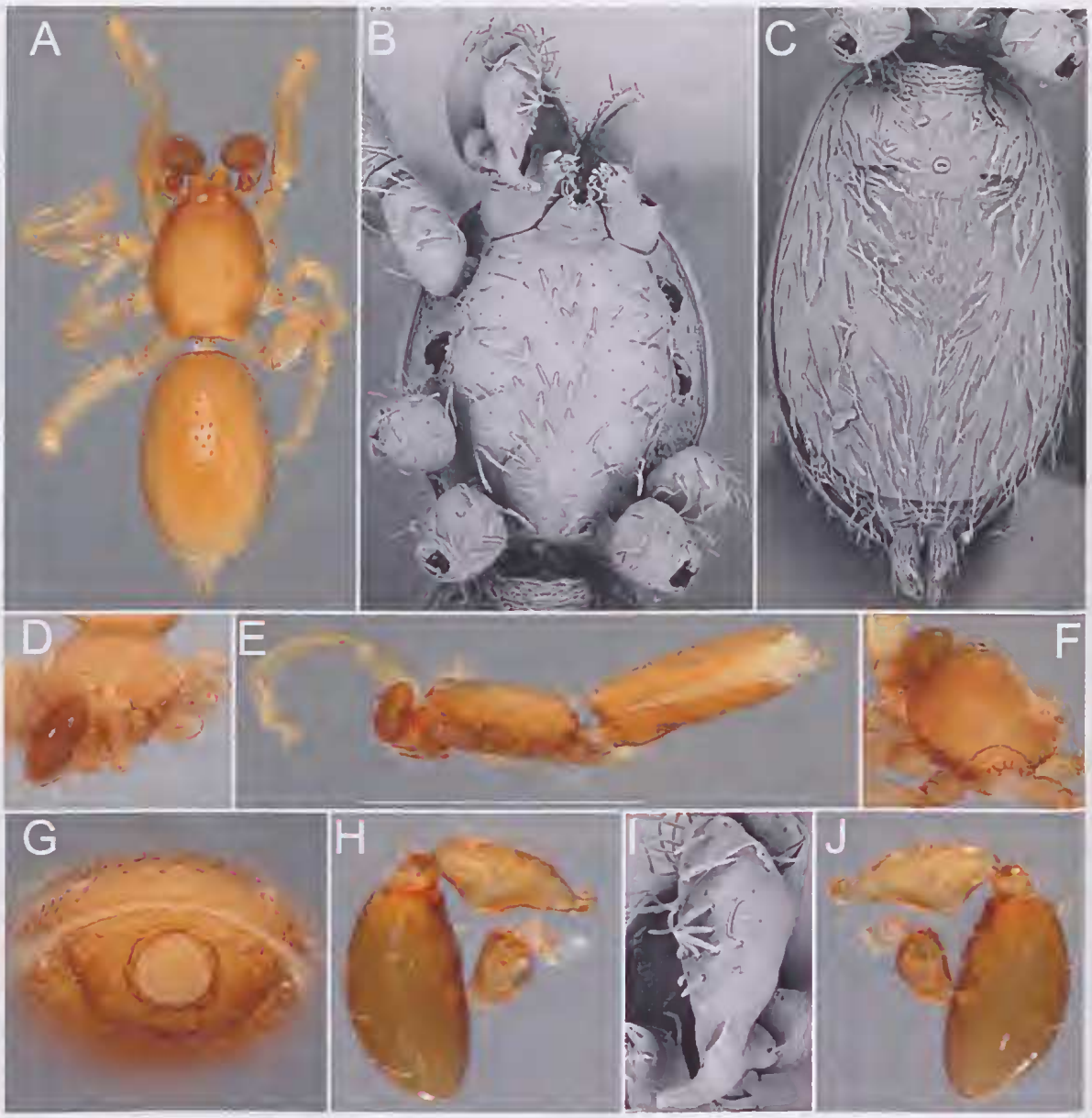

FIG. 57. *Opopaea simplex* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 19589 photo, PBI_OON 19562 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

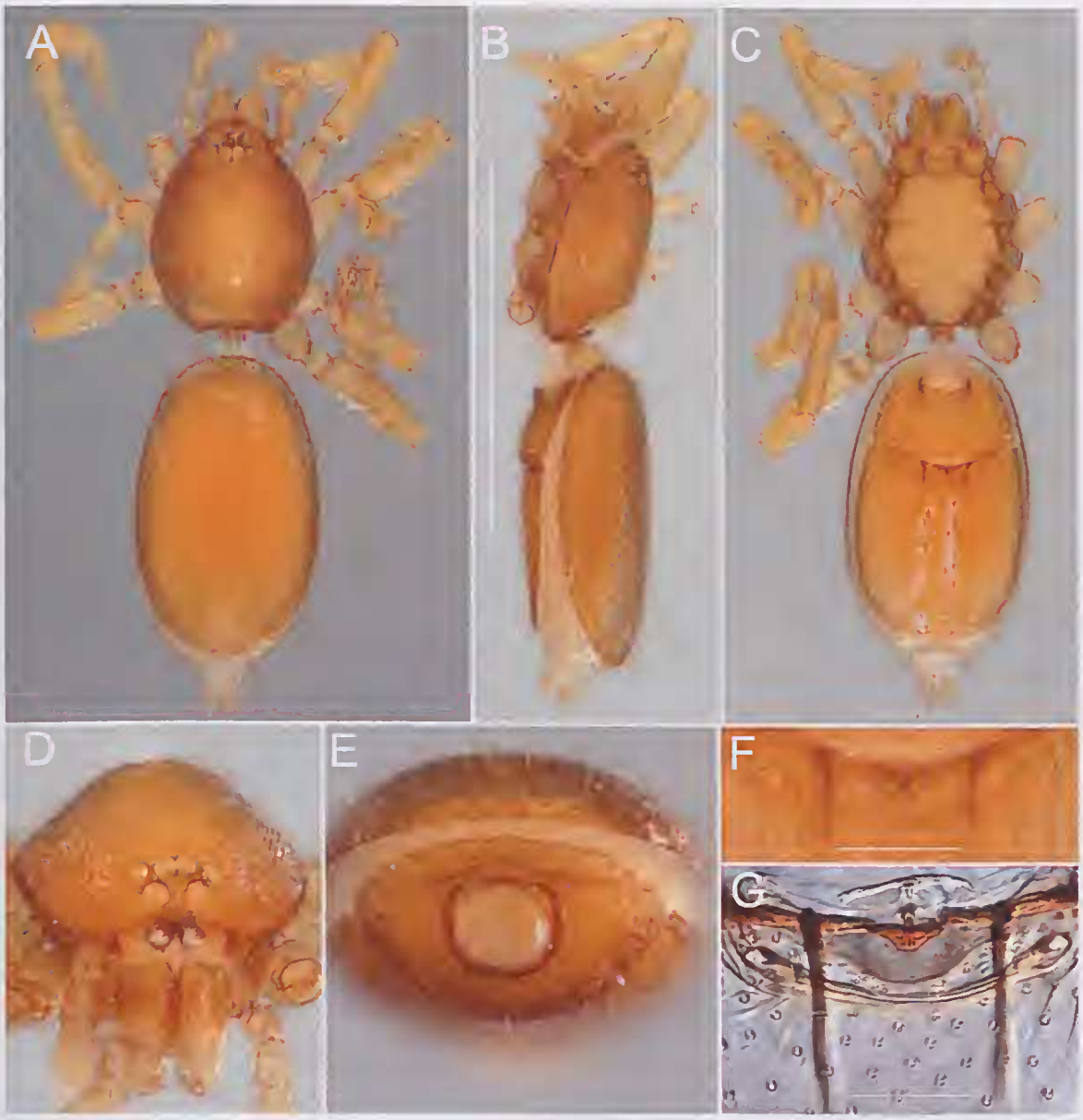

FIG. 58. *Opopaea simplex* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 19560): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

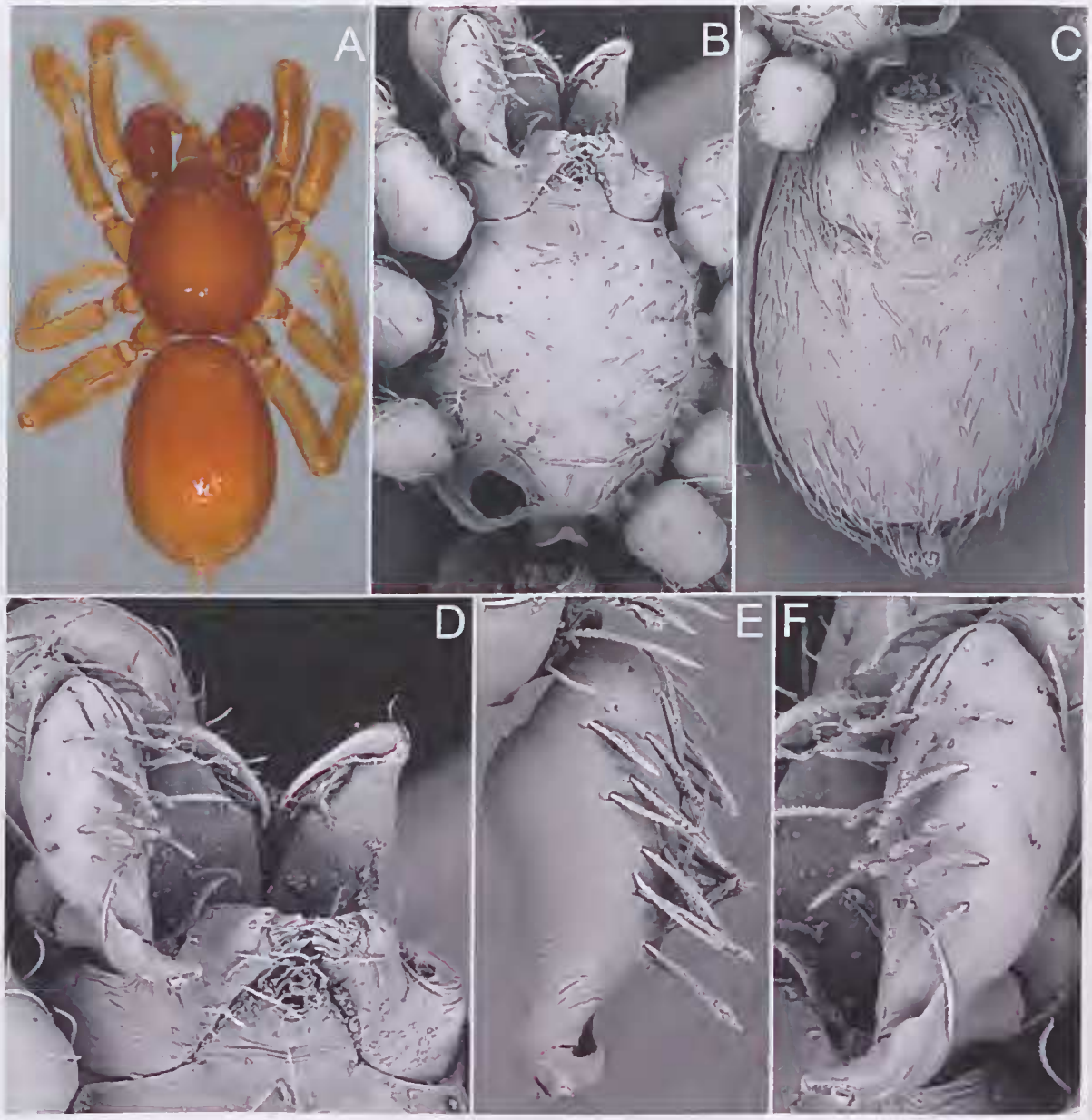

FIG. 59. *Opopaea sown* Baehr, 2011, male (PBI_OON 19252 photo, PBI_OON 19274 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, mouthparts, ventral view; **E**, male palp, prolateral view; **F**, same, dorsal view.

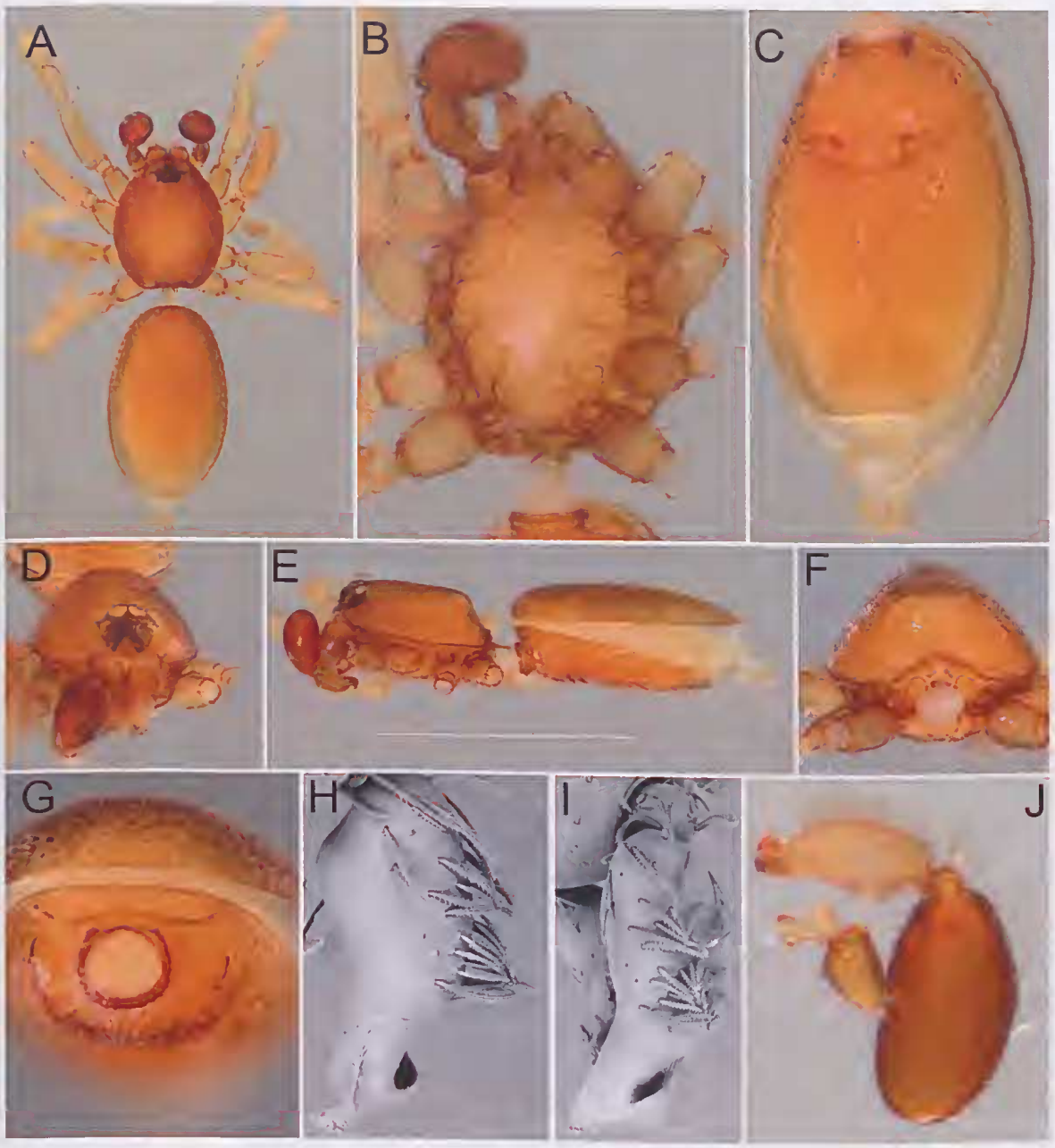

FIG. 60. *Opopaea sturt* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20189 photo, SEM): A, habitus, dorsal view; B, prosoma, ventral view; C, opisthosoma, ventral view; D, prosoma, anterior view; E, habitus, lateral view; F, prosoma, posterior view; G, opisthosoma, anterior view; H, male palp, prolateral view; I, same, dorsal view; J, same, retrolateral view.

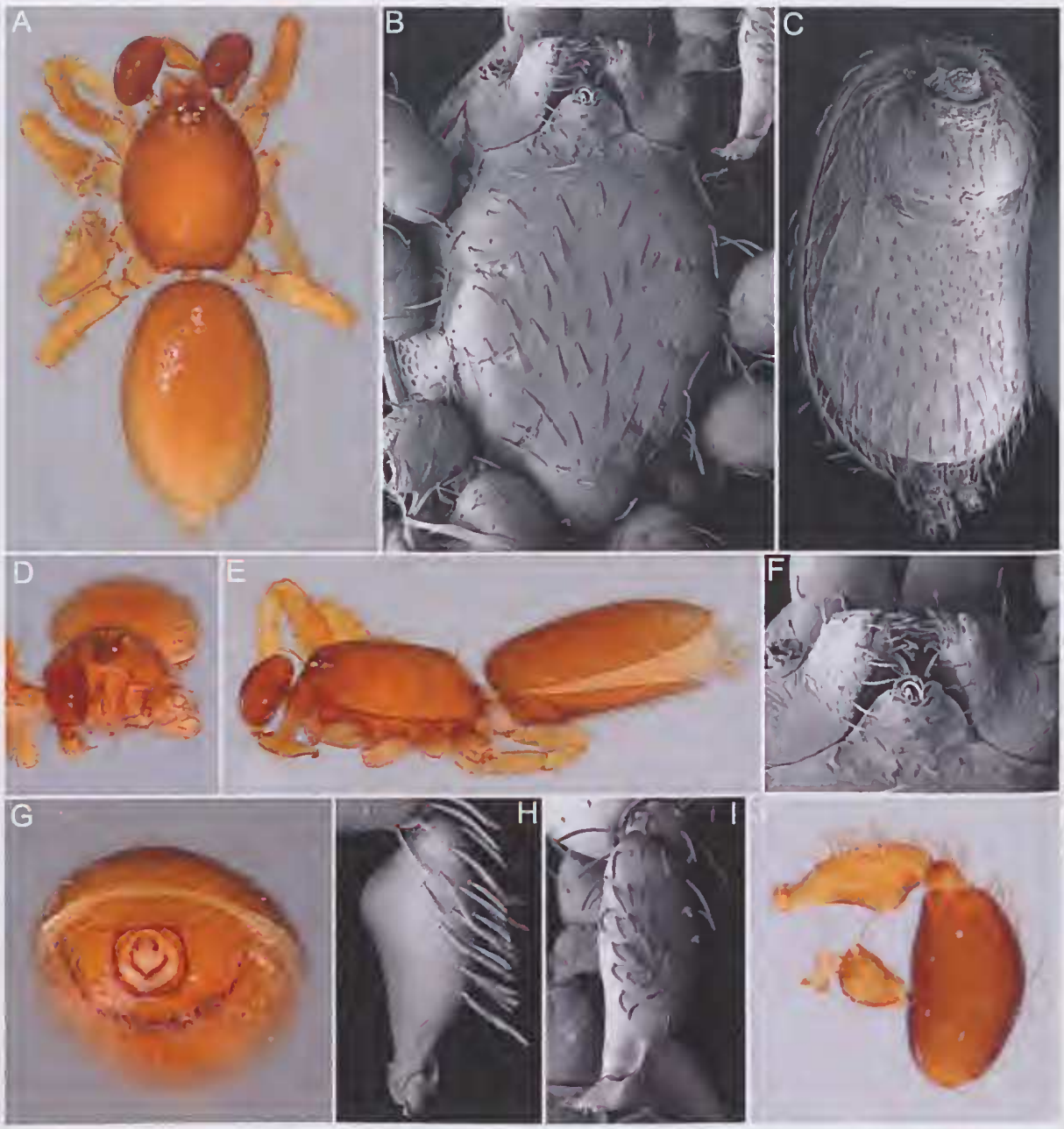

FIG. 61. *Opopaea suelewisae* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 19804 photo, PBI_OON 19788 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

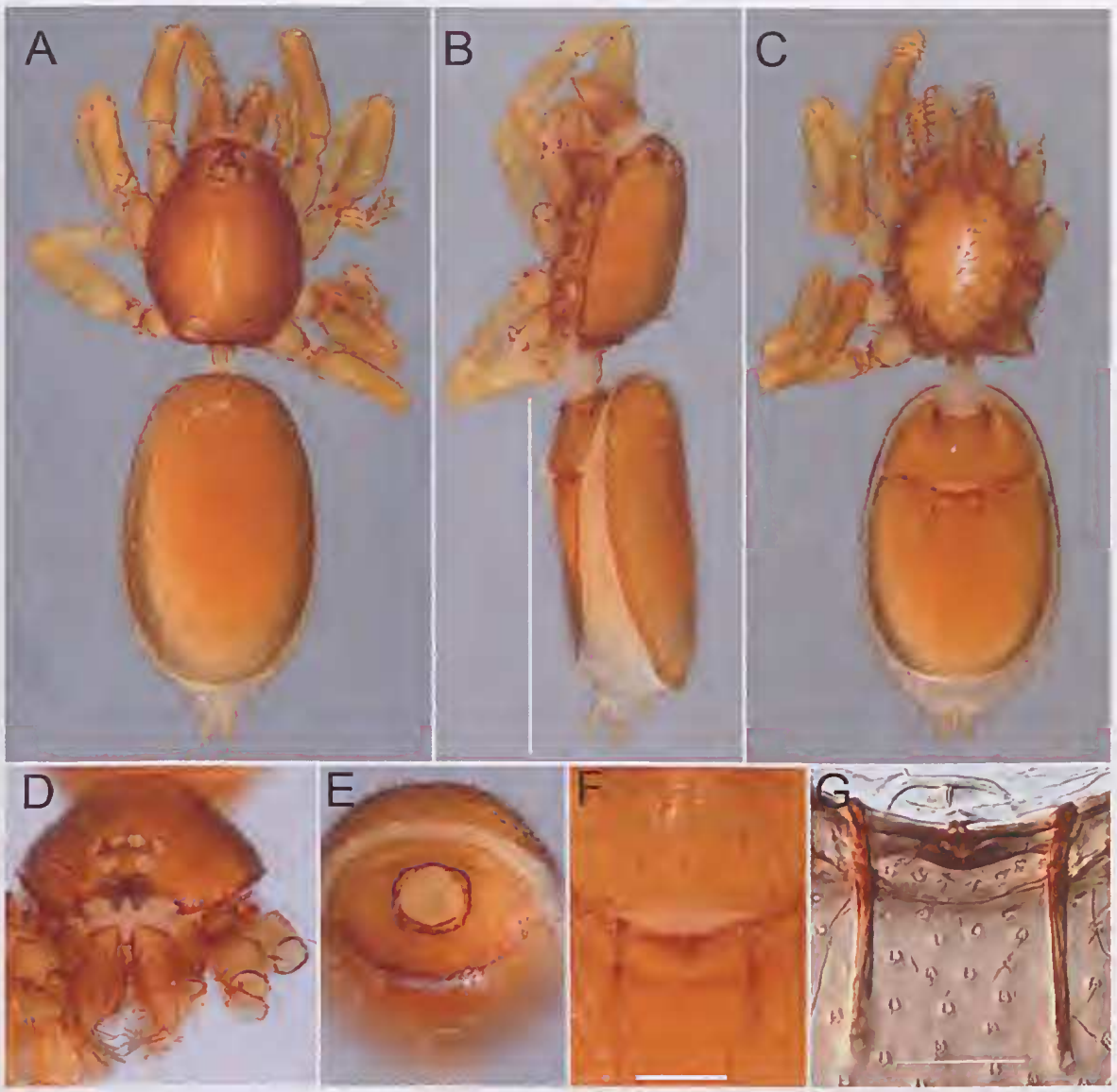

FIG. 62. *Opopaea suelewisae* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 19790): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

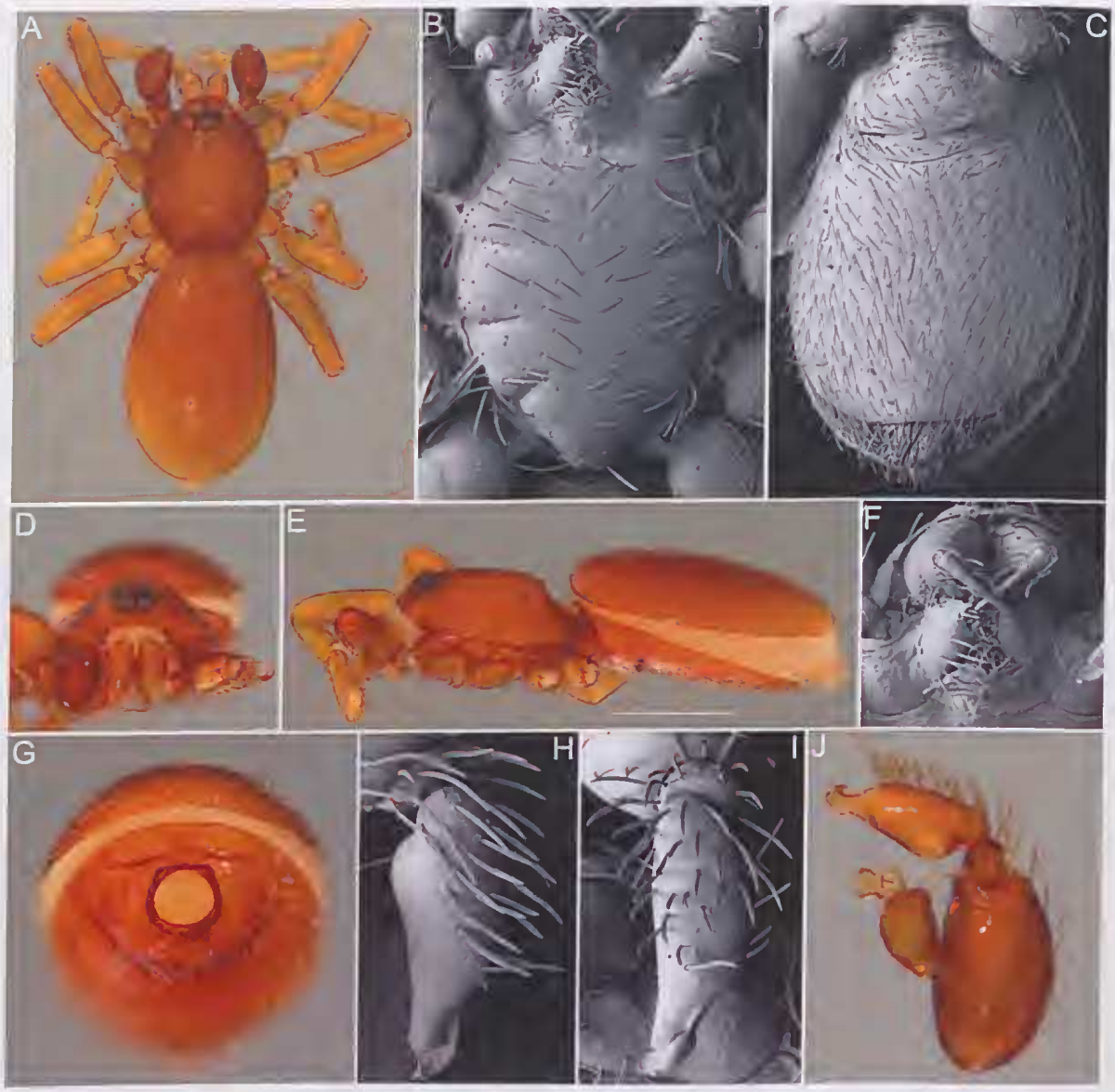

FIG. 63. *Opopaea sylvestrella* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20285 photo, PBI_OON 20186 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

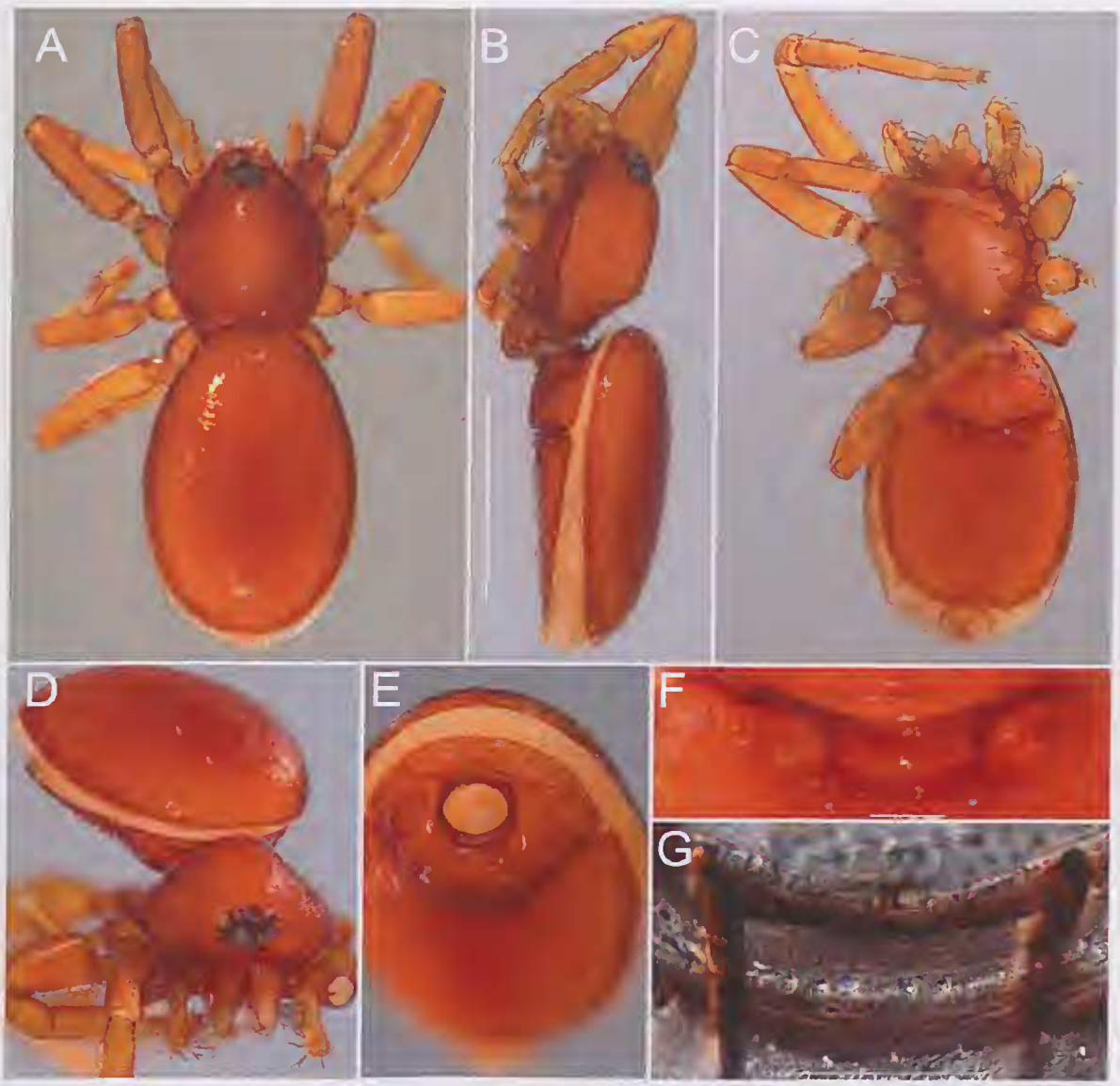

FIG. 64. *Opopaea sylvestrella* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23550): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

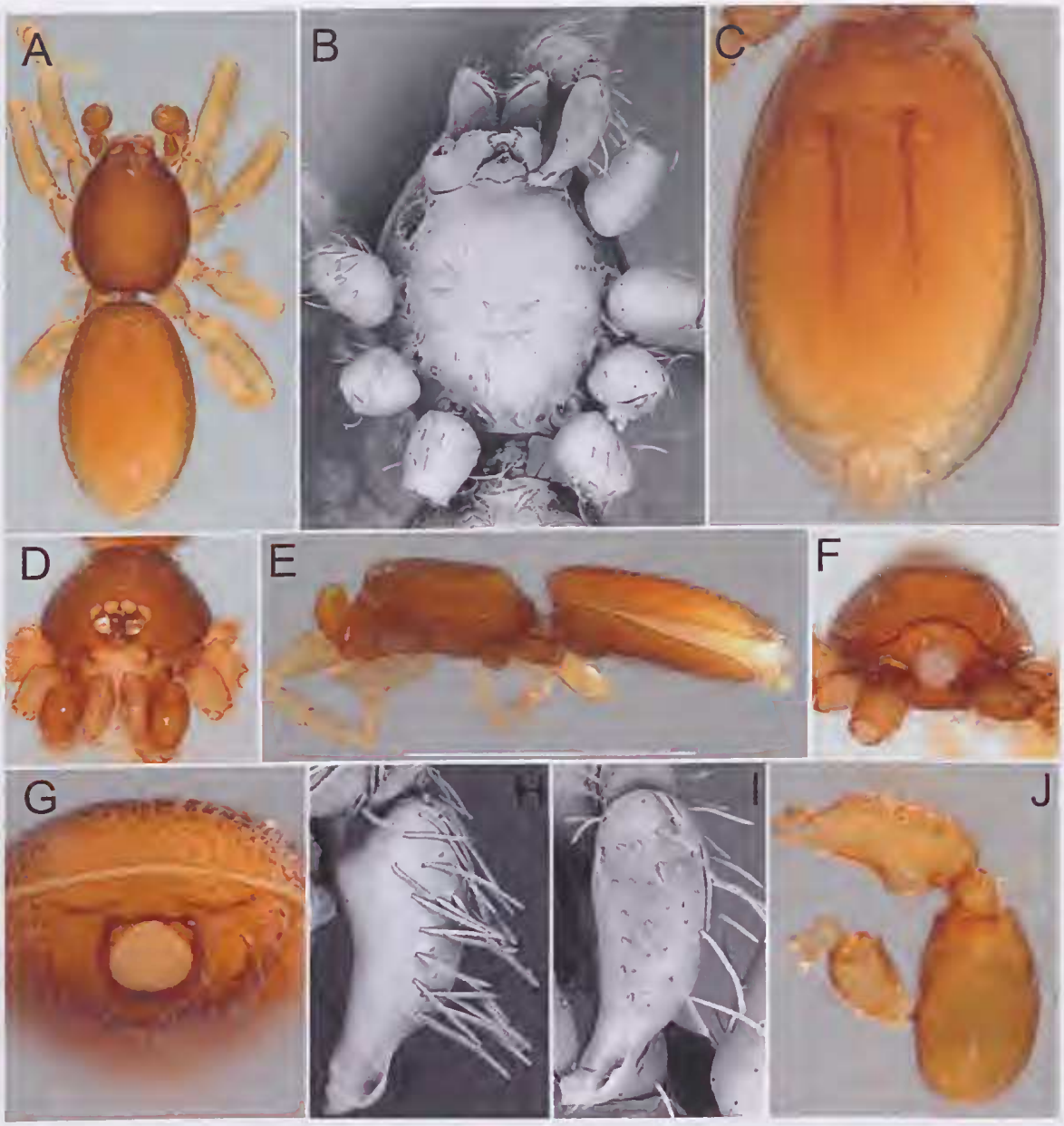

FIG. 65. *Opopaea tenuis* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 07902 photo, PBI_OON 07903 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

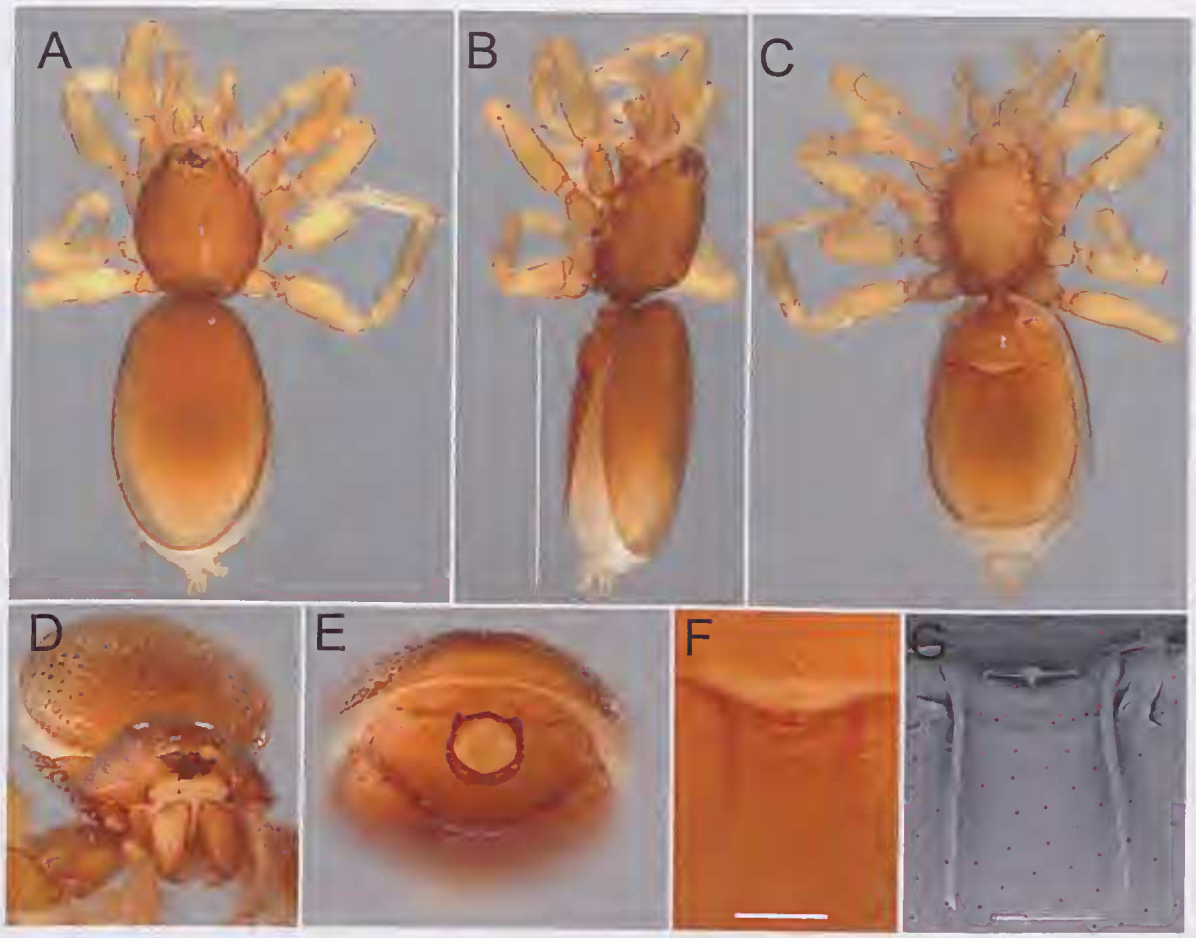

FIG. 66. *Opopaea tenuis* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 07903): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

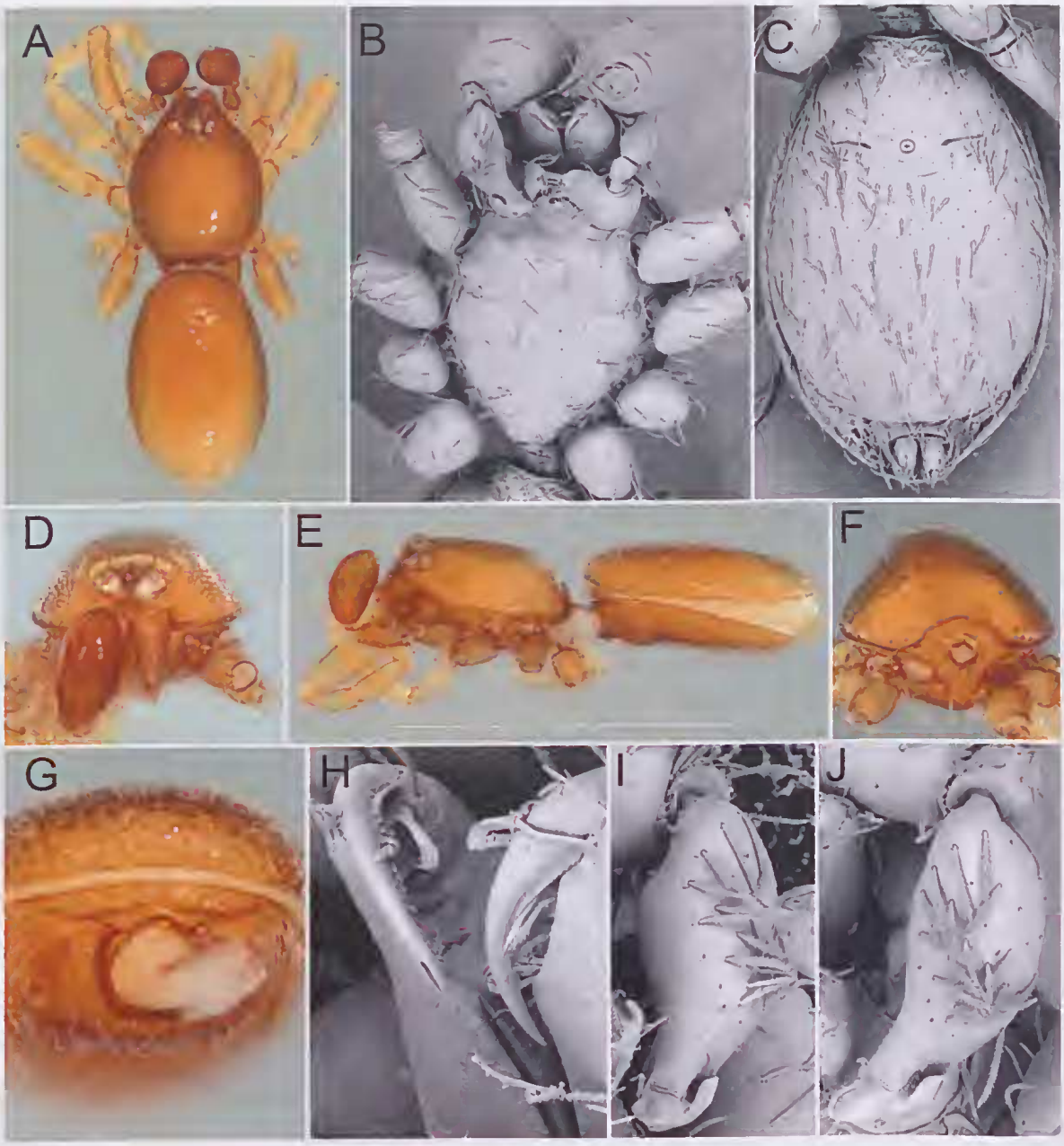

FIG. 67. *Opopaea ursulae* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 20184 photo, PBI_OON 20183 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, Cheliceral fangs, lateral view; **I**, male palp, prolateral view; **J**, same, dorsal view.

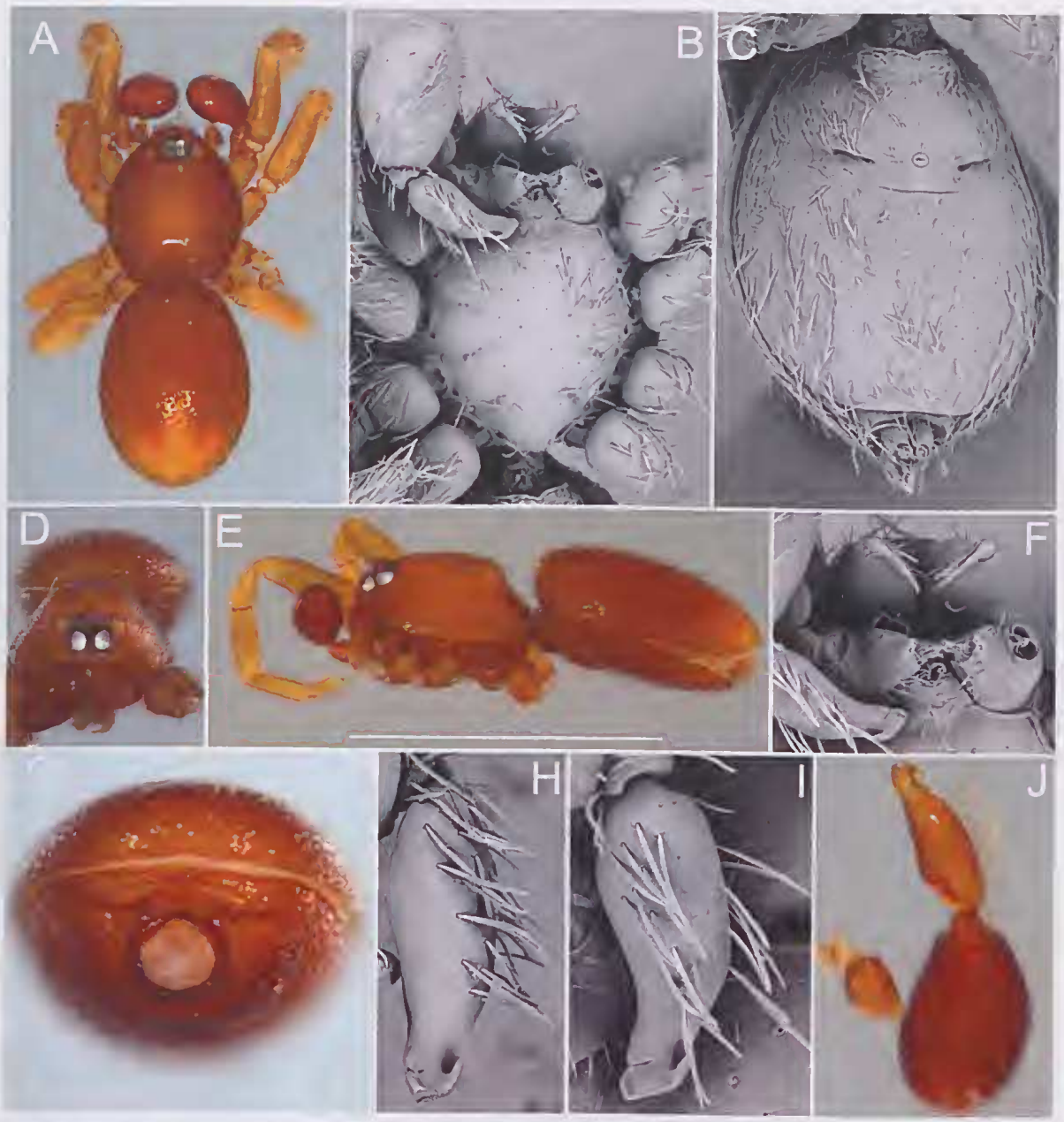

FIG. 68. *Opopaea yorki*, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 19273 photo, PBI_OON 23531 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

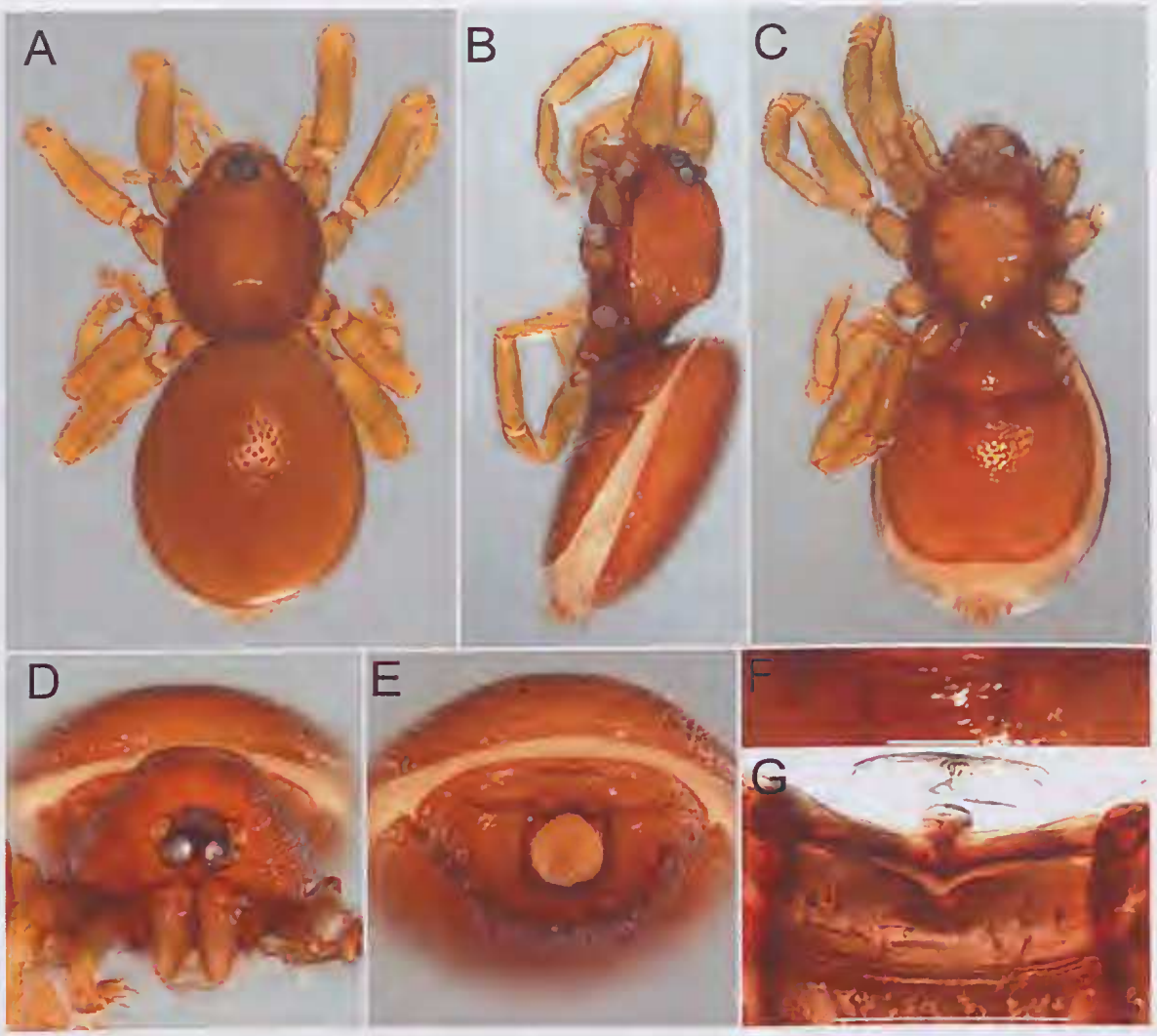

FIG. 69. *Opopaea yorki* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 19318): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

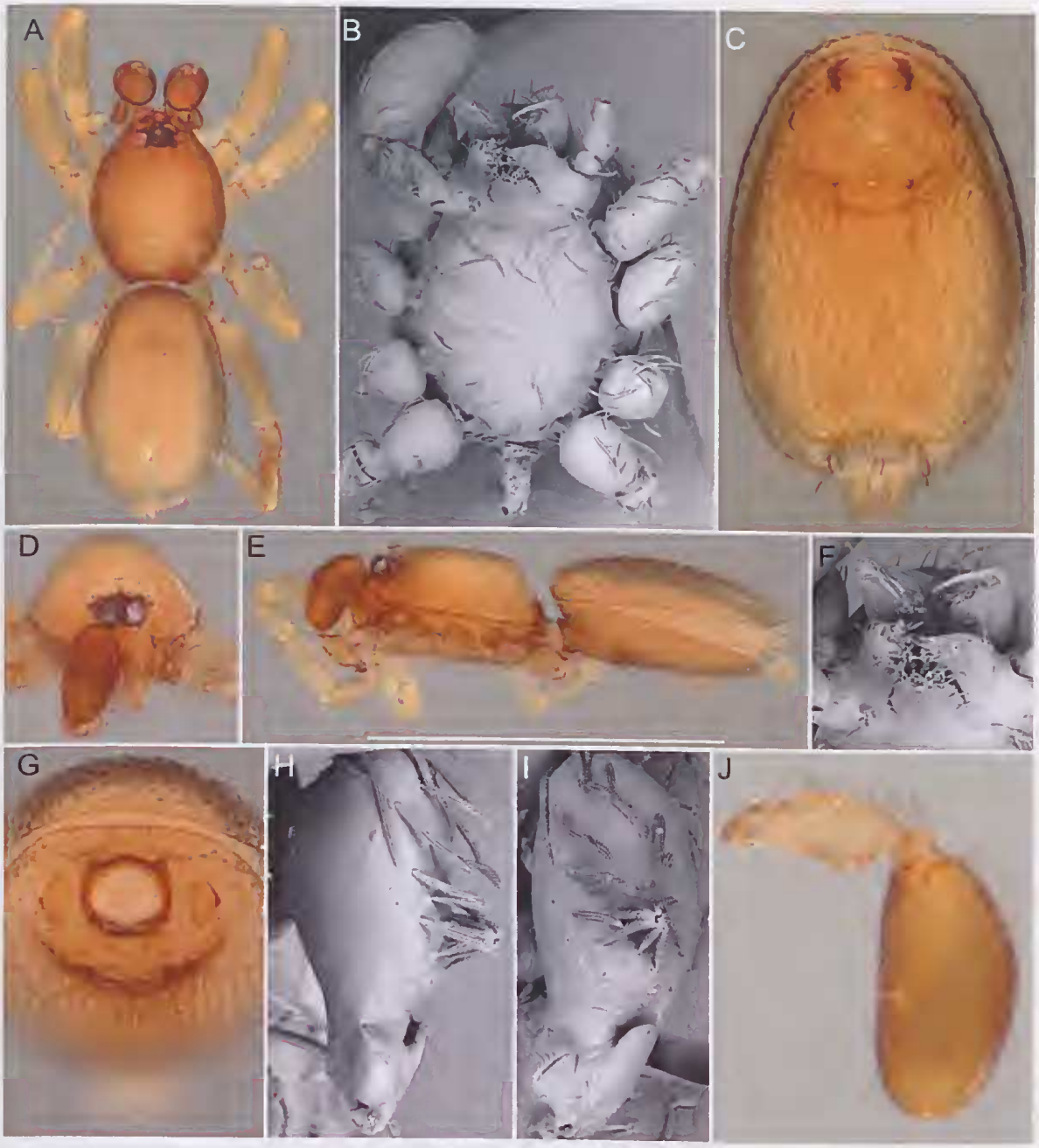

FIG. 70. *Opopaea ephemera* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23644 photo, PBI_OON 23645 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

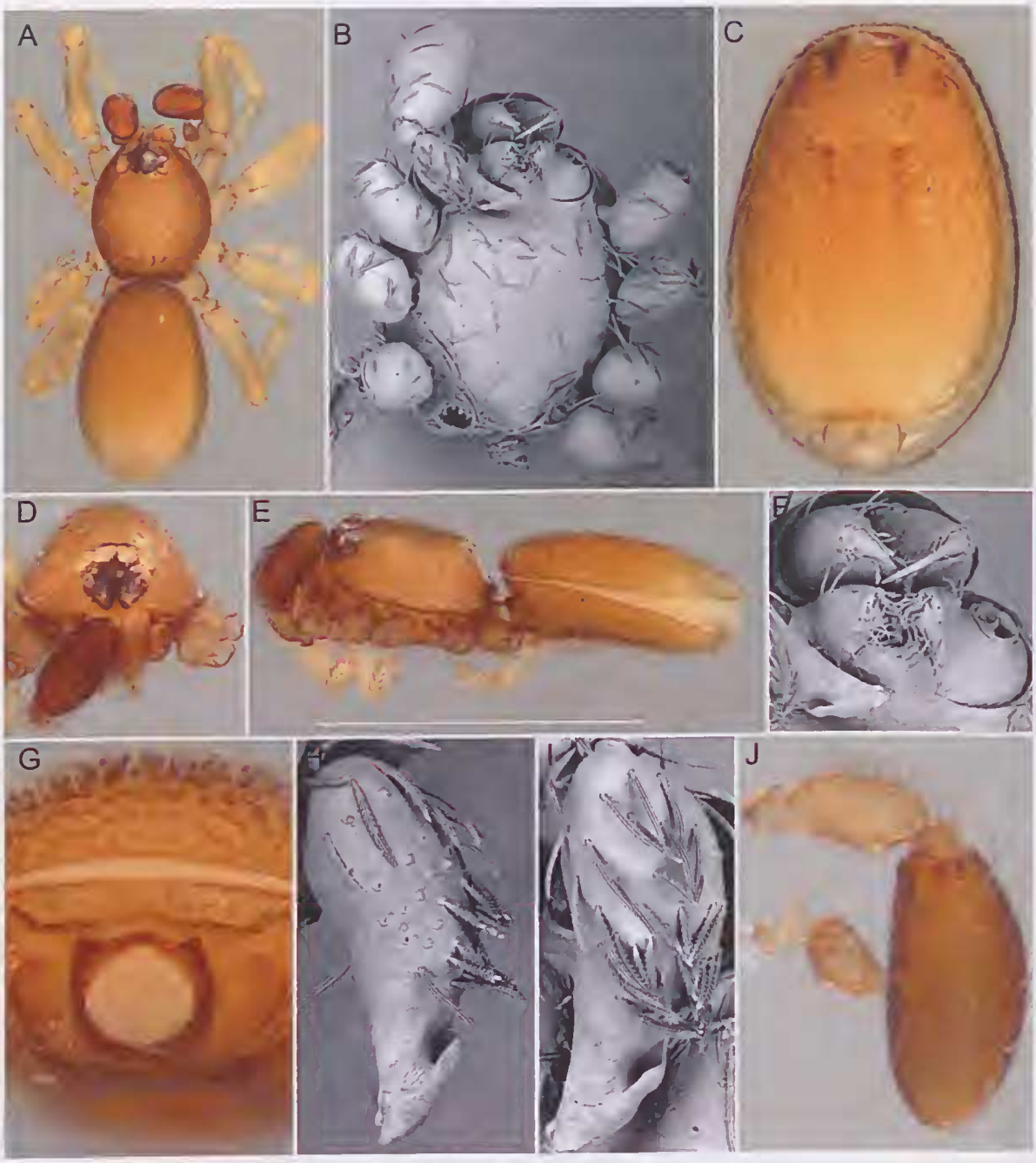

FIG. 71. *Opopaea fishriver* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23641 photo, PBI_OON 23643 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 72. *Opopaea fishriver*, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23642): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

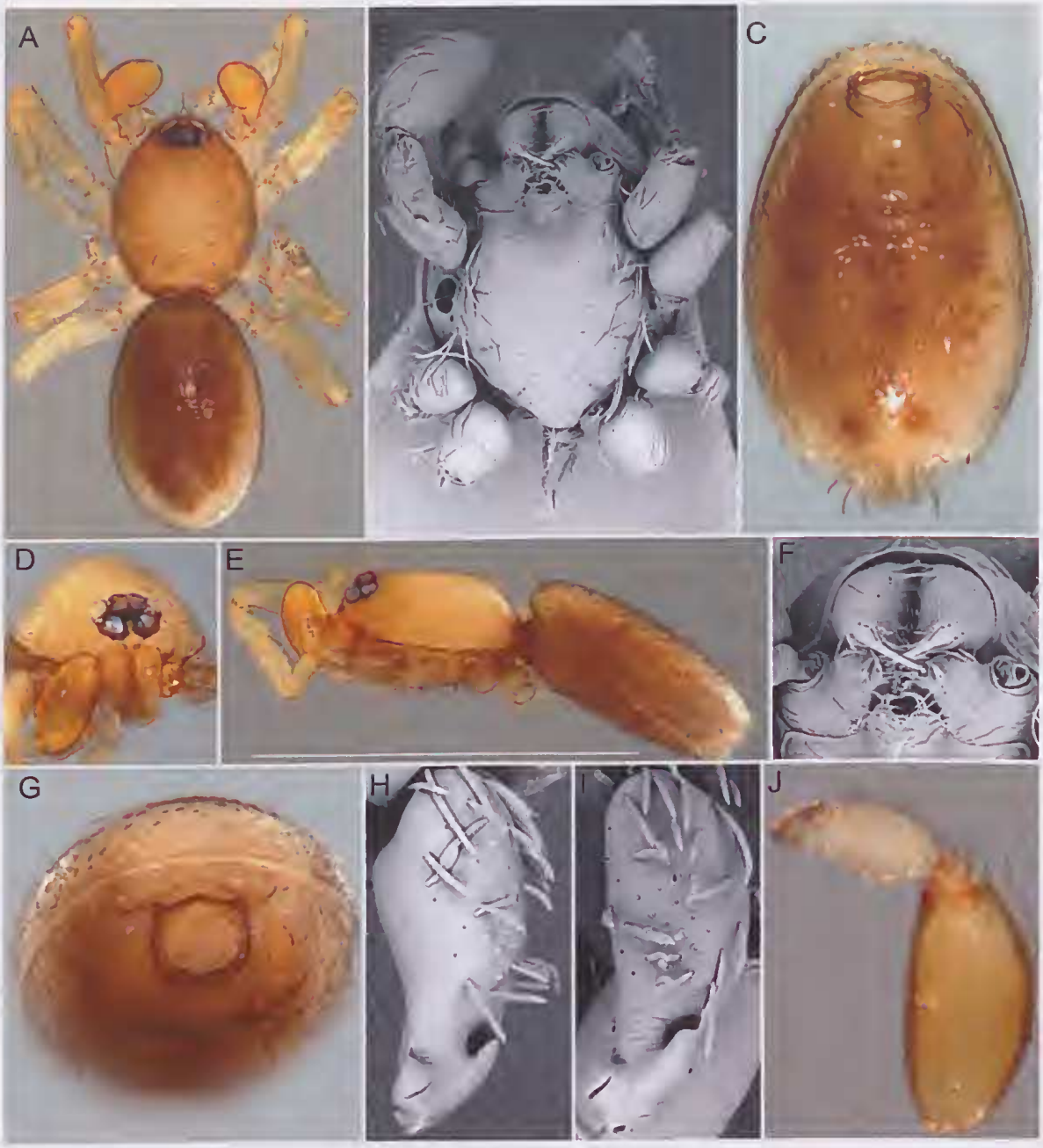

FIG. 73. *Opopaea gilliesi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23658 photo, PBI_OON 23660 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

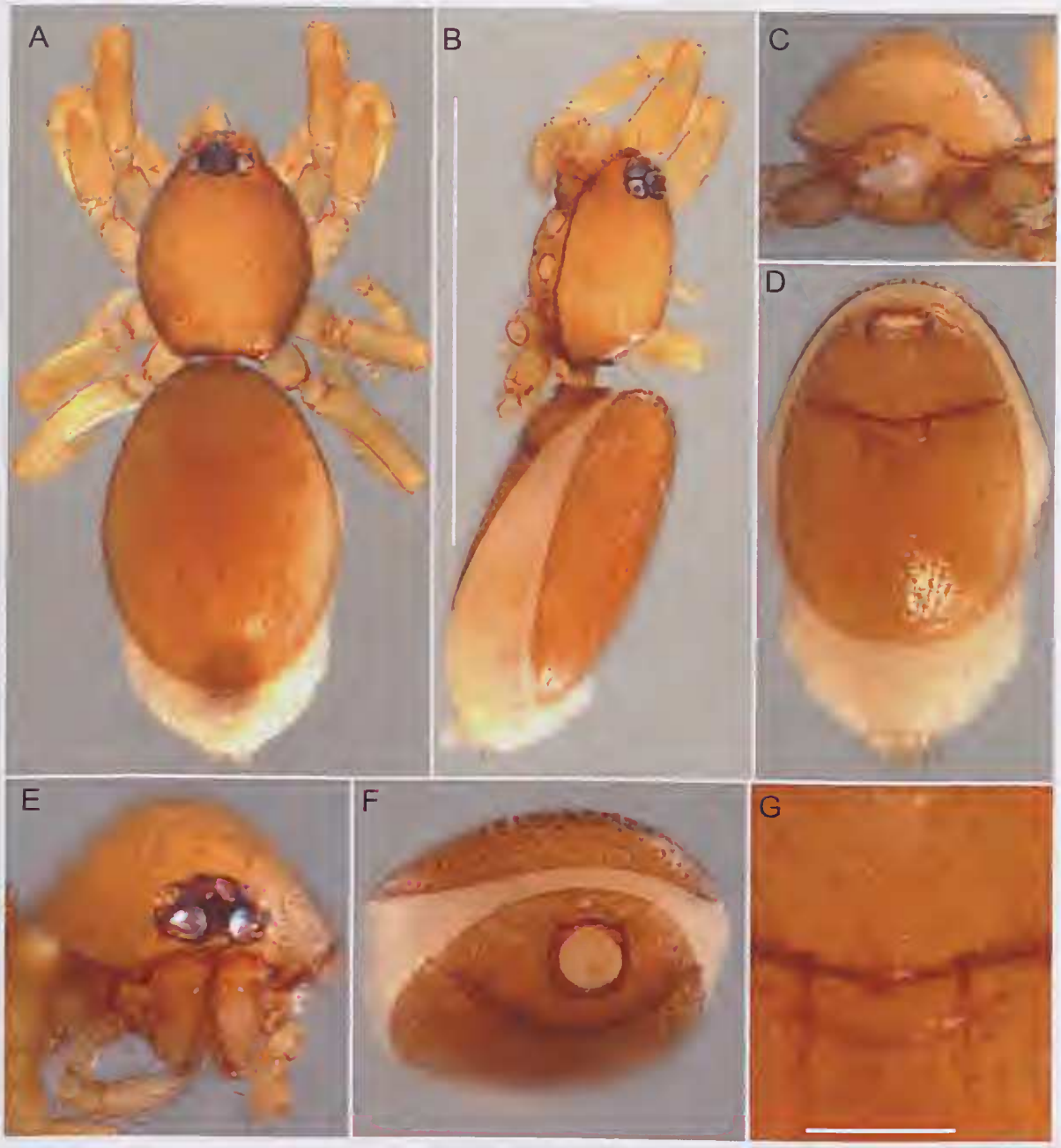

FIG. 74. *Opopaea gilliesi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23559): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, prosoma, posterior view; **D**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view.

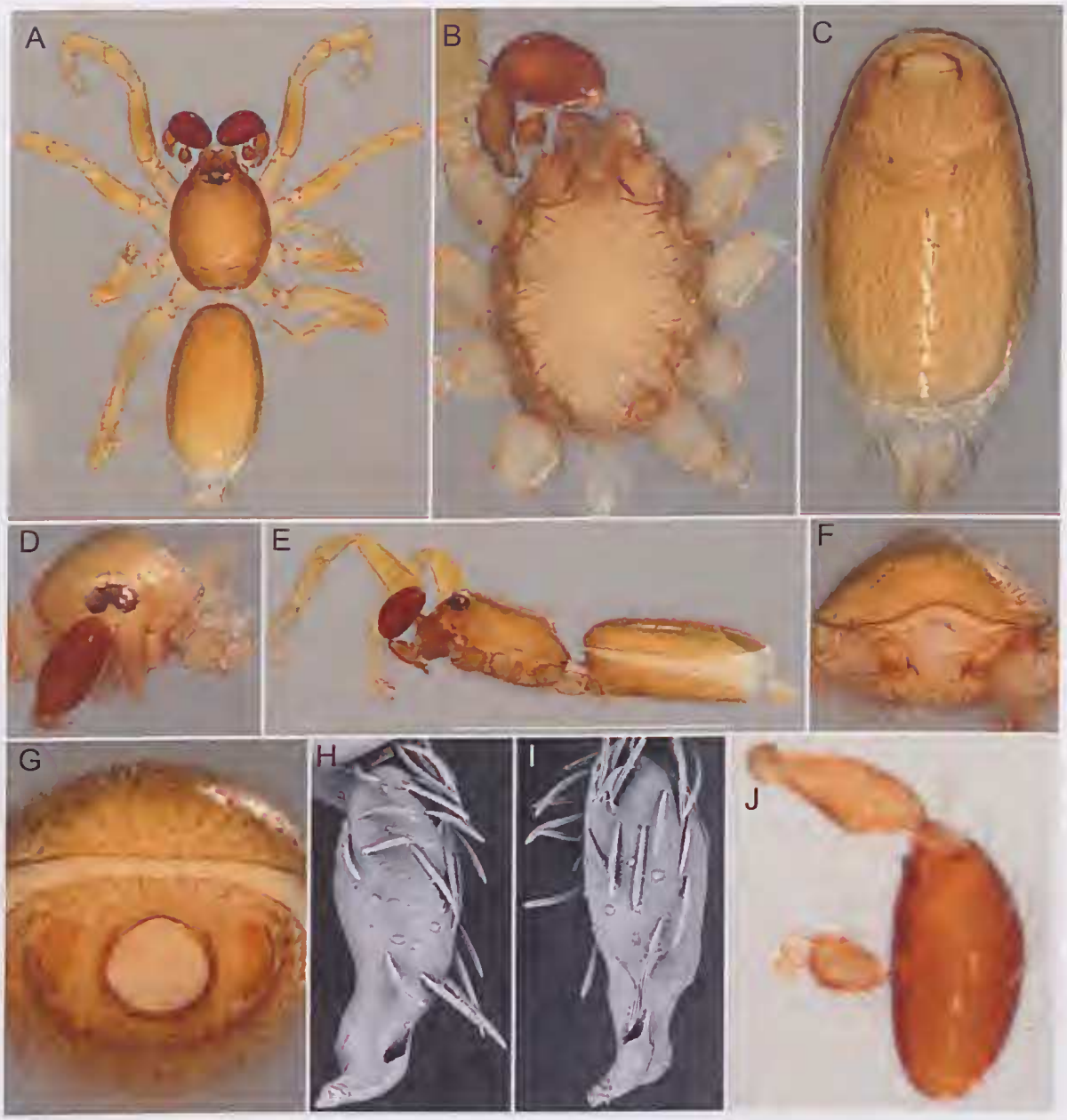

FIG. 75. *Opopaea johardingae* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23652): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

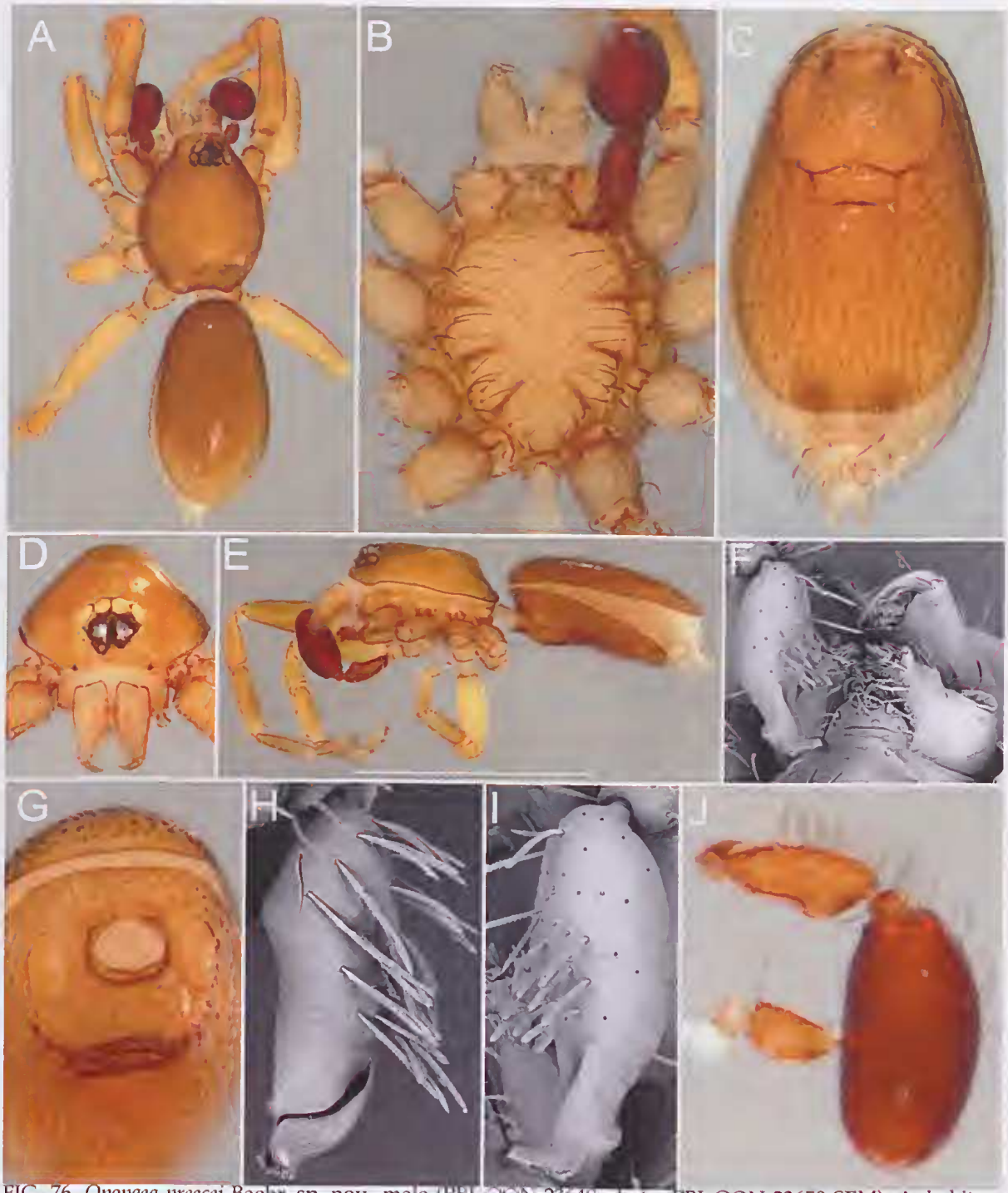

FIG. 76. *Opopaea preecei* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23649 photo, PBI_OON 23650 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 77. *Opopaea preecei* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23650): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

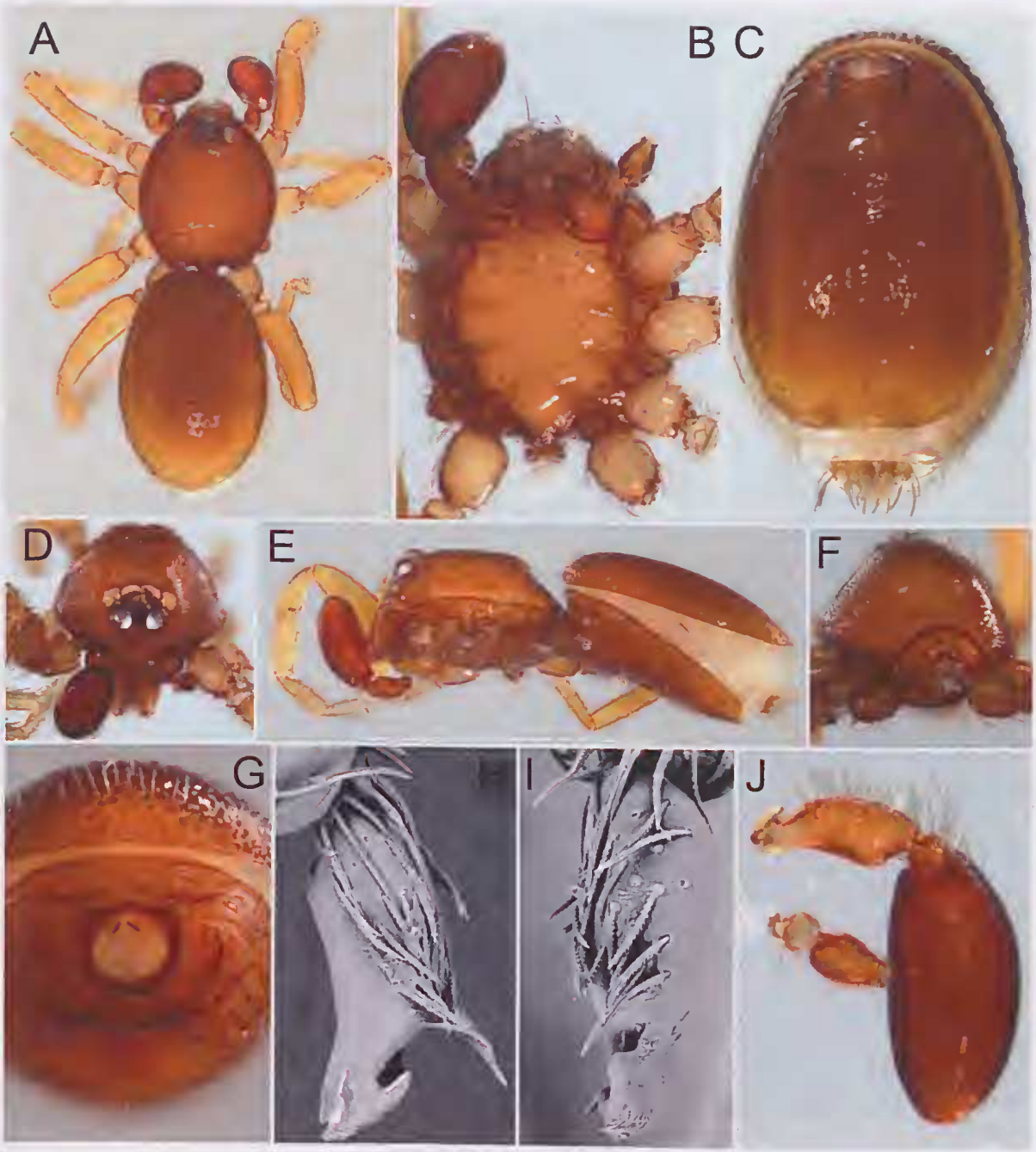

FIG. 78. *Opopaea wongalara* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23657 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

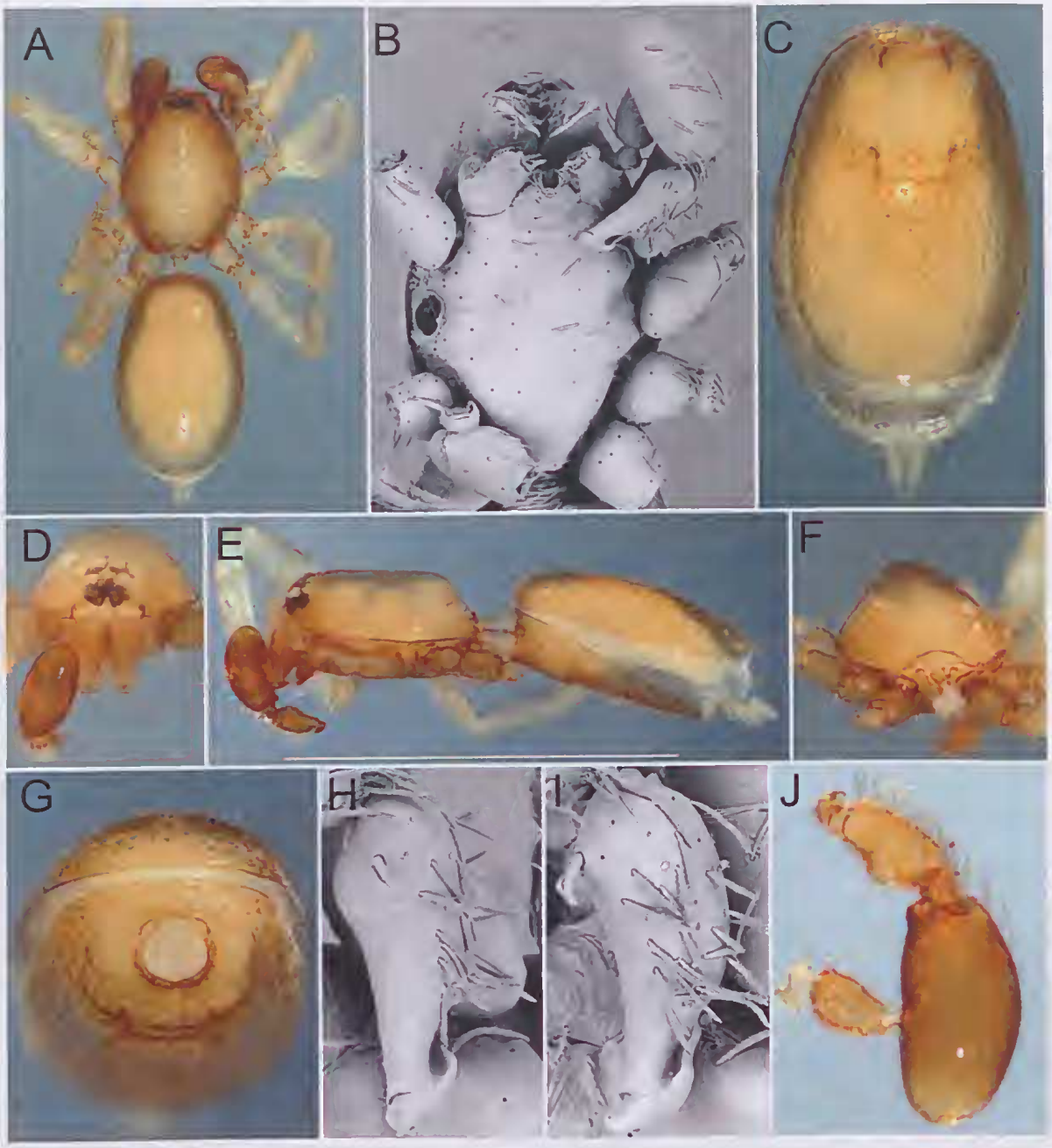

FIG. 79. *Opopaea ameyi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 06021 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

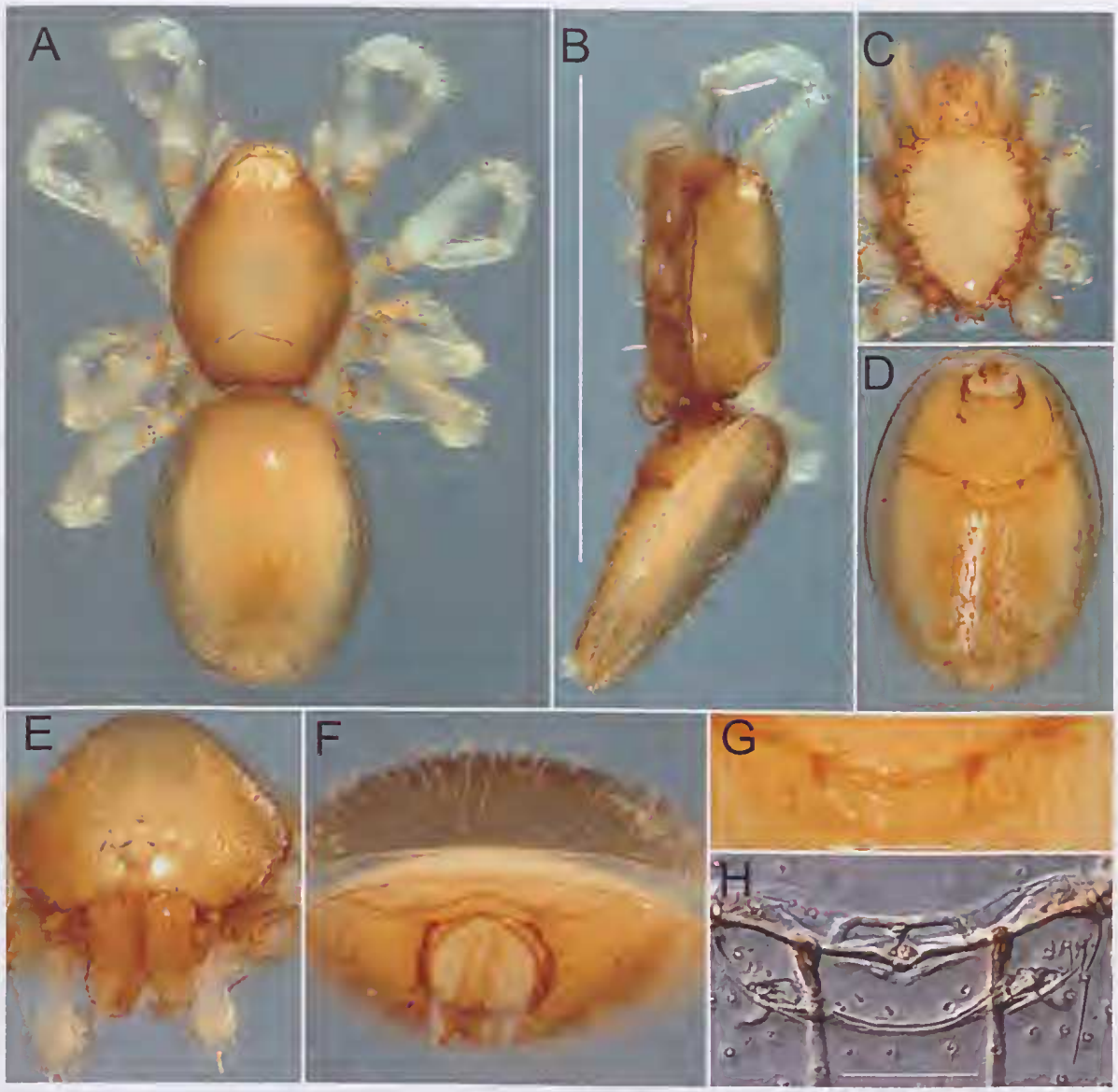

FIG. 80. *Opopaea ameyi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 06021): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, prosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

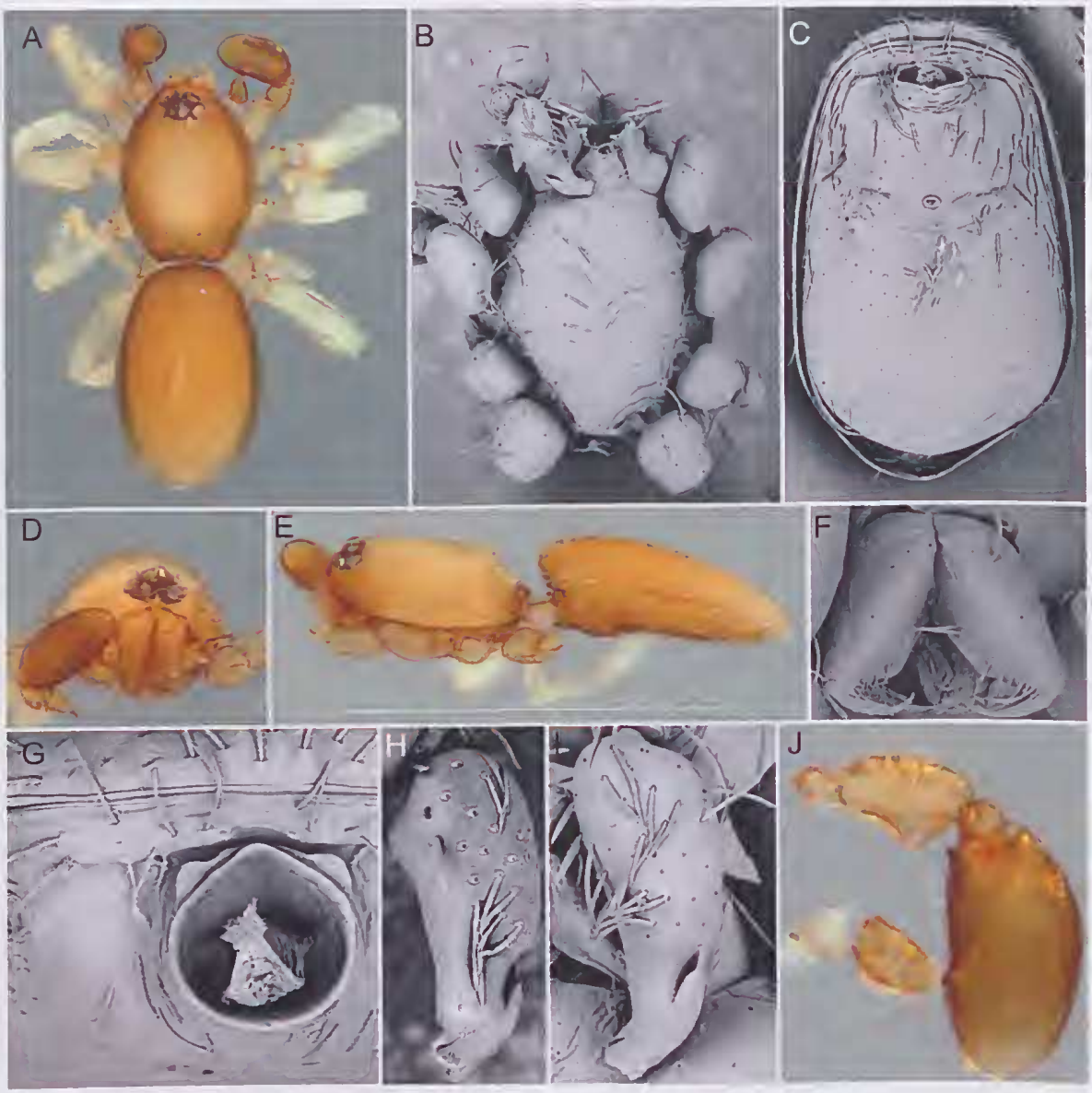

FIG. 81. *Opopaea brisbanensis* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 19235 photo, SEM): A, habitus, dorsal view; B, prosoma, ventral view; C, opisthosoma, ventral view; D, prosoma, anterior view. E habitus, lateral view; F, Chelicerae, anterior view; G, Pedicel, anterior view; H, male palp, prolateral view; I, same, dorsal view; J, same, retrolateral view.

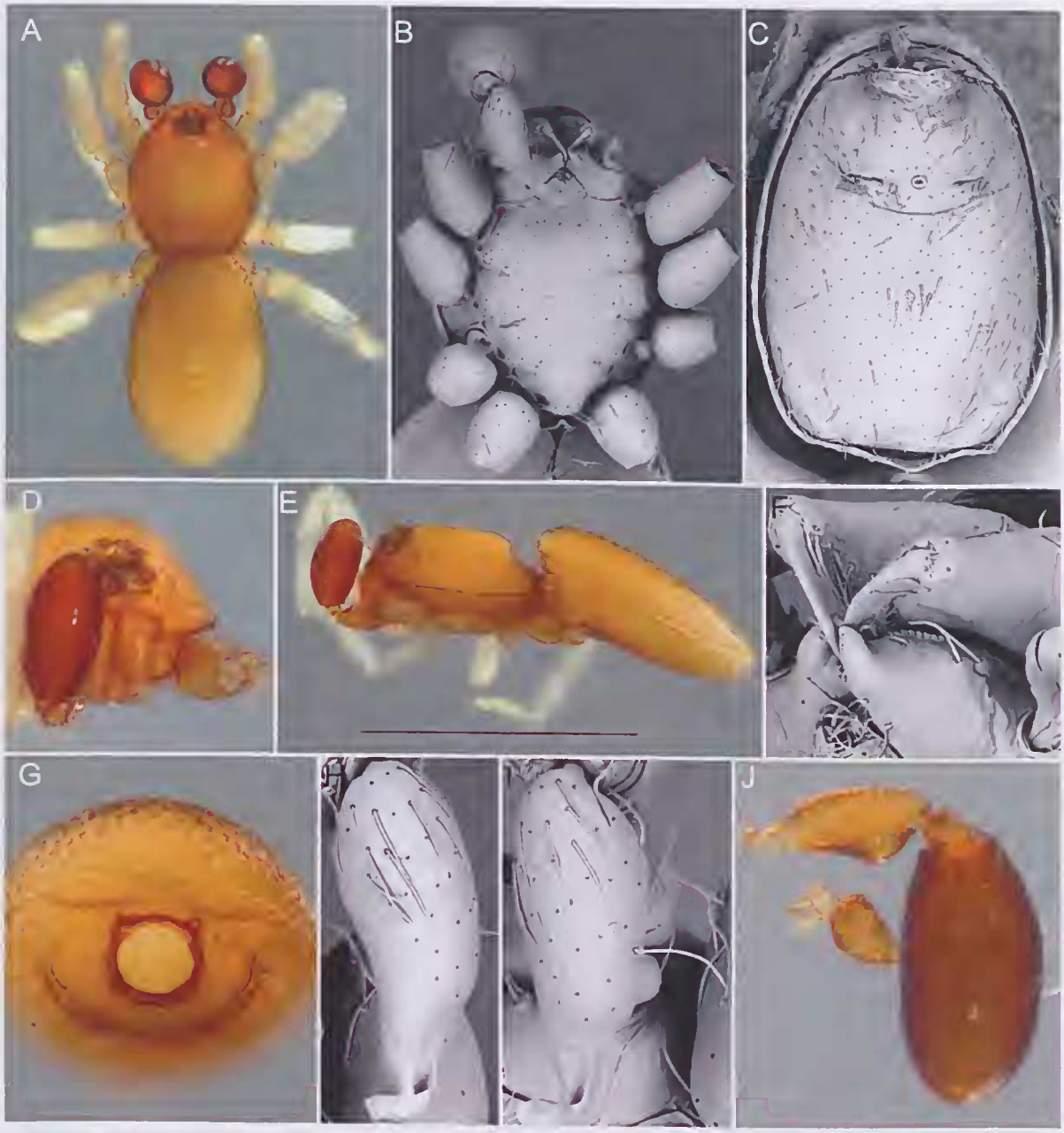

FIG. 82. *Opopaea broadwater* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 06624 photo, PBI_OON 23613 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventro-lateral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

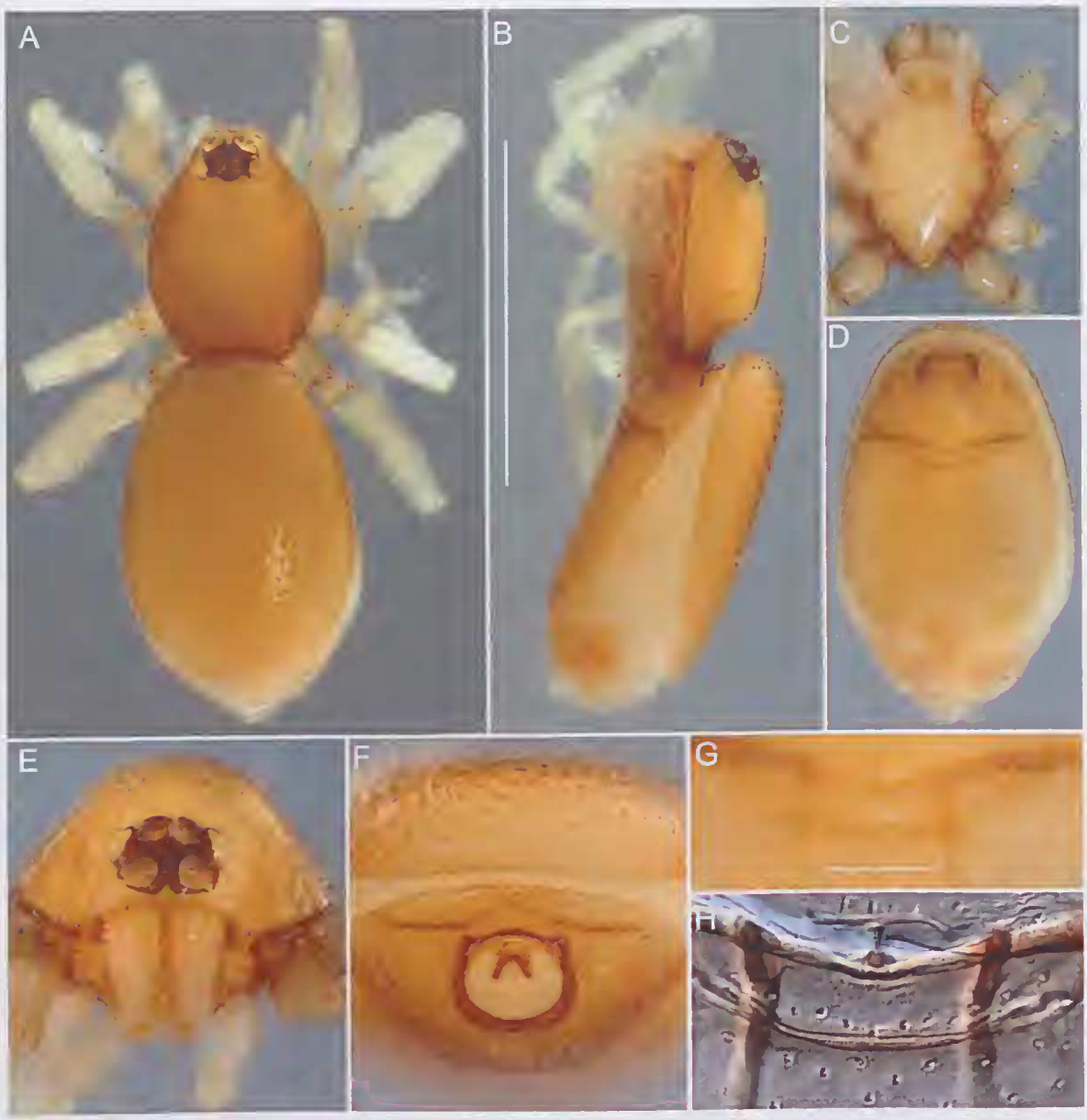

FIG. 83. *Opopaea broadwater* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 06624): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, prosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 84. *Opopaea carnarvon* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23602 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, lateral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, male palp, prolateral view; **G**, same, dorsal view (photo); **H**, same, dorsal view (SEM); **I**, same, retrolateral view.

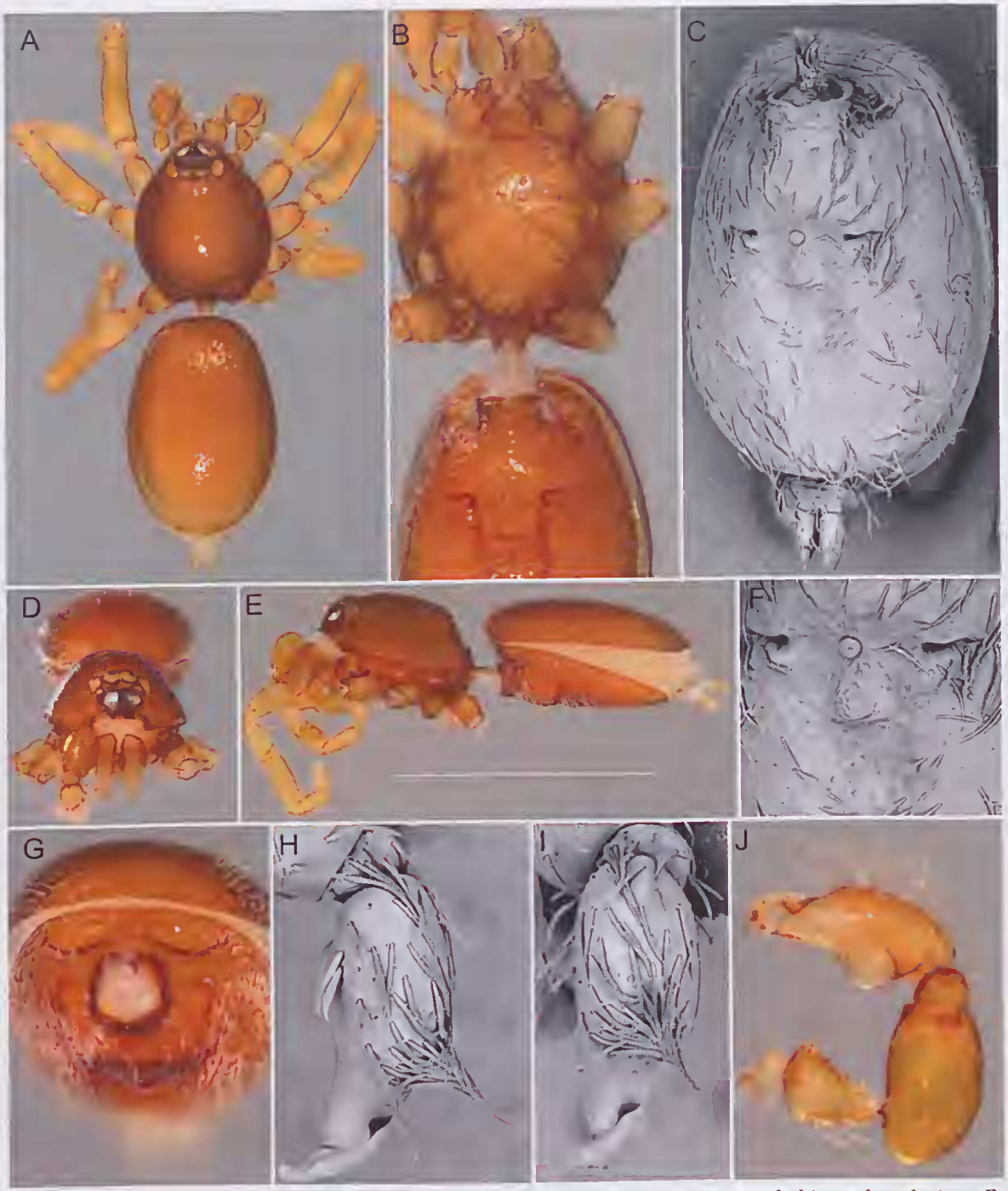

FIG. 85. *Opopaea carteri* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23407 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, Sperm pore, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

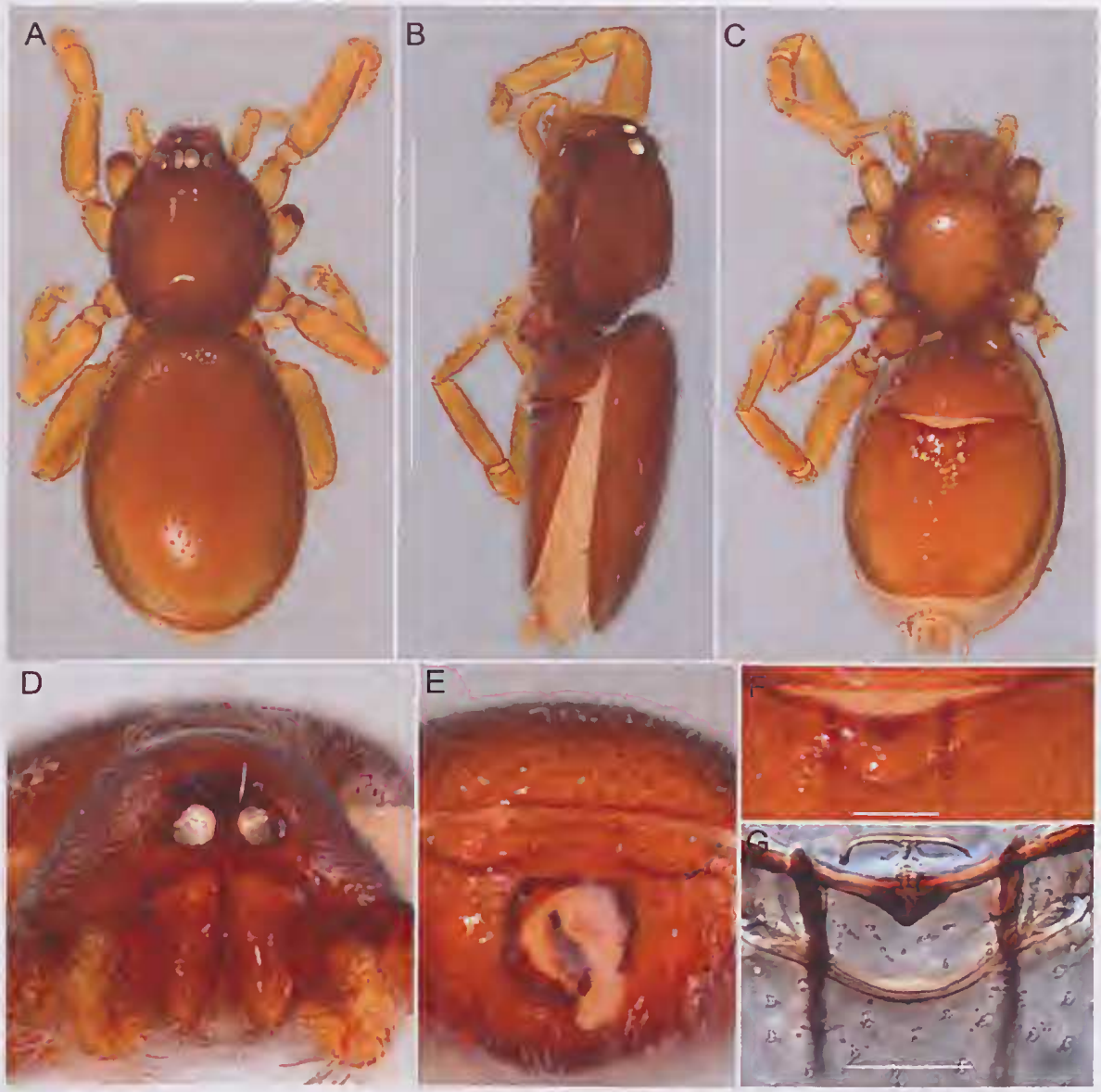

FIG. 86. *Opopaea carteri* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23479): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne ventral view; **G**, female epigyne dorsal view.

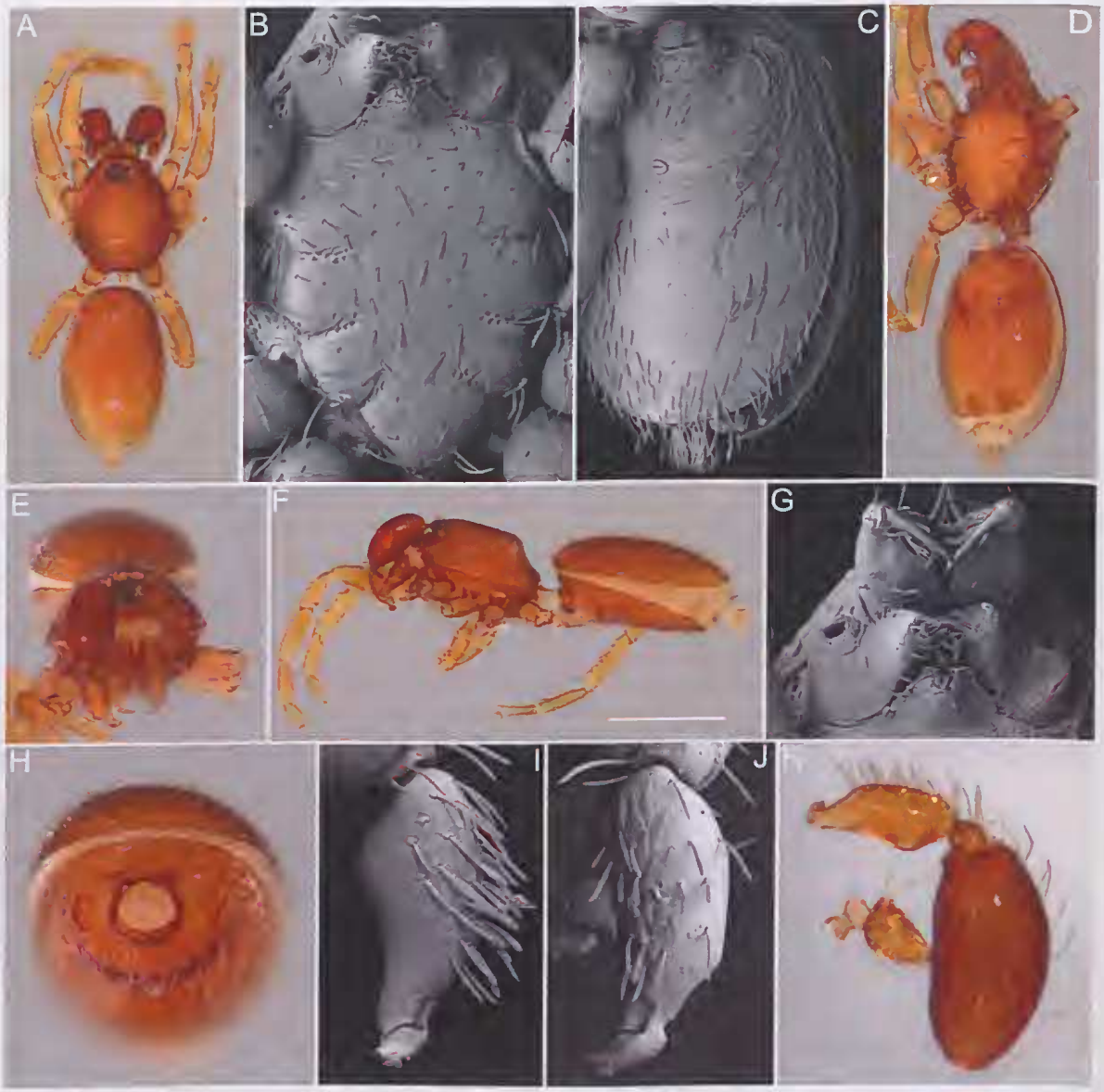

FIG. 87. *Opopaea chrisconwayi* Baehr and Smith, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23469 photo, PBI_OON 23470 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, habitus, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, habitus, lateral view; **G**, mouthparts, ventral view; **H**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **I**, male palp, prolateral view; **J**, same, dorsal view; **K**, same, retrolateral view.

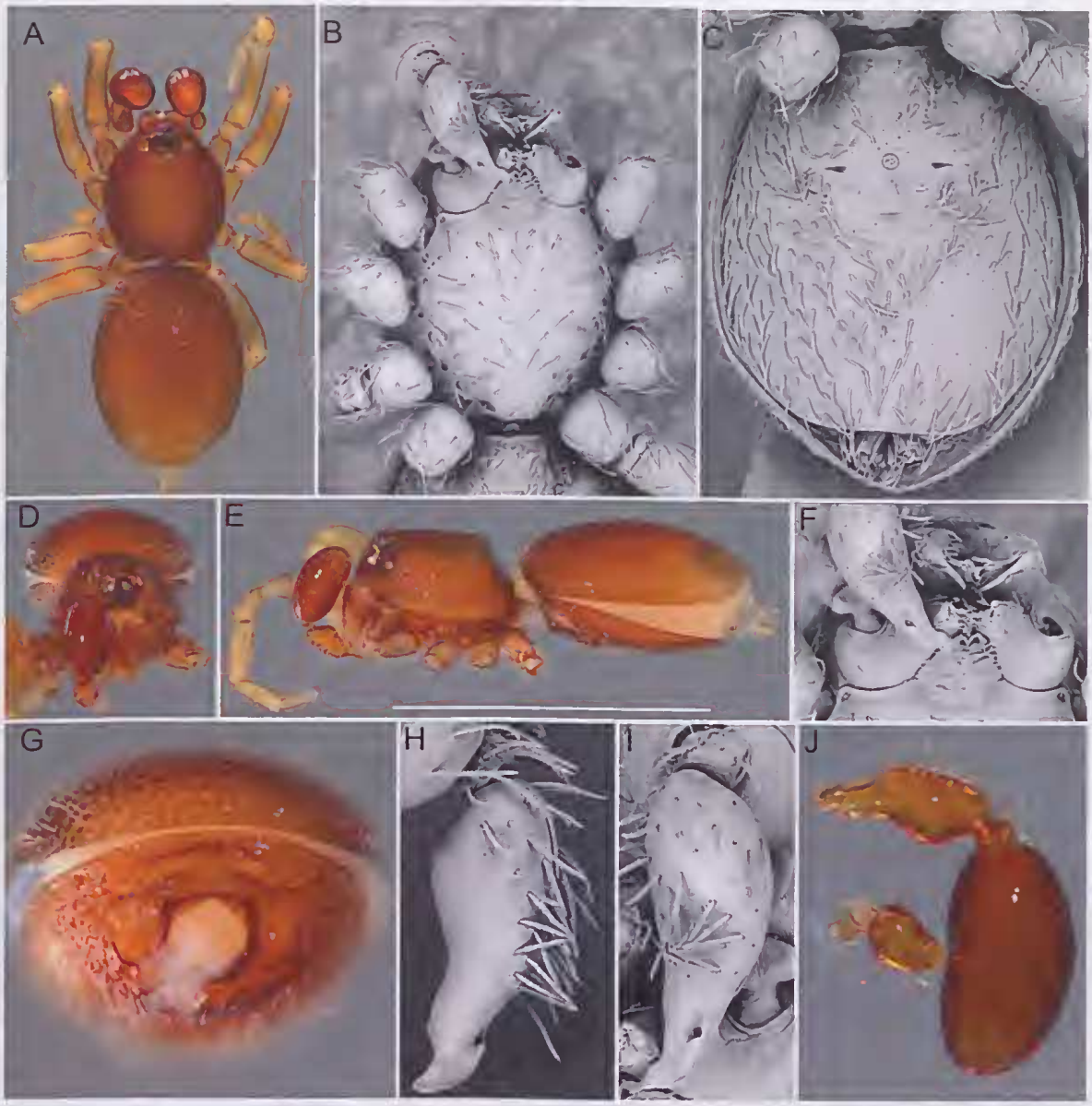

FIG. 88. *Opopaea douglasi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23422 photo, PBI_OON 23463 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

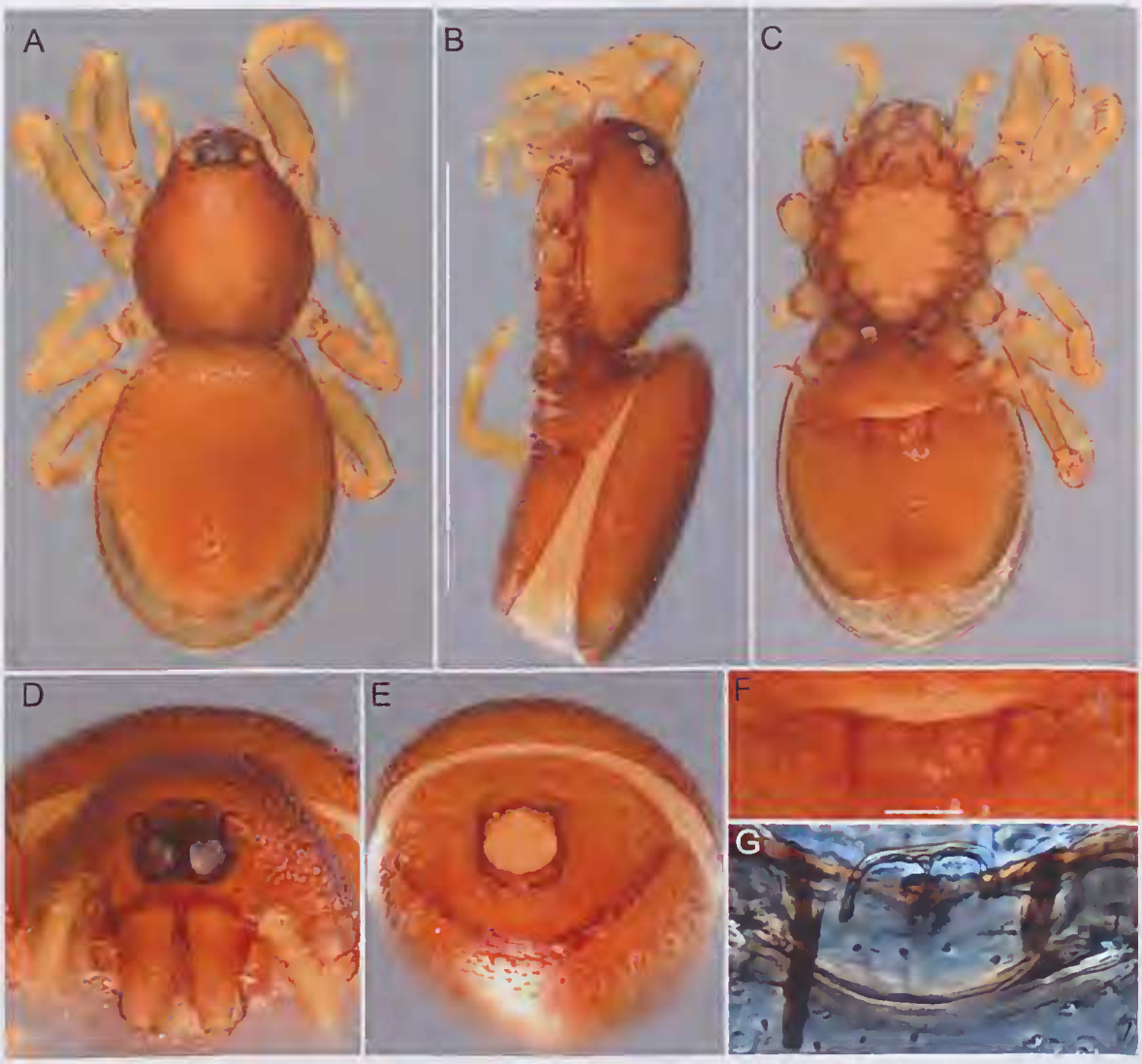

FIG. 89. *Opopaea douglasi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23423): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne ventral view; **G**, female epigyne dorsal view.

FIG. 90. *Opopaea lambkinae* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23670 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 91. *Opopaea lambkinae* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23671): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

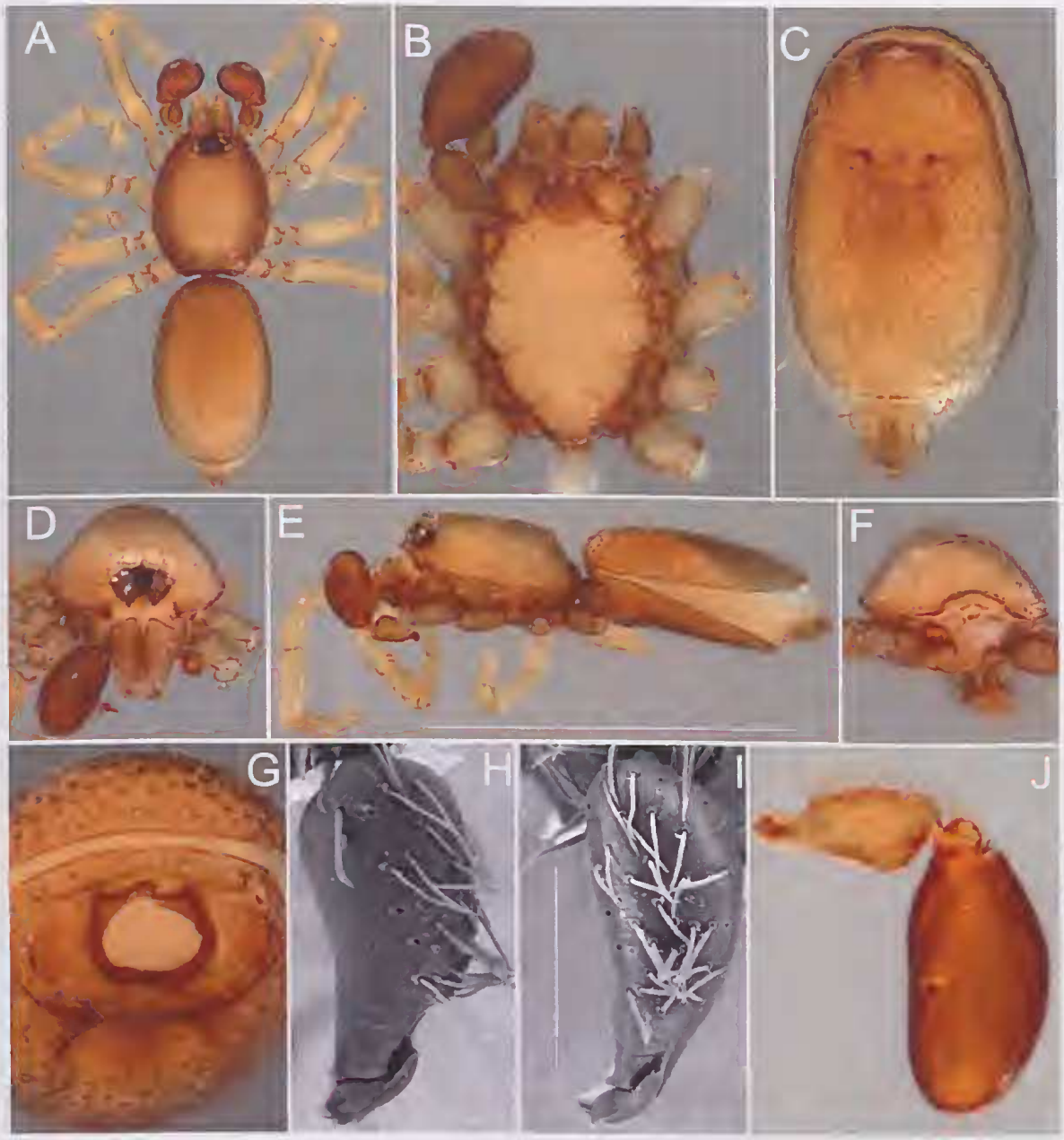

FIG. 92. *Opopaea leichhardti* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23700 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 93. *Opopaea leichhardti* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 237001): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 94. *Opopaea mcleani* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 06828 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

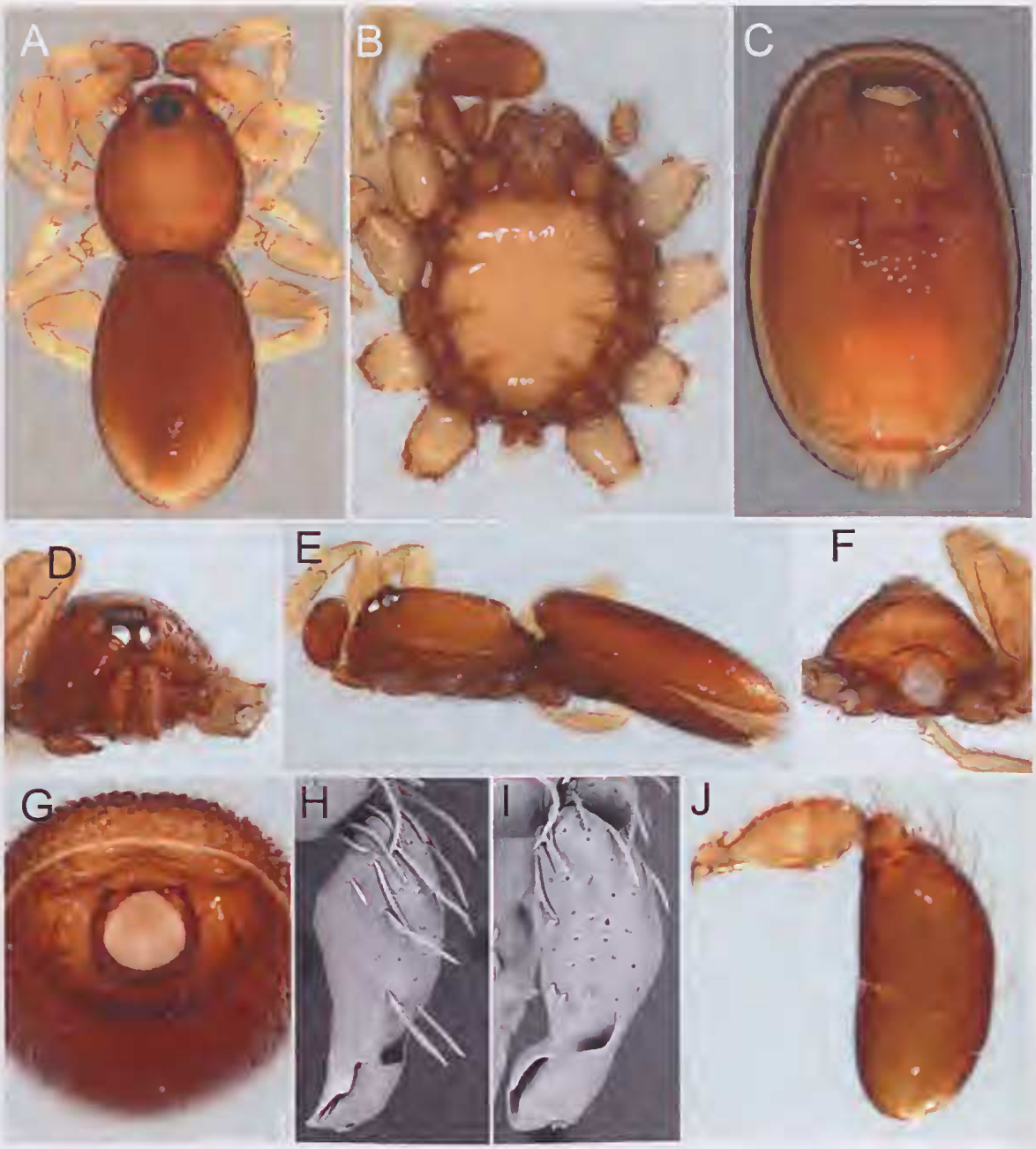

FIG. 95. *Opopaea proserpine* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23664 photo, PBI_OON 23415 SEM): A, habitus, dorsal view; B, prosoma, ventral view; C, opisthosoma, ventral view; D, prosoma, anterior view; E, habitus, lateral view; F, prosoma, posterior view; G, opisthosoma, anterior view; H, male palp, prolateral view; I, same, dorsal view; J, same, retrolateral view.

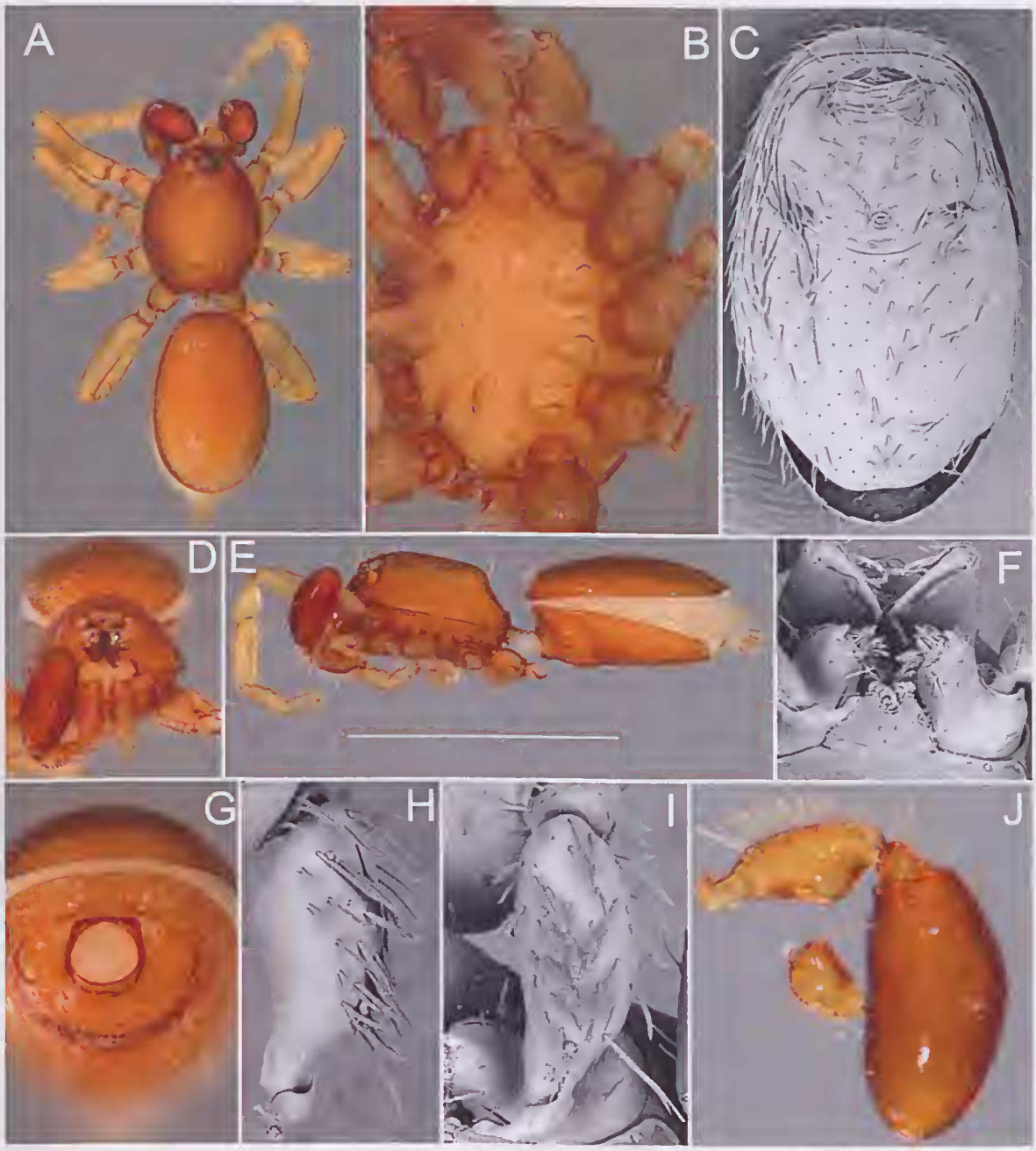

FIG. 96. *Opopaea stanisici* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23405 photo, PBI_OON 23415 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

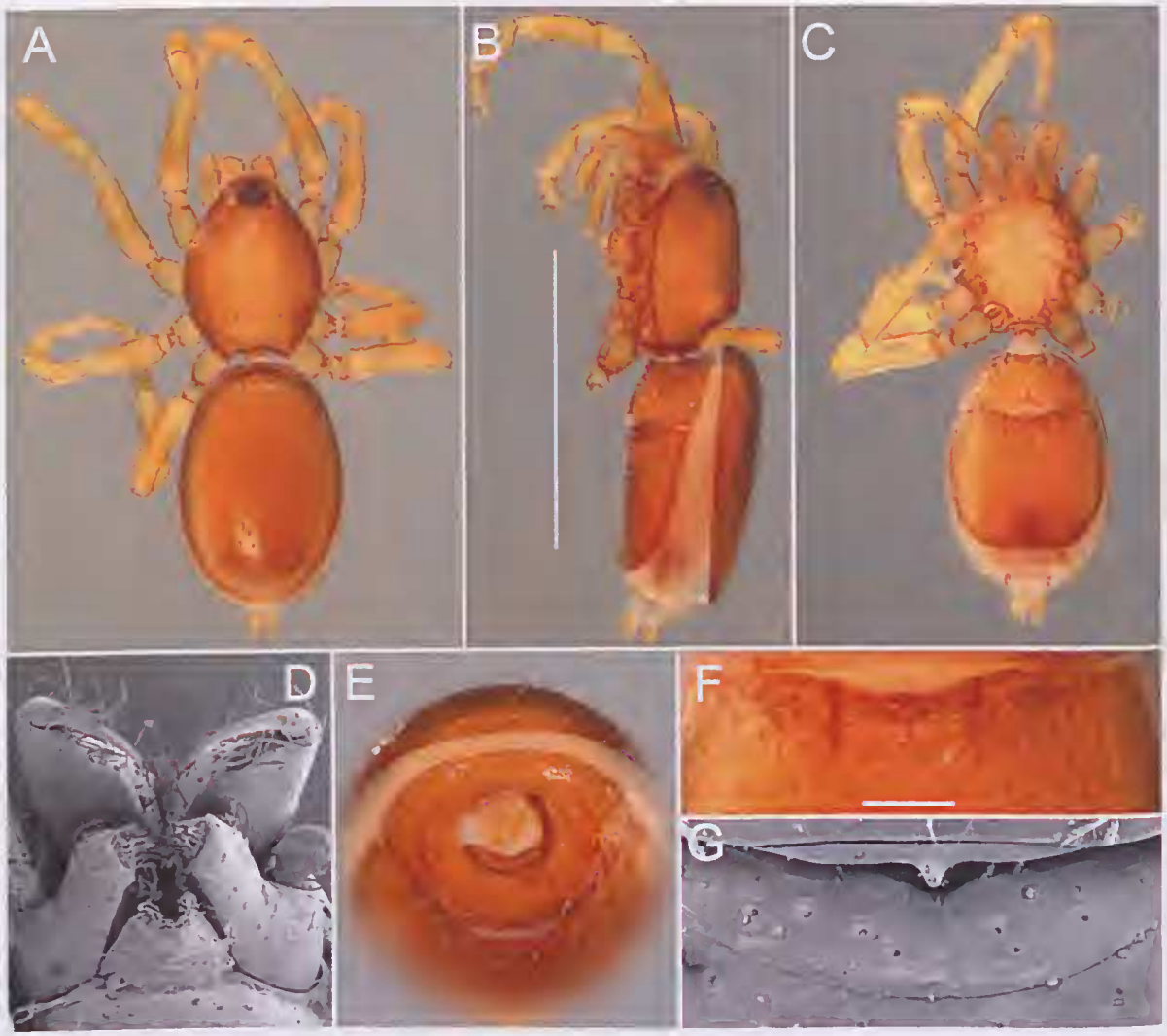

FIG. 97. *Opopaea stanisici* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23411): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, mouthparts, ventral view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

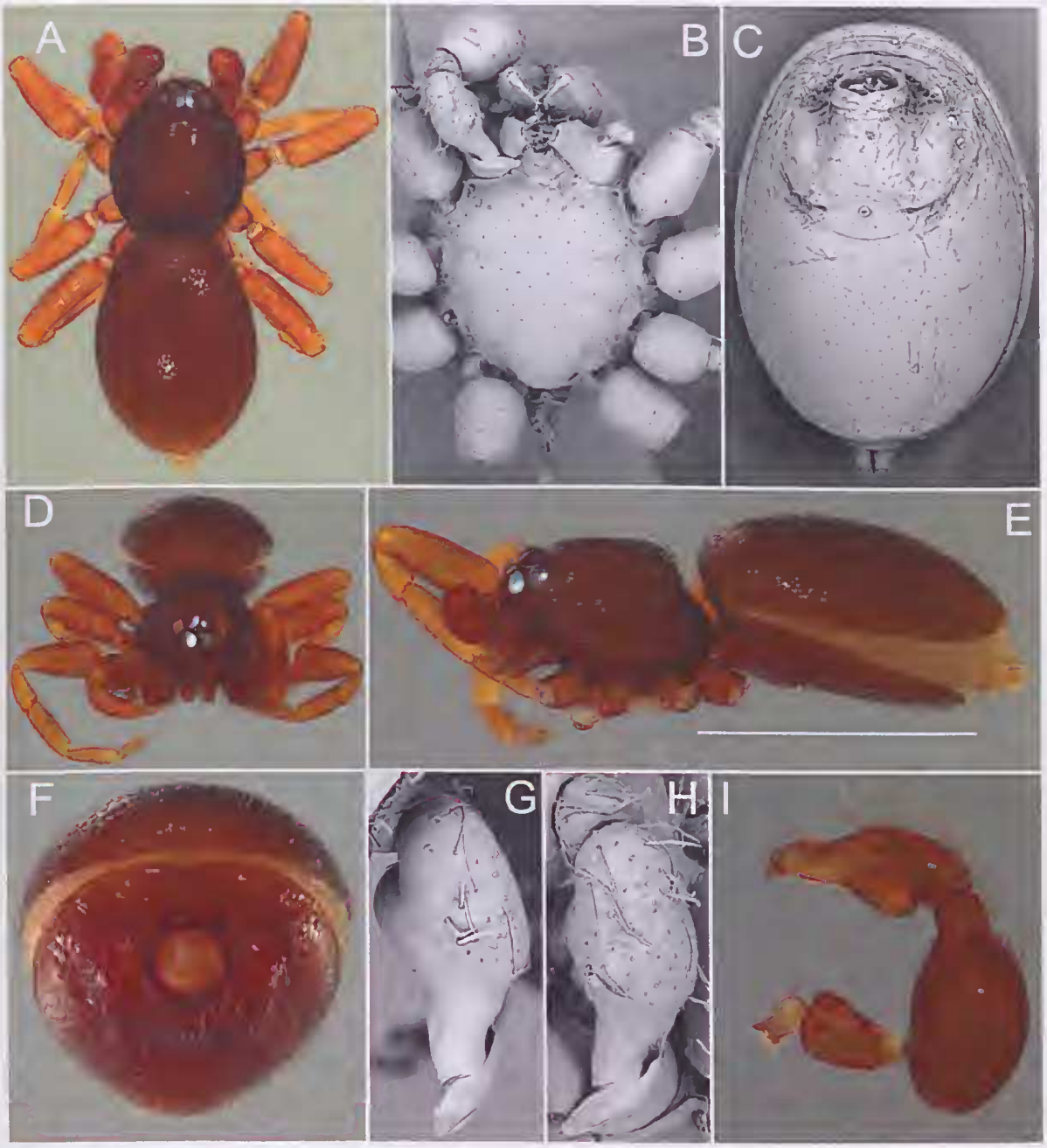

FIG. 98. *Opopaea ulrichi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22896 photo, PBI_OON 23415 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, male palp, prolateral view; **H**, same, dorsal view; **I**, same, retrolateral view.

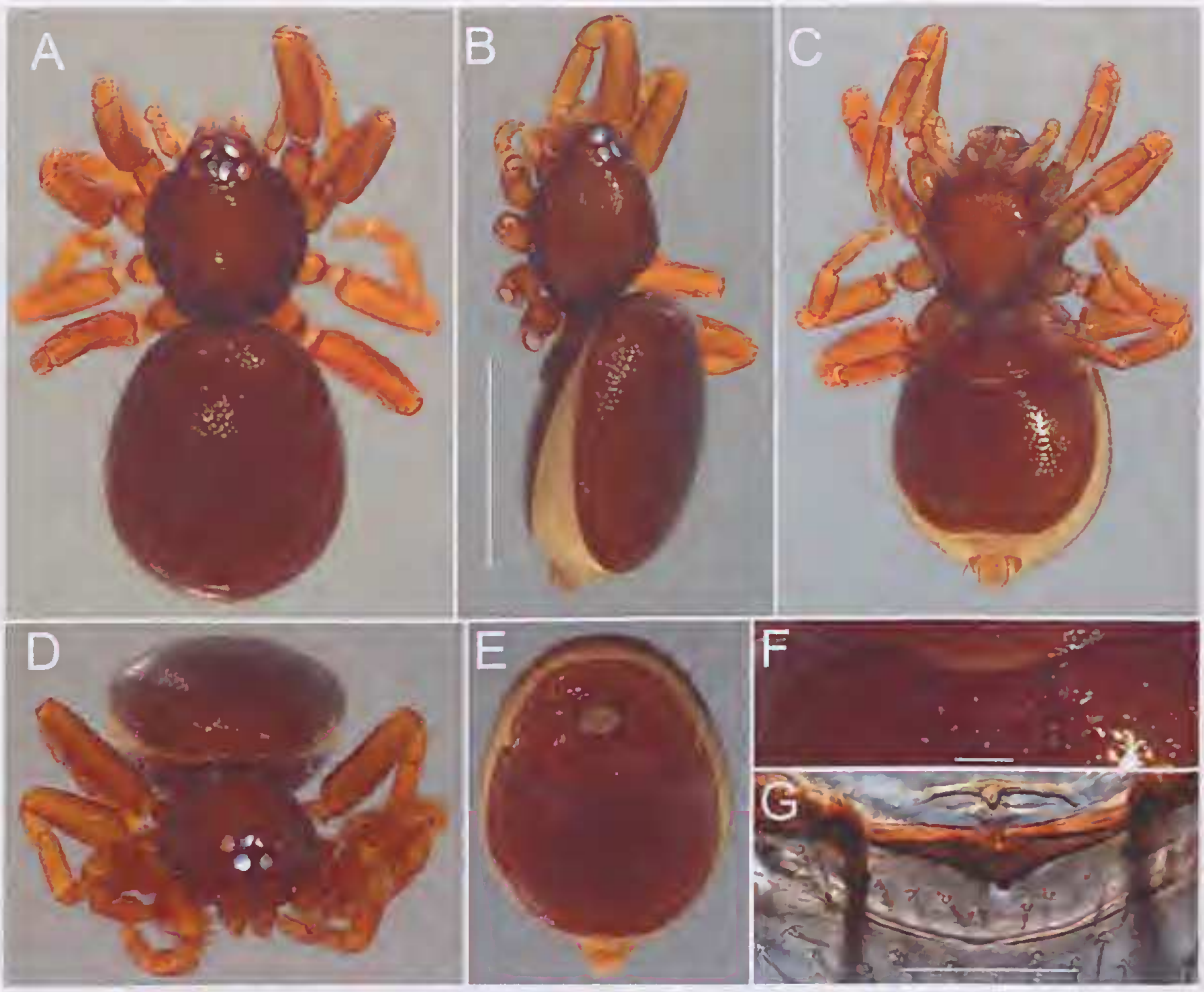

FIG. 99. *Opopaea ulrichi* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 22896): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, antero-ventral view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 100. *Opopaea banksi* (Hickman), male (PBI_OON 23677 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

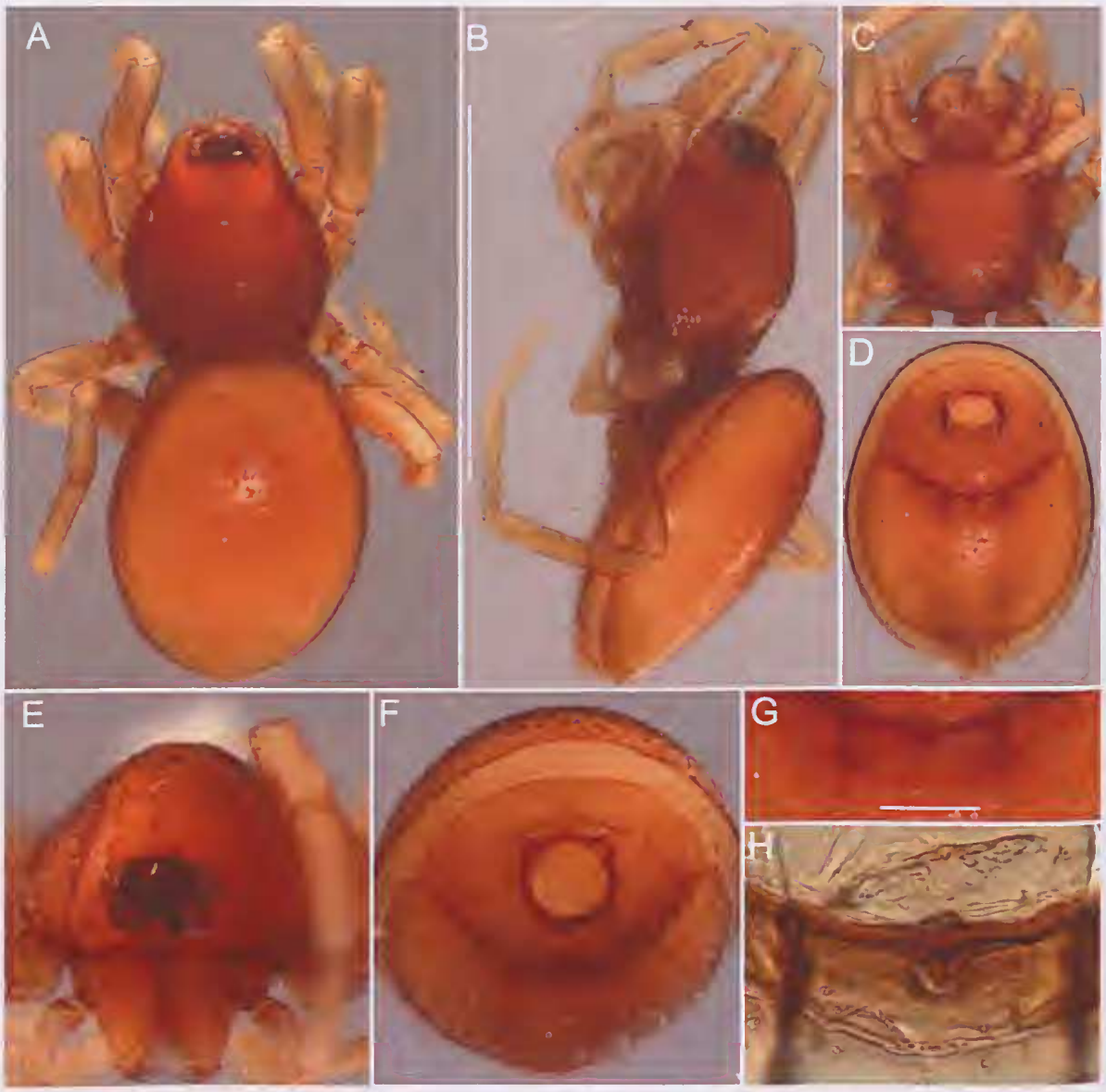

FIG. 101. *Opopaea banksi* (Hickman), female (PBI_OON 23678): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 102. *Opopaea millbrook* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22884 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

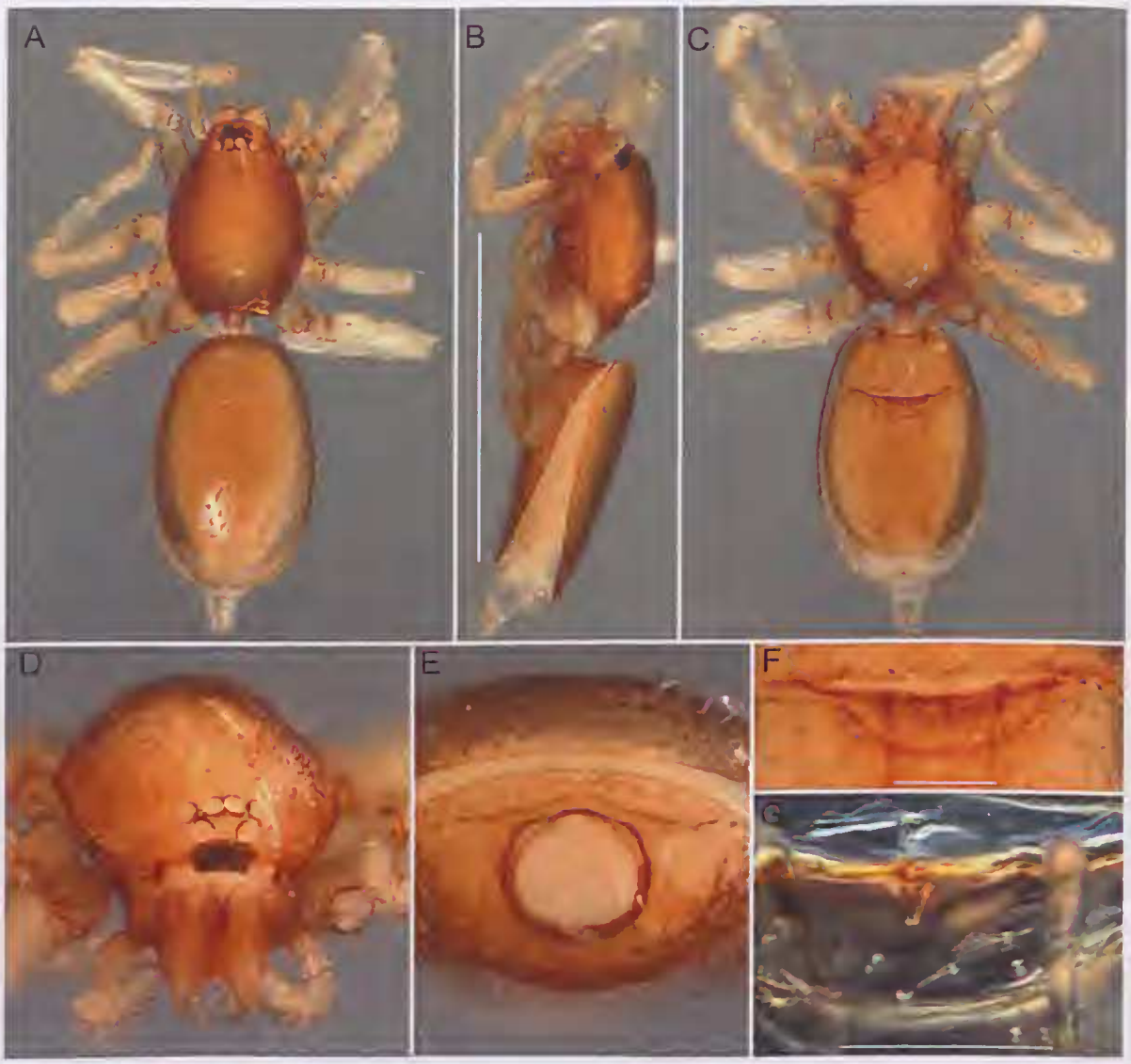

FIG. 103. *Opopaea millbrook* Baehr, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23667): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 104. *Opopaea mundy* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22883 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

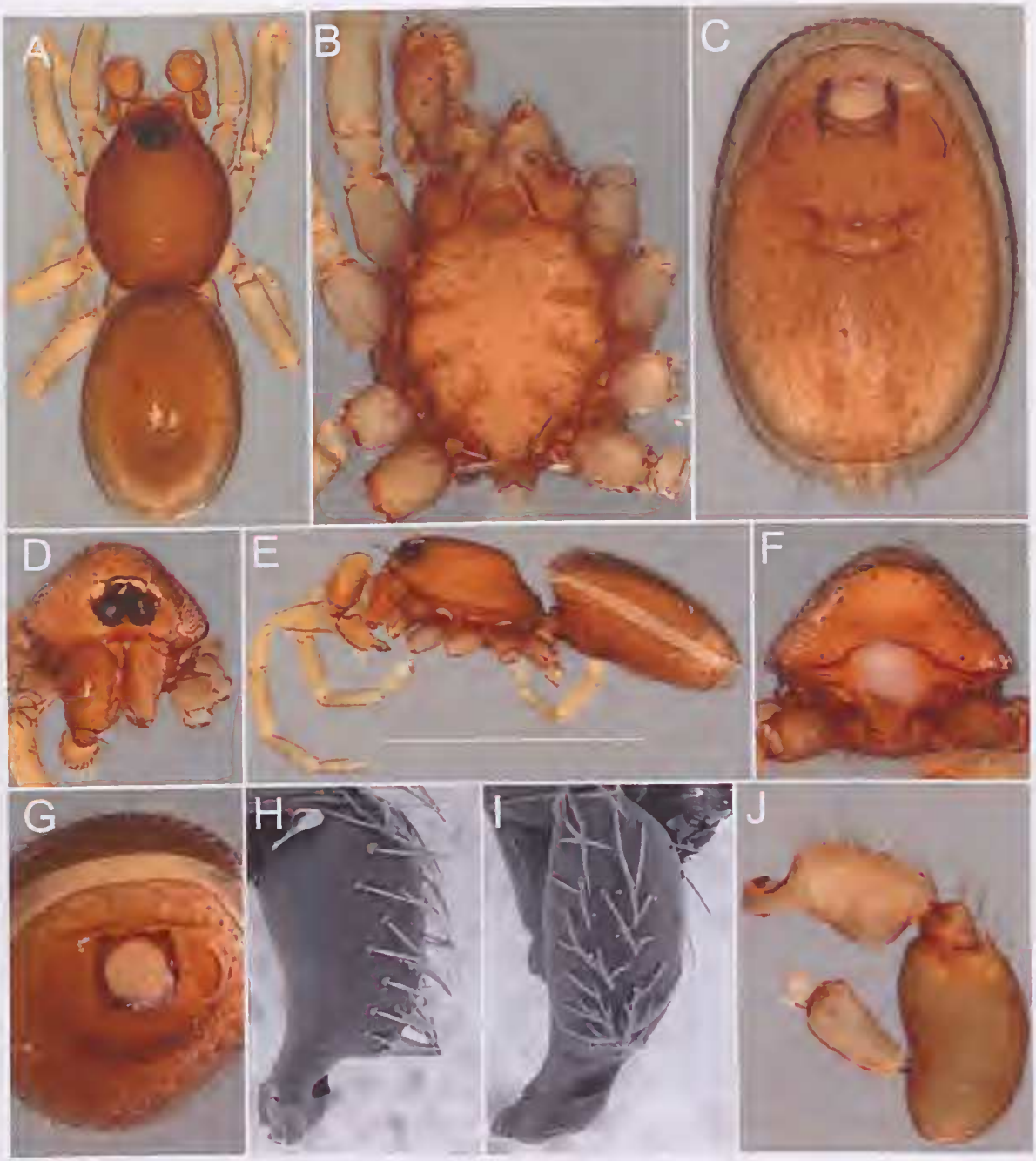

FIG. 105. *Opopaea stevensi* Baehr, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23699 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 106. *Opopaea aculeata* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04031 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

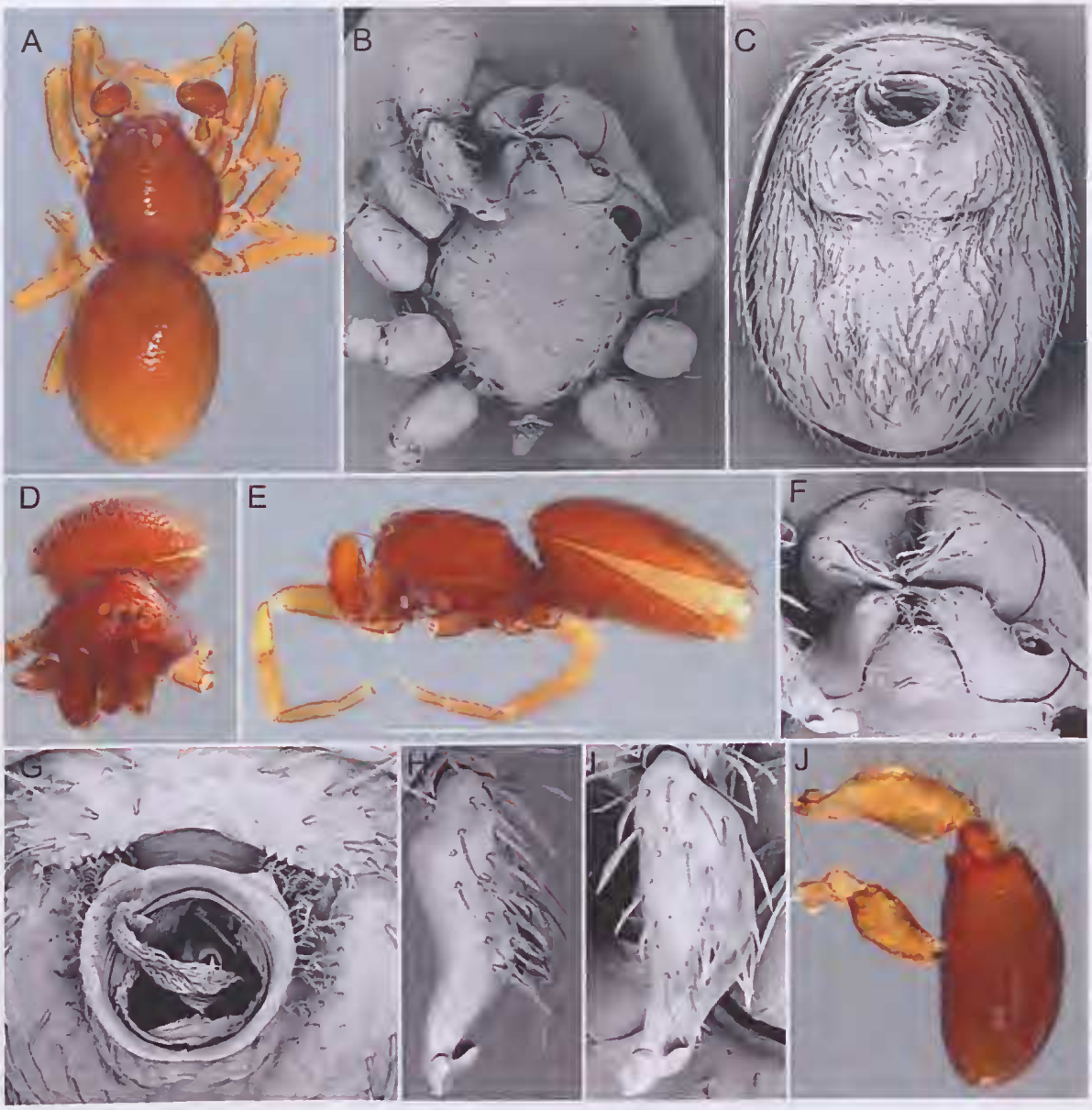

FIG. 107. *Opopaea aurantiaca* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04521 photo, PBI_OON 20369 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 108. *Opopaea aurantiaca* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 19437): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 109. *Opopaea billroth* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04378 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

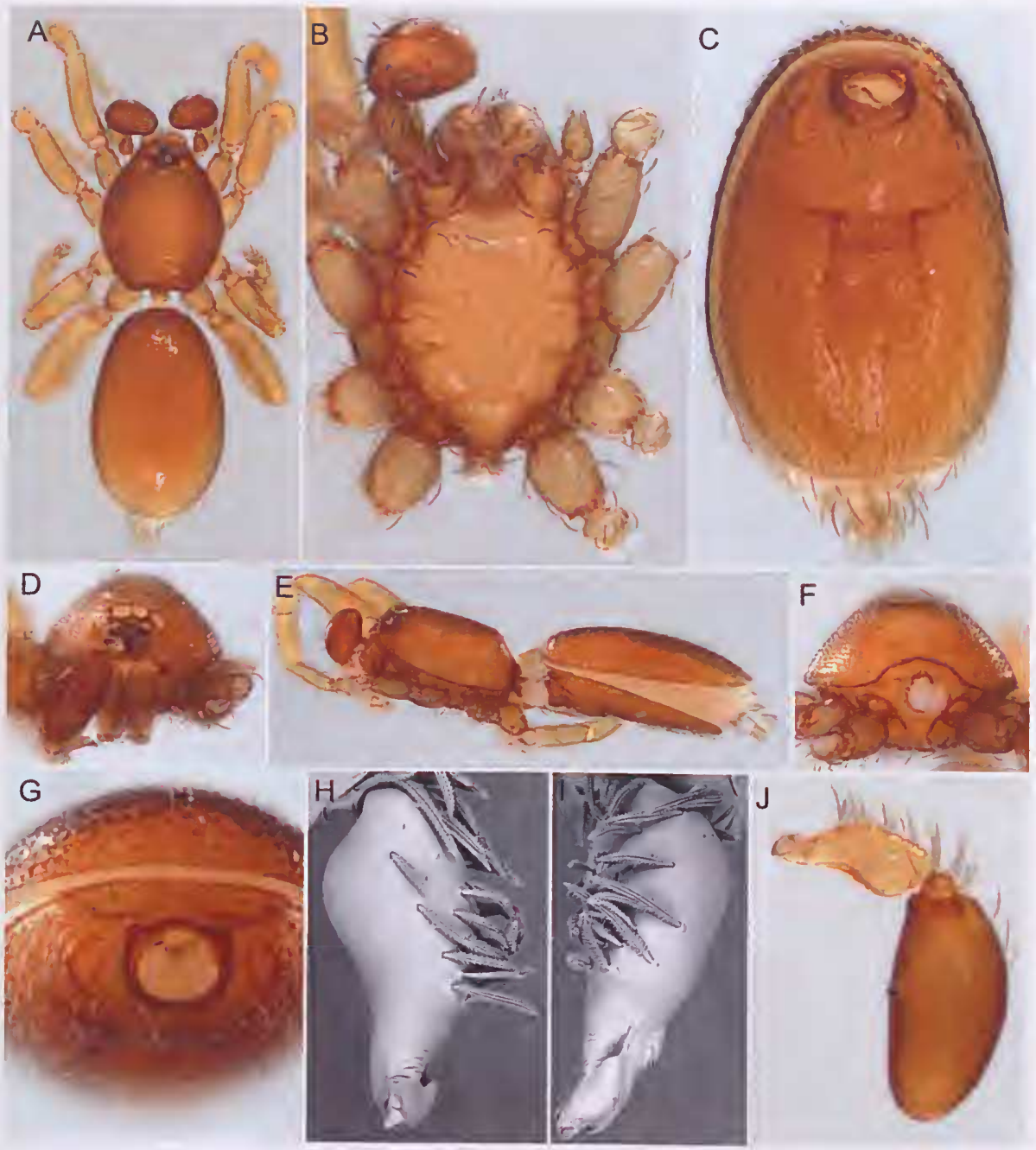

FIG. 110. *Opopaea callani* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23623 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 111. *Opopaea cowra* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04688 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, male palp, prolateral view; **H**, same, dorsal view; **I**, same, retrolateral view.

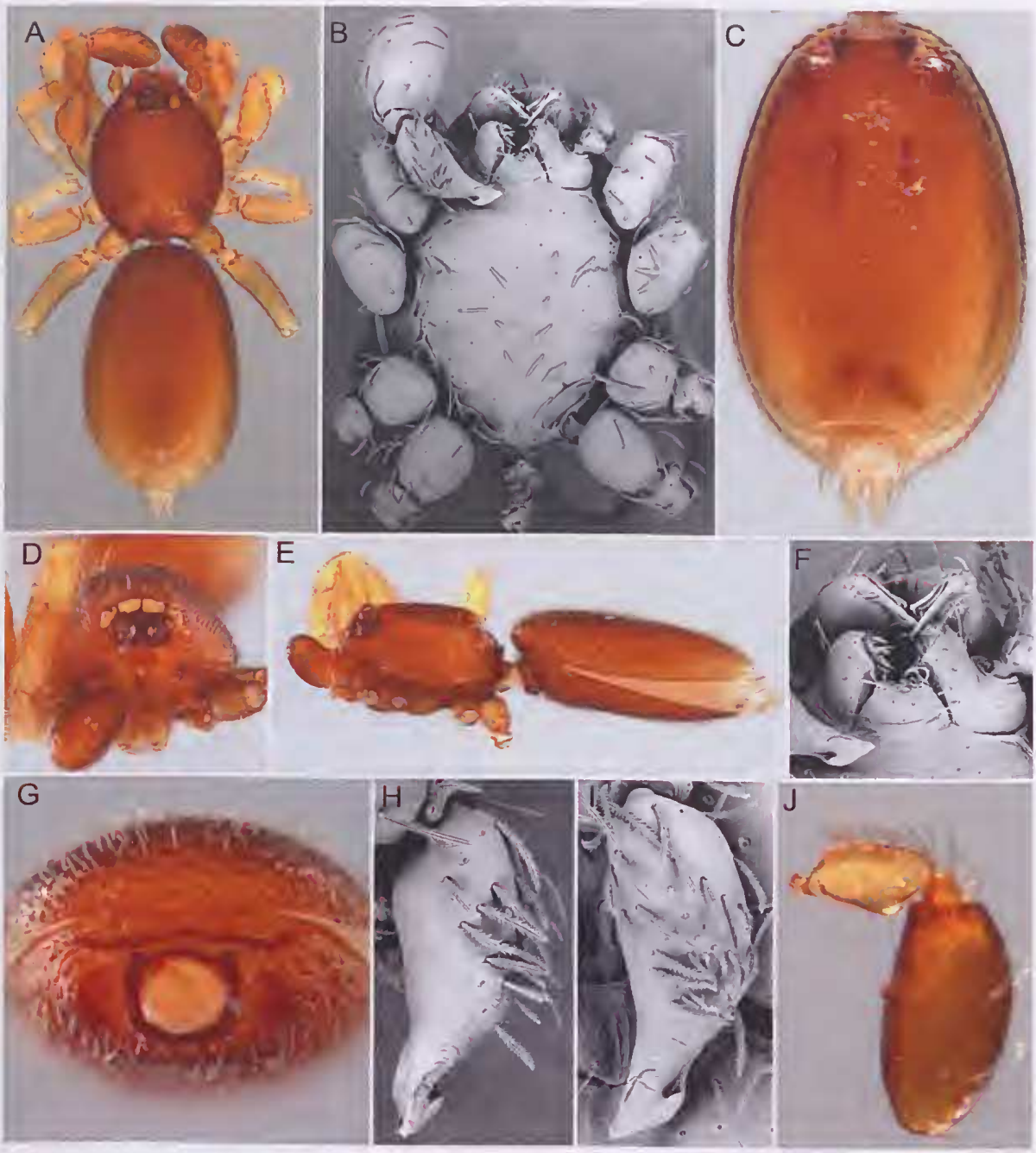

FIG. 112. *Opopaea durranti* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04649 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 113. *Opopaea exoculata* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04028 photo, PBI_OON 23615 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

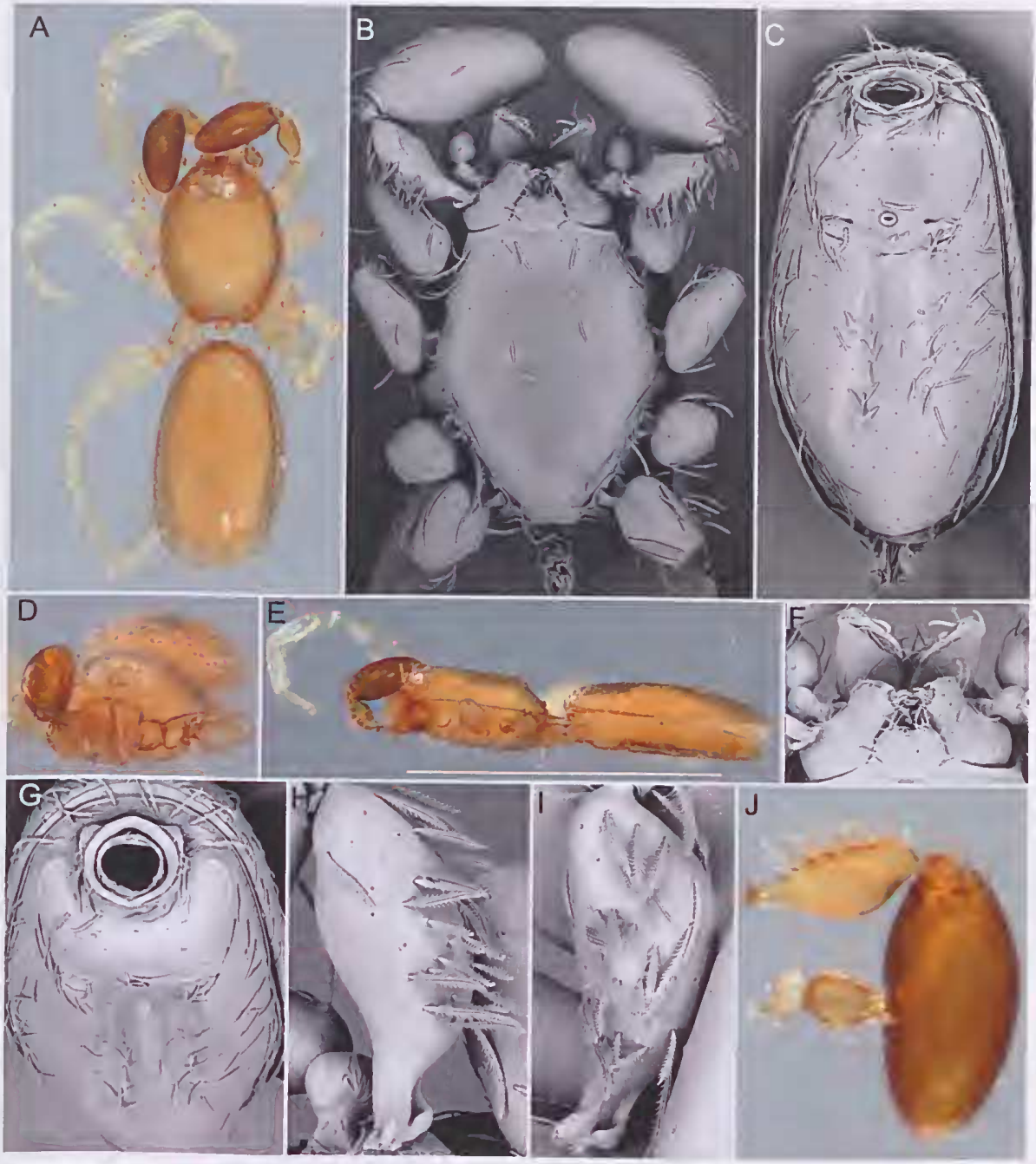

FIG. 114. *Opopaea flava* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04037 photo, PBI_OON 23617 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 115. *Opopaea fragilis* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 22894 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

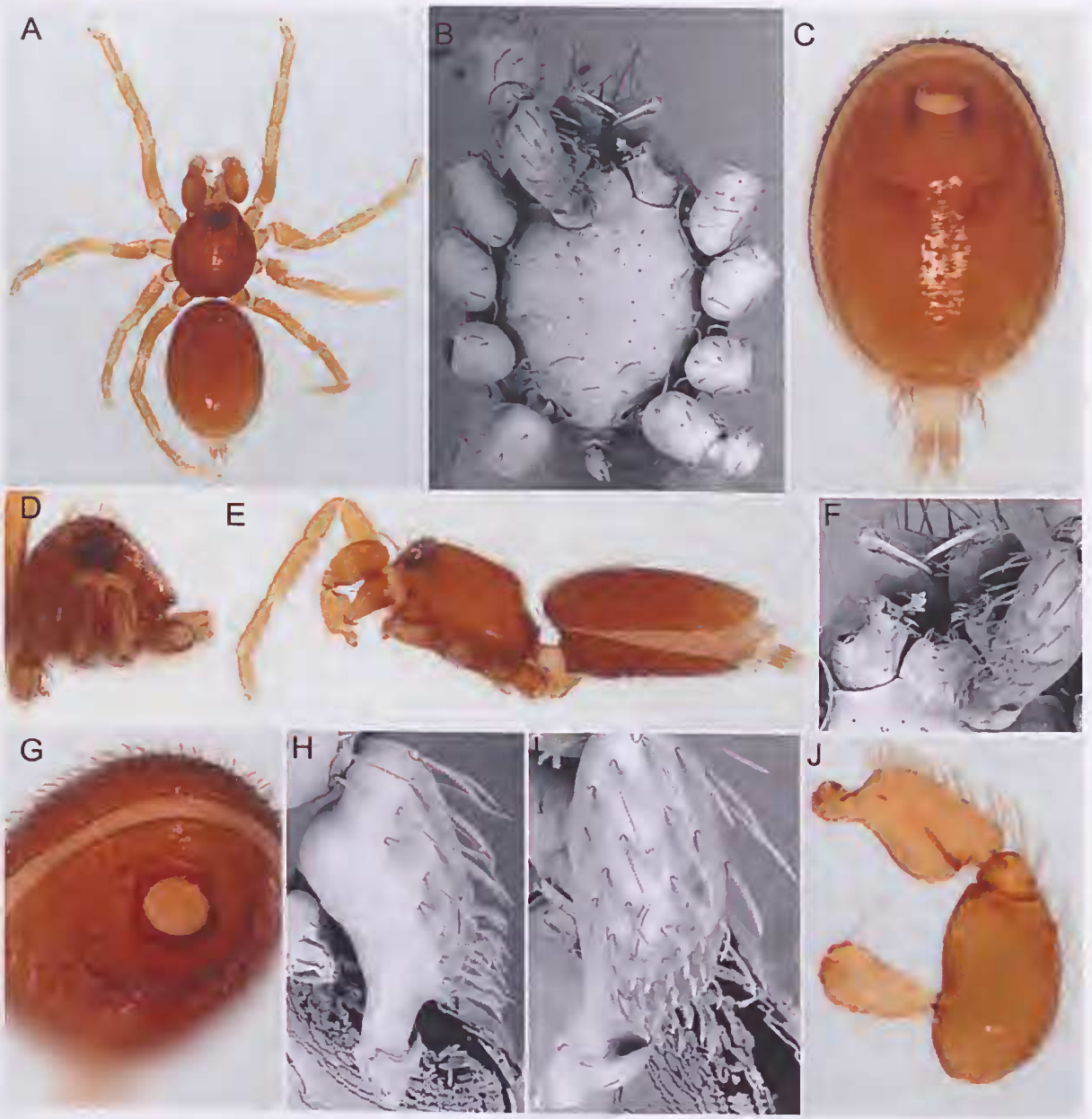

FIG. 116. *Opopaea framenaui* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23632 photo, PBI_OON 18029 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

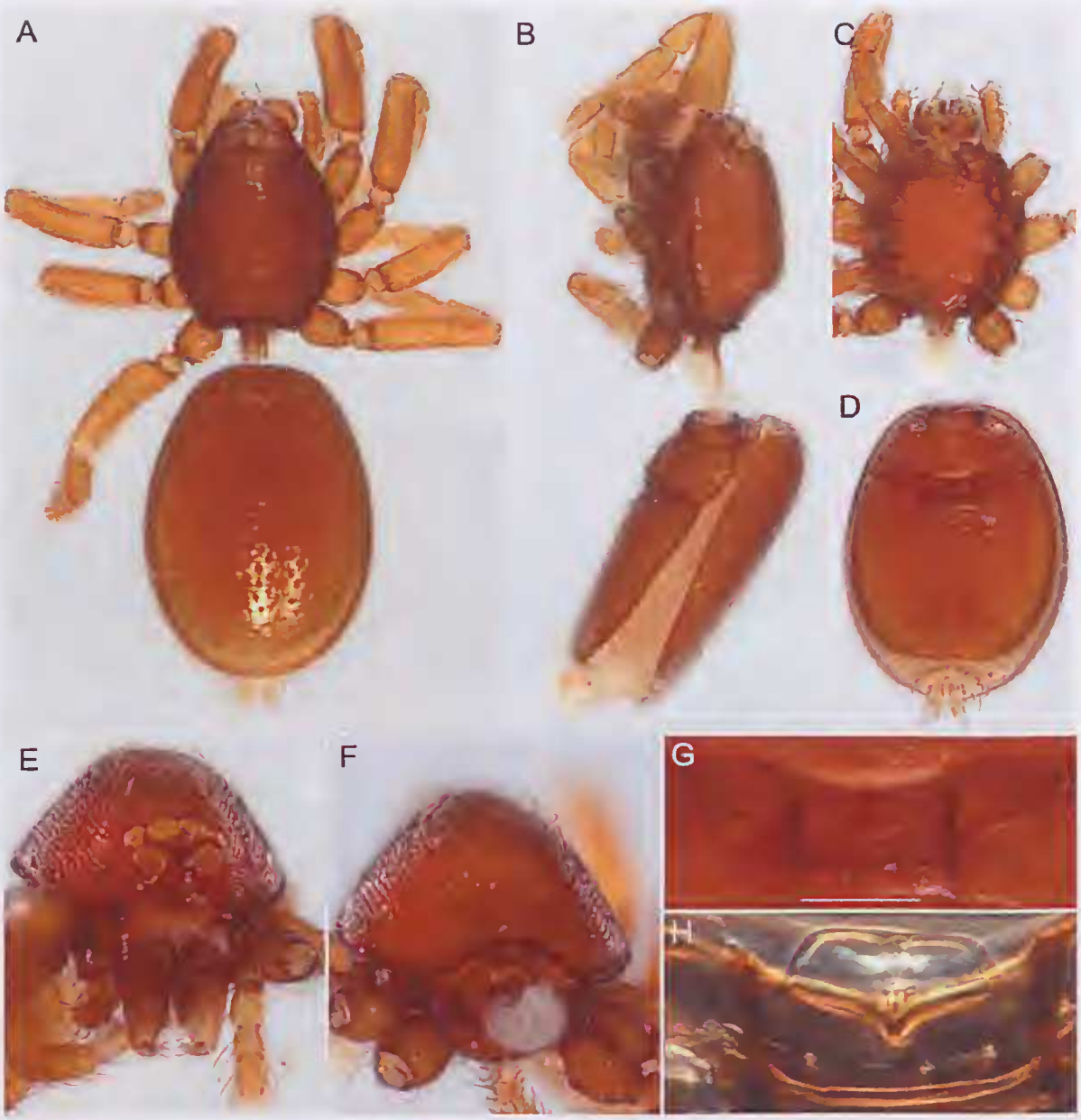

FIG. 117. *Opopaea framenaui* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 46762): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 118. *Opopaea gracilis* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04029 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

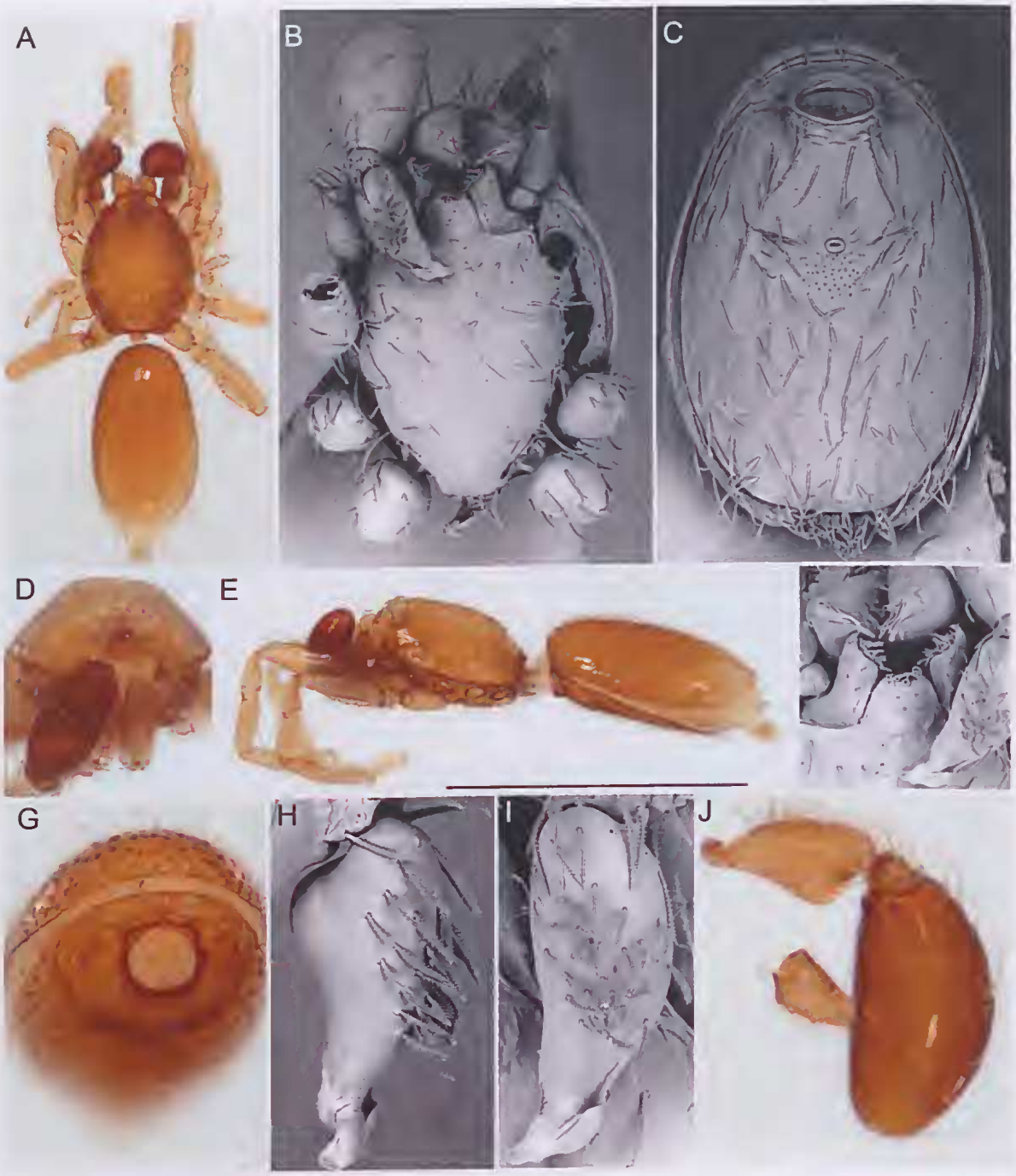

FIG. 119. *Opopaea gracillima* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23622 photo, PBI_OON 18026 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

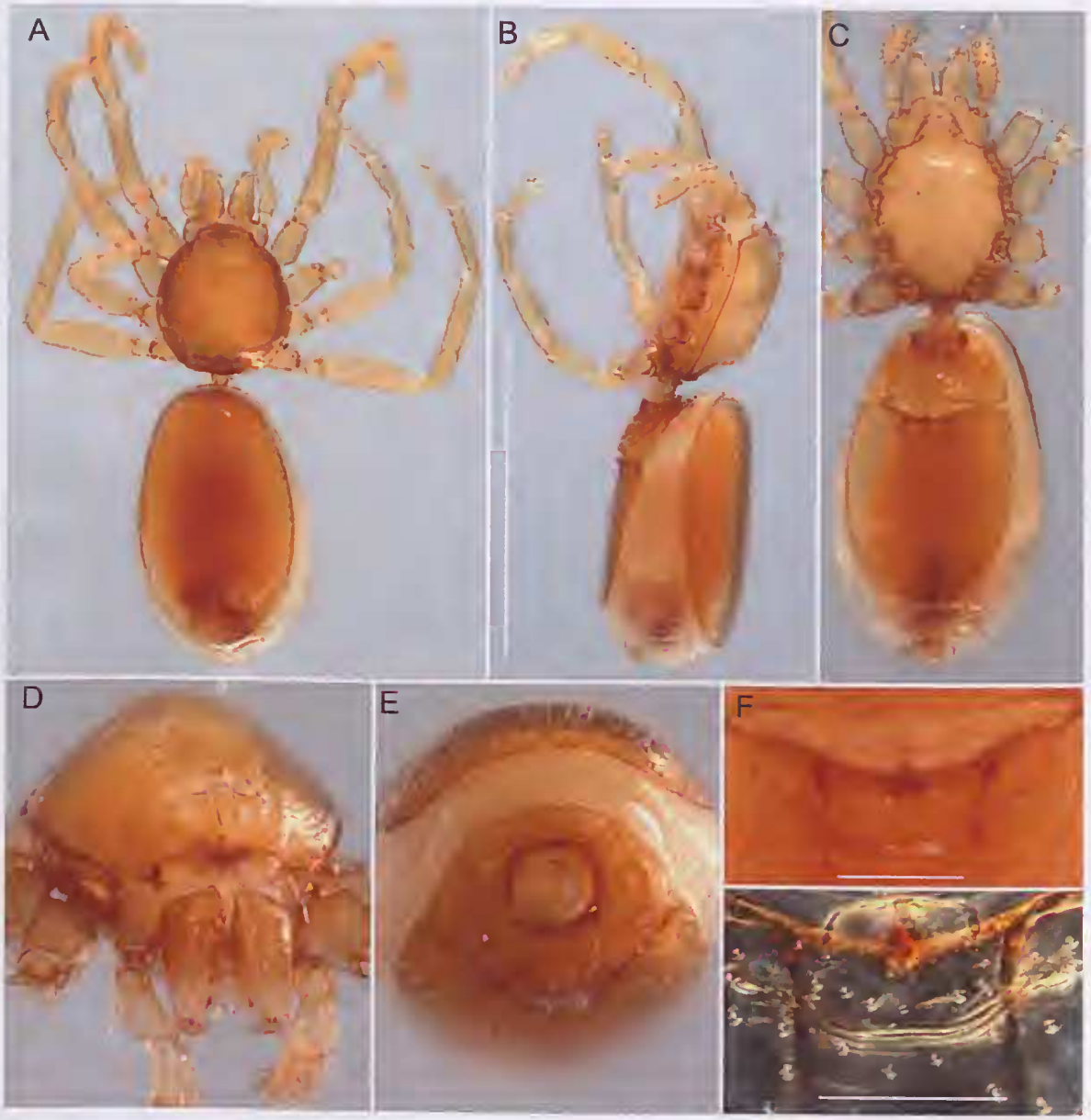

FIG. 120. *Opopaea gracillima* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23620): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

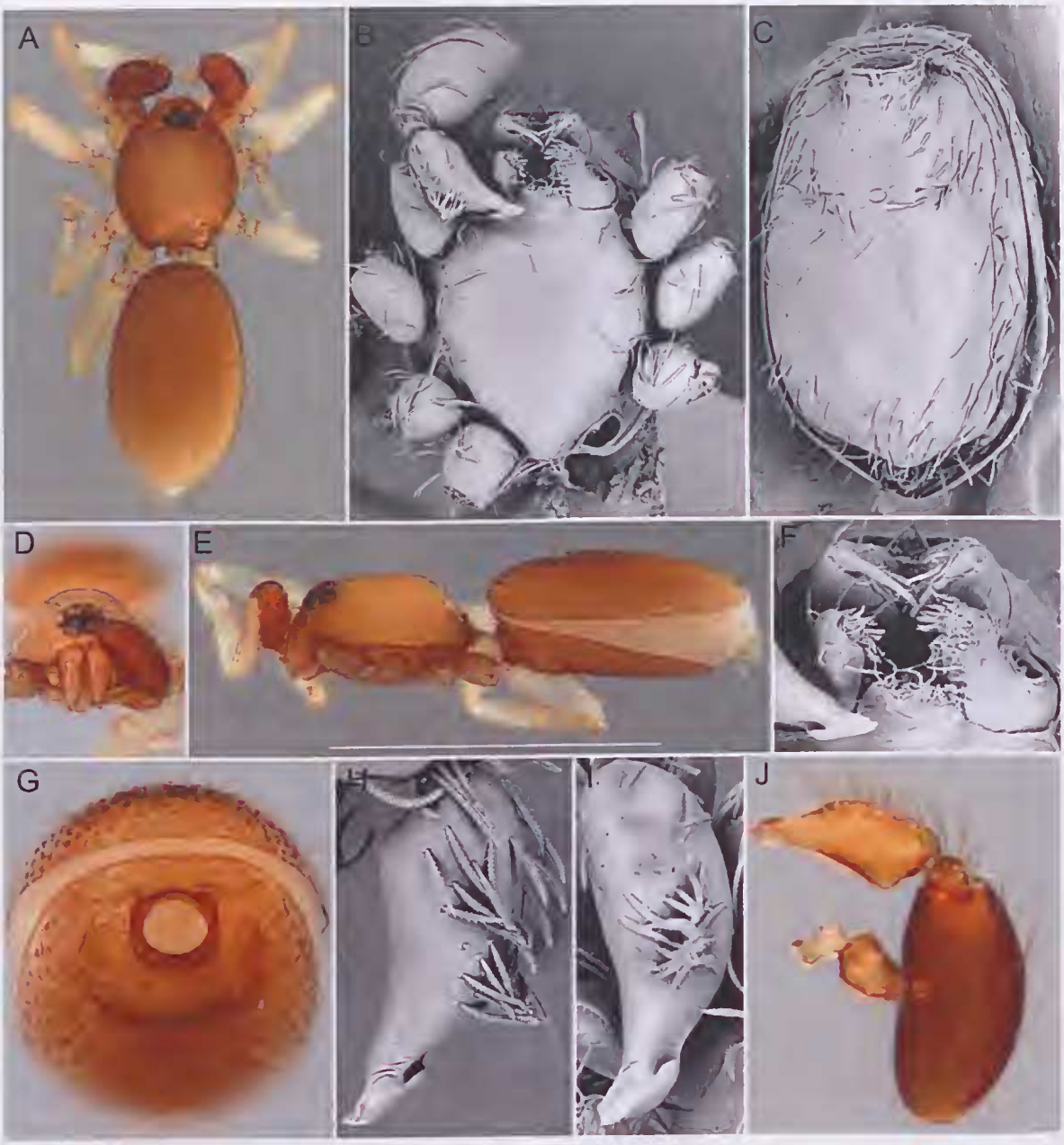

FIG. 121 *Opopaea harmsi* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 17804 photo, PBI_OON 23630 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

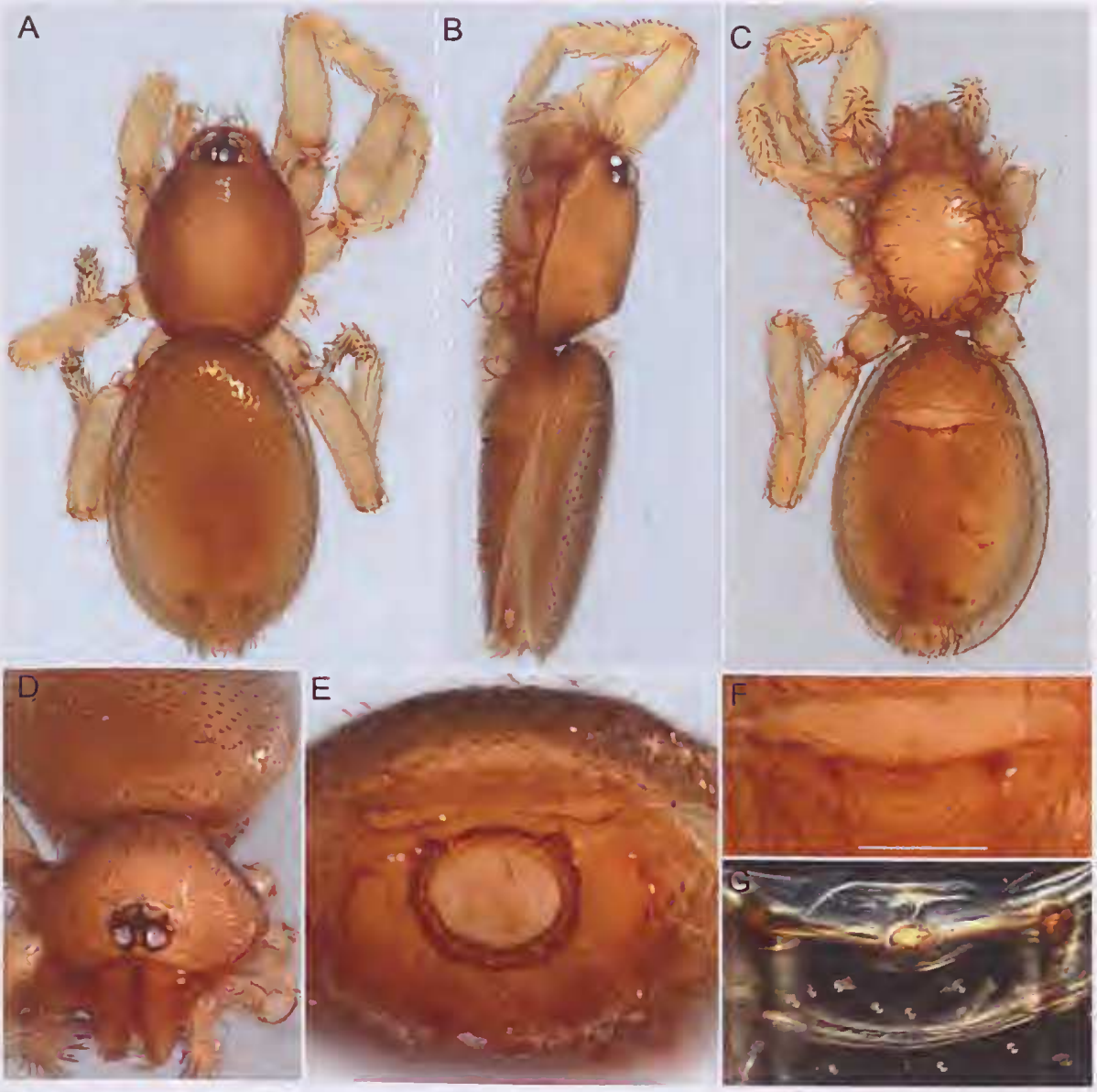

FIG. 122. *Opopaea harmsi* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 17782): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

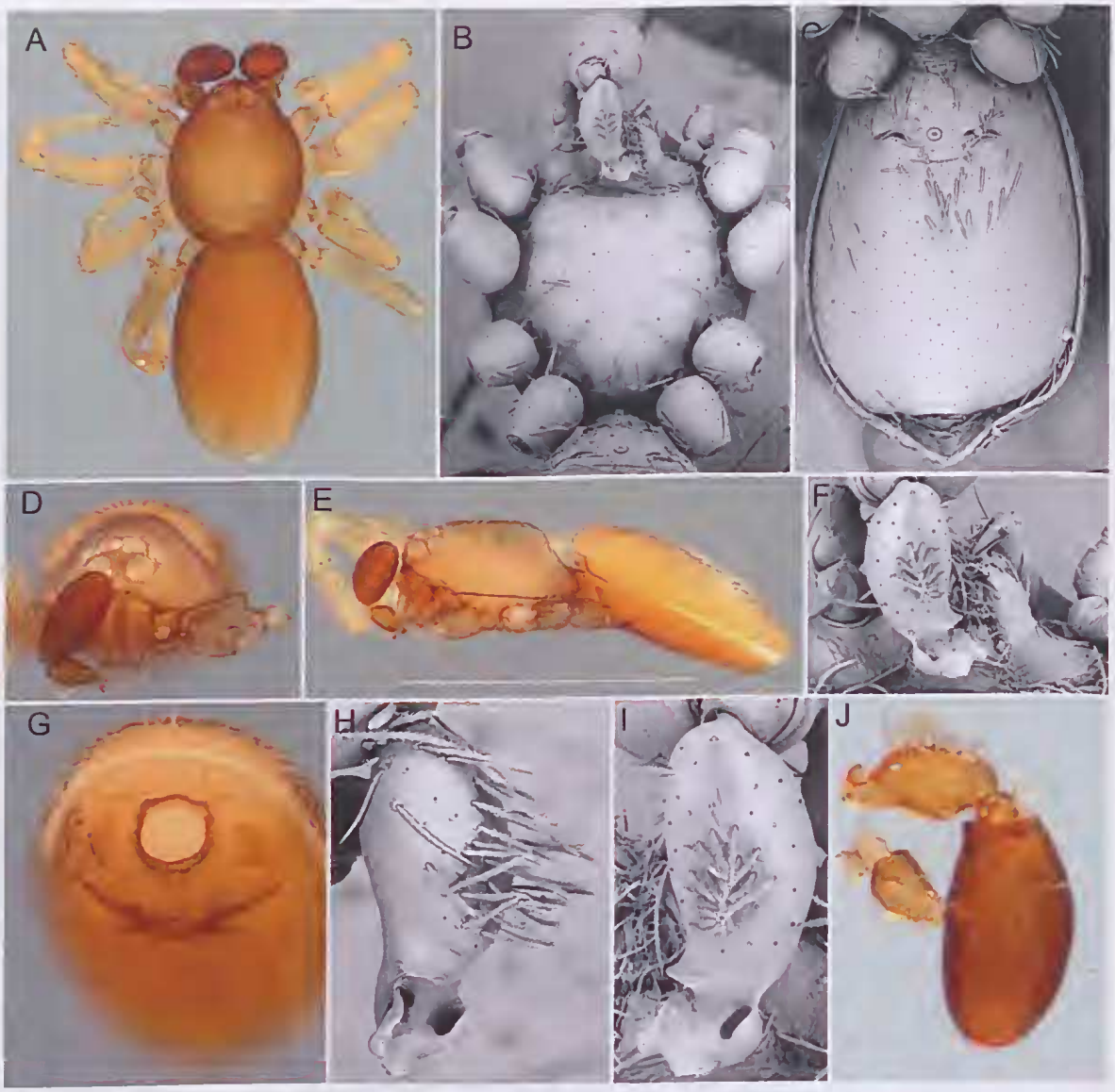

FIG. 123. *Opopaea johannae* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04625 photo, PBI_OON 48259 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

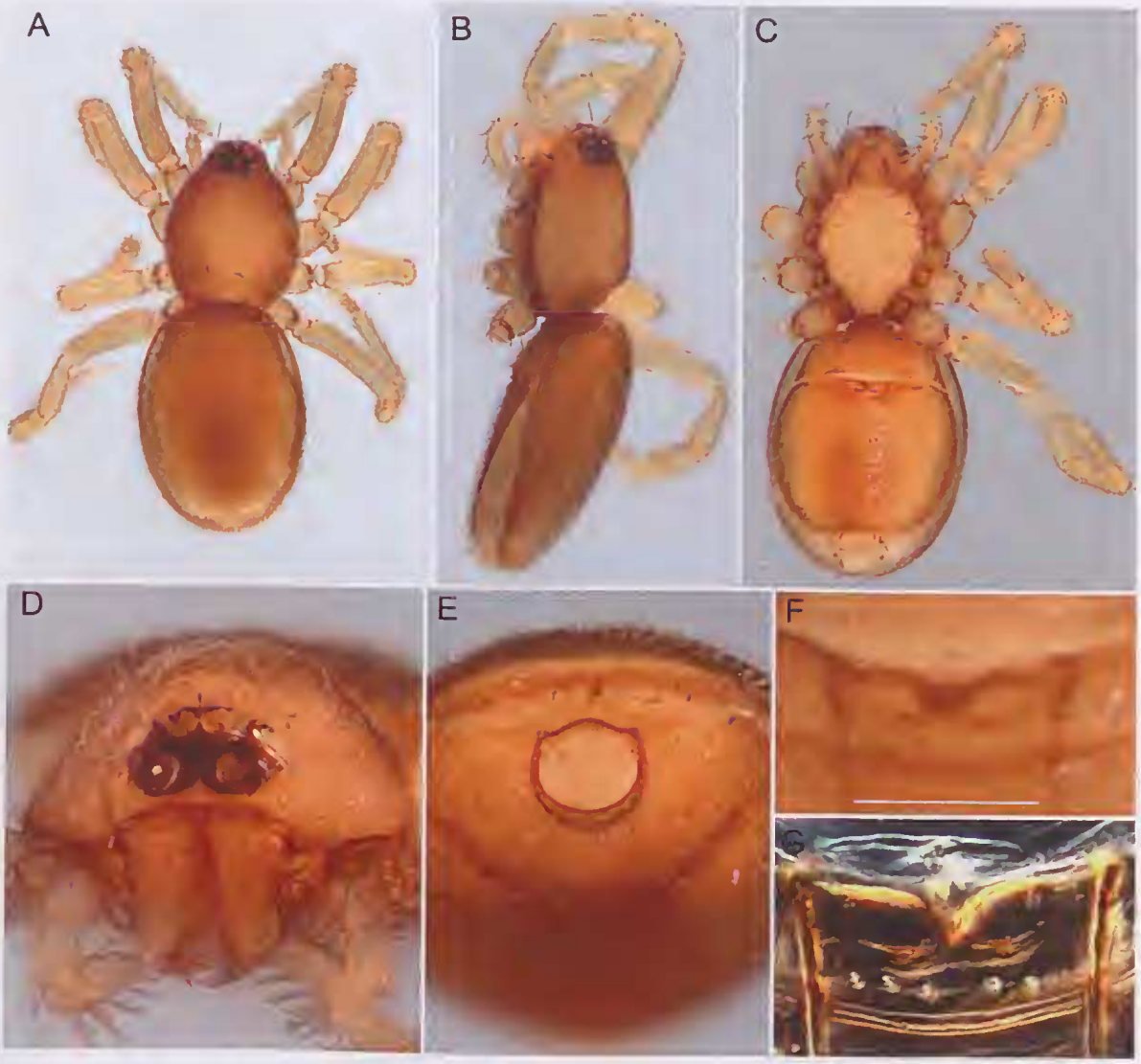

FIG. 124. *Opopaea johannae* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23623): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

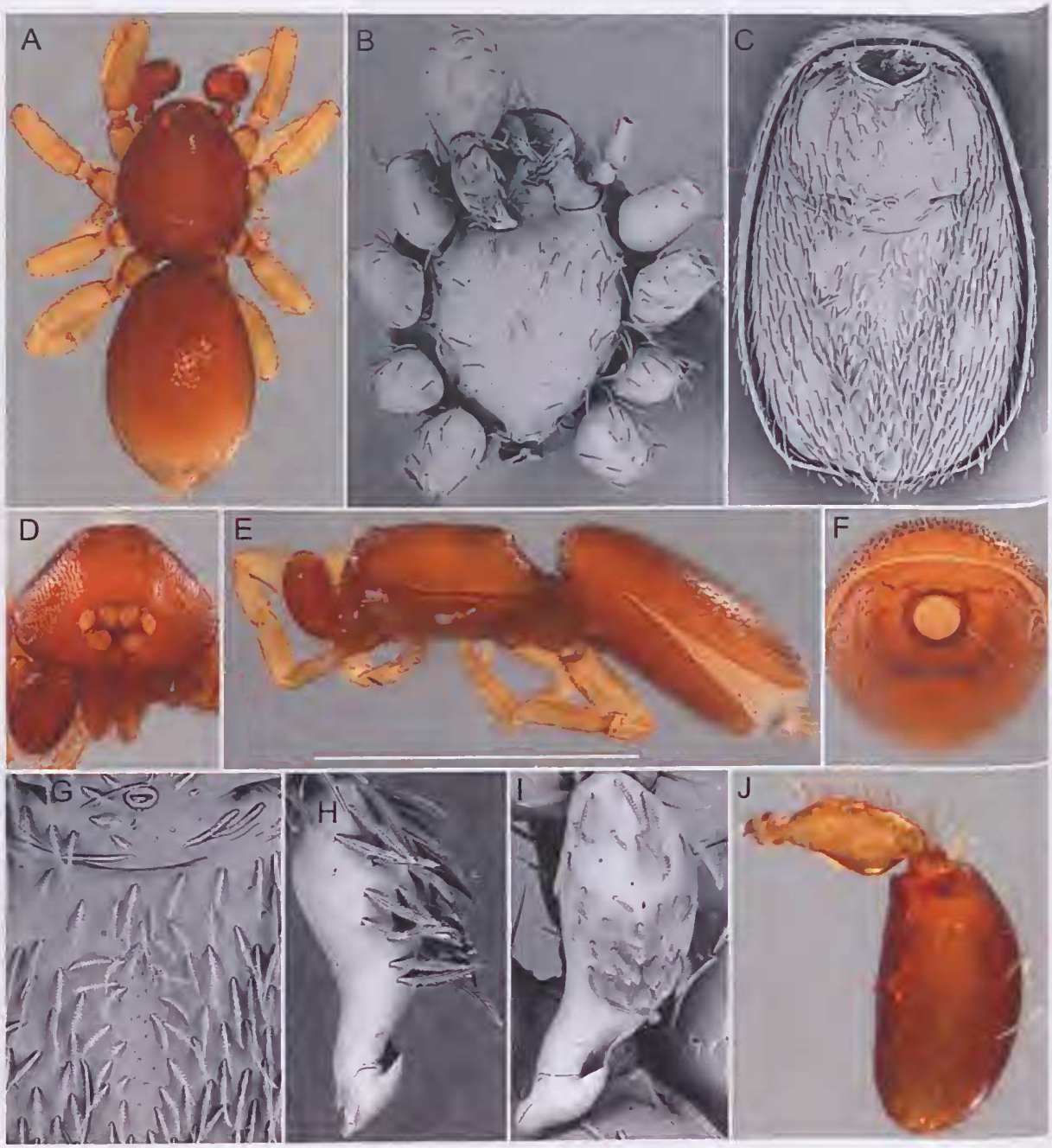

FIG. 125. *Opopaea julianneae* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04675 photo, PBI_OON 48267 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, Postepigastric scutum, ventral view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

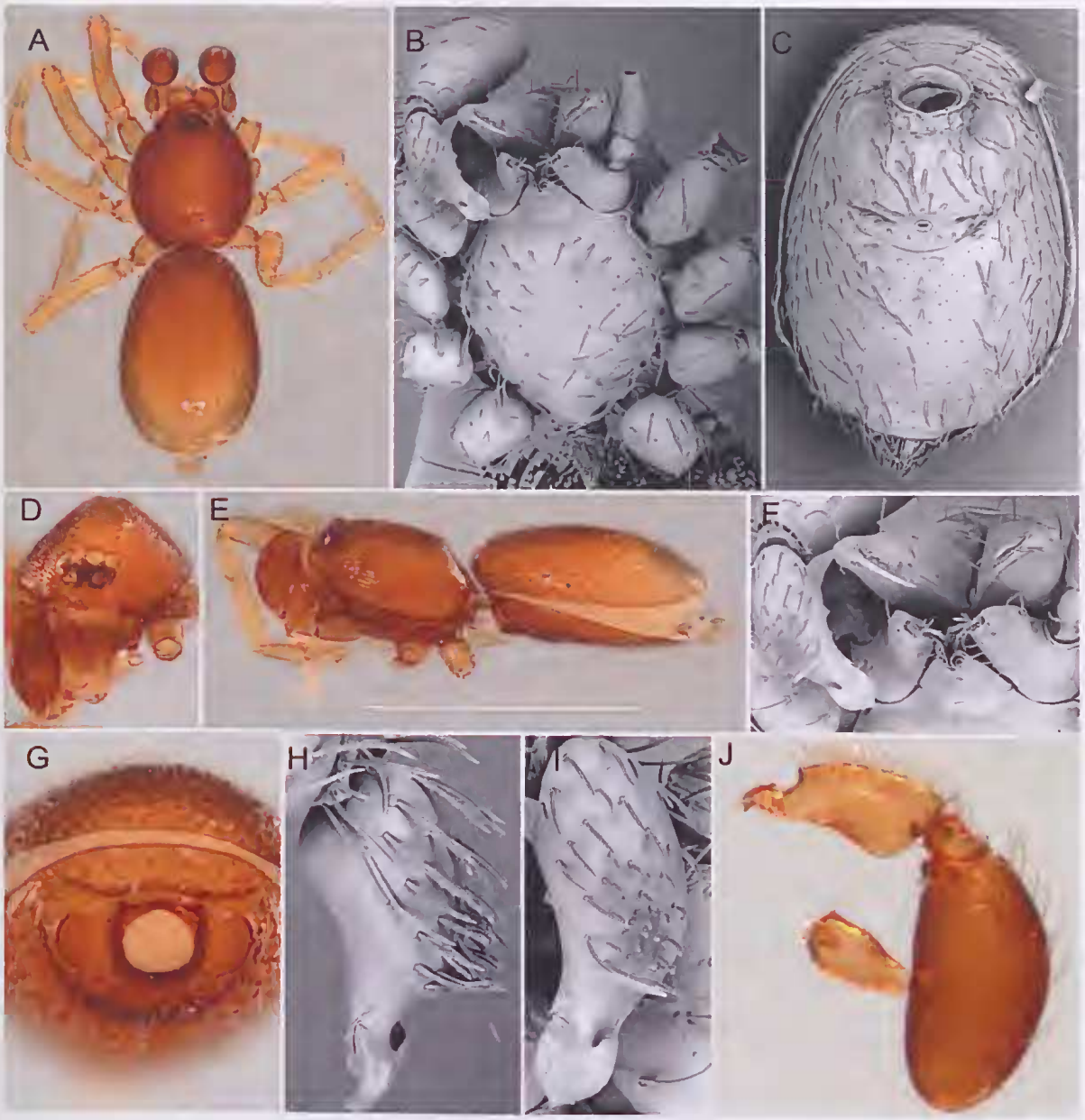

FIG. 126. *Opopaea marangaroo* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 18033 photo, PBI_OON 23636 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 127. *Opopaea marangaroo* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23637): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

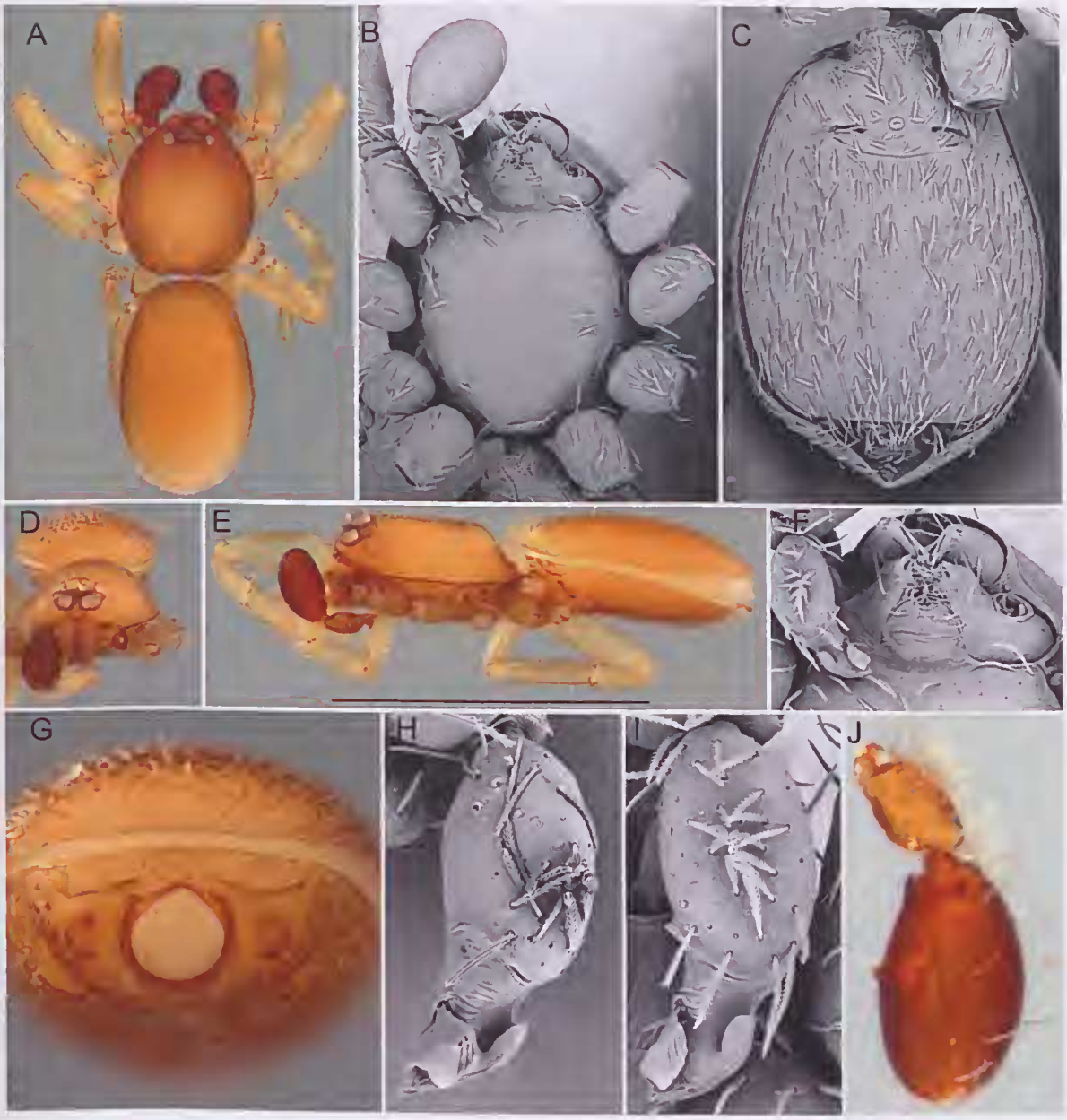

FIG. 128. *Opopaea millstream* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04630 photo, PBI_OON 20122 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

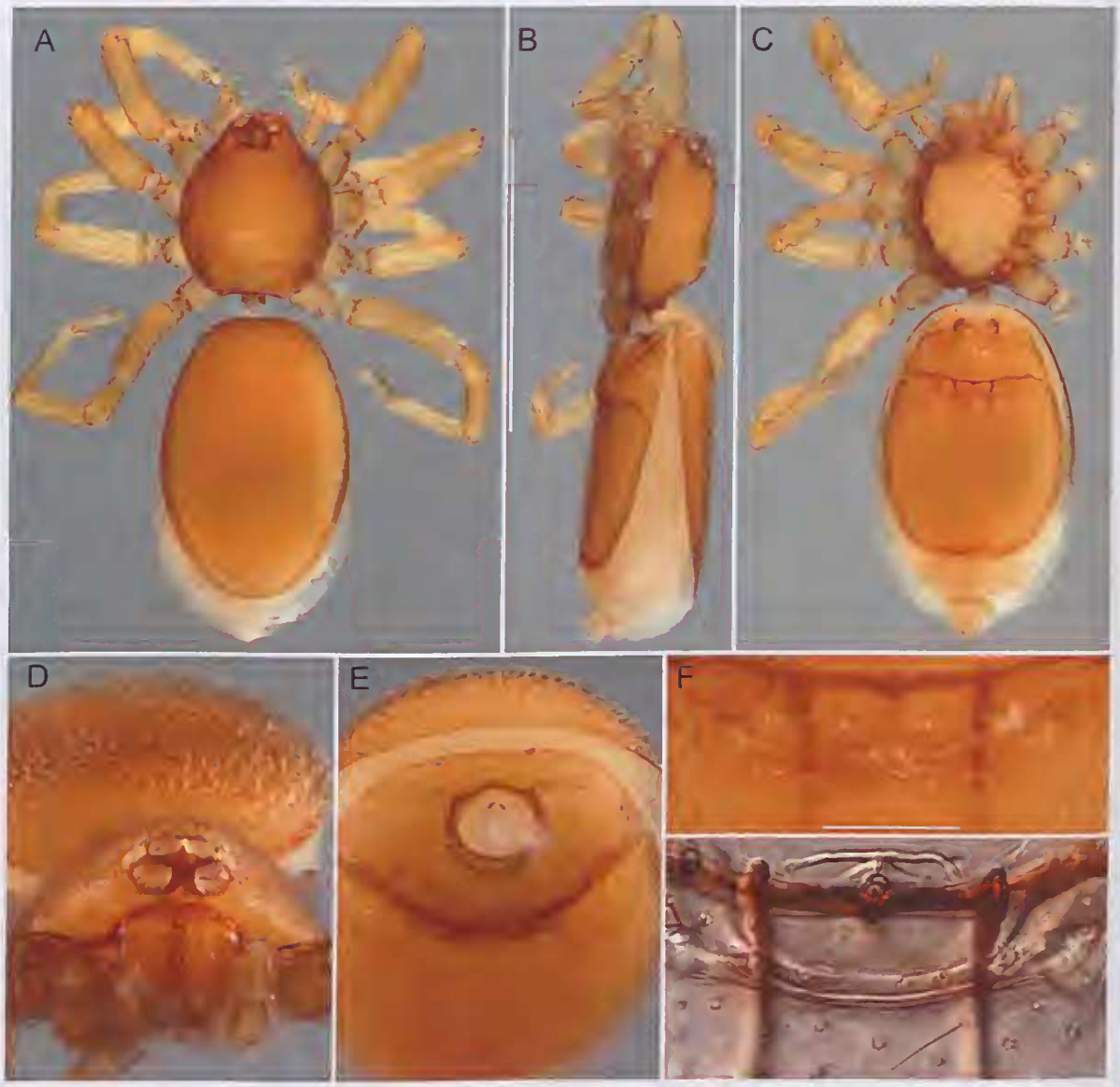

FIG. 129. *Opopaea millstream* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 20193): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

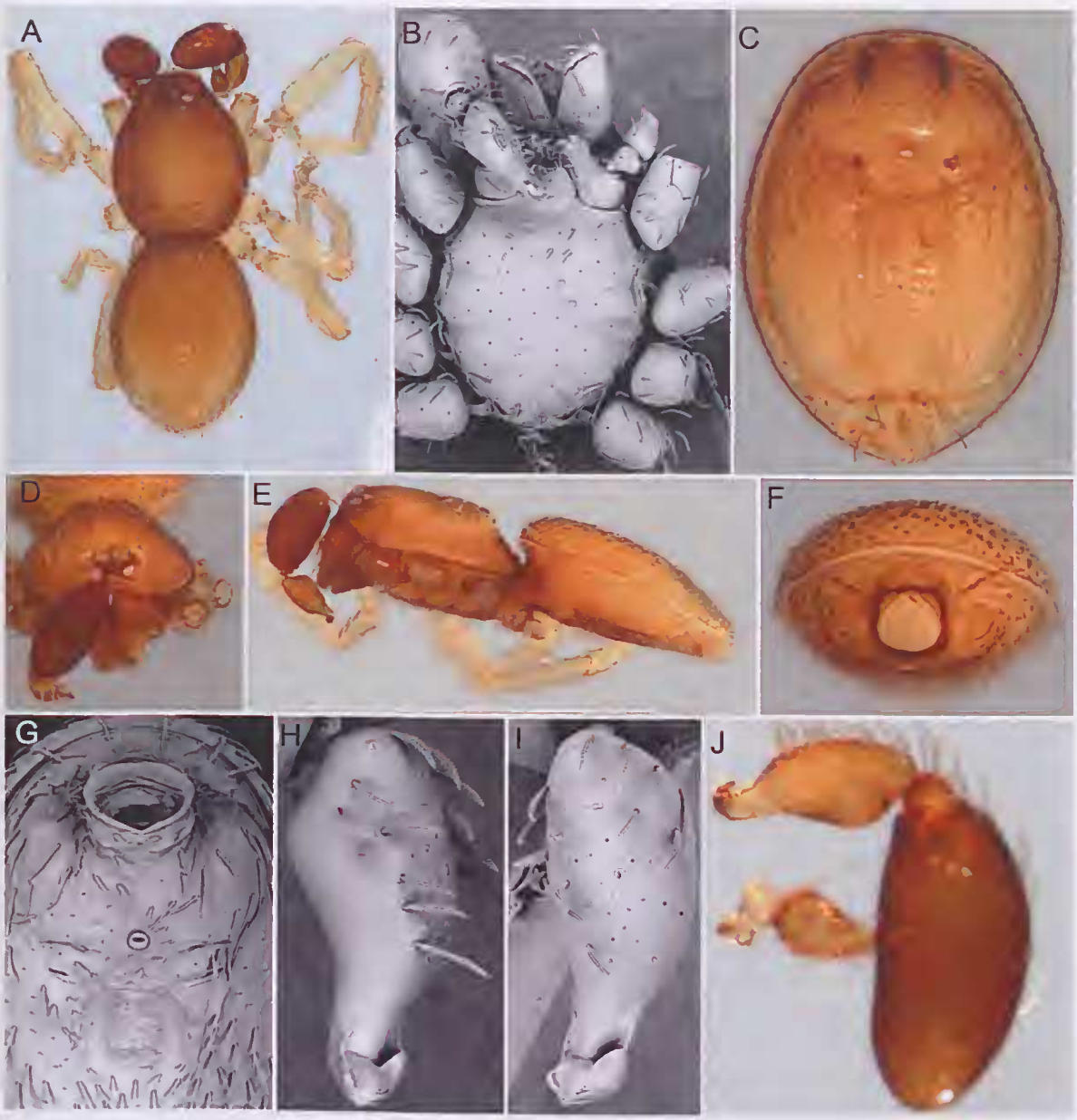

FIG. 130. *Opopaea nadineae* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04700 photo, SEM PBI_OON 48270): A, habitus, dorsal view; B, prosoma, ventral view; C, opisthosoma, ventral view; D, prosoma, anterior view; E, habitus, lateral view; F, opisthosoma, anterior view; G, Epigastric area, ventral view; H, male palp, prolateral view; I, same, dorsal view; J, same, retrolateral view.

FIG. 131. *Opopaea nadineae* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 48269): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

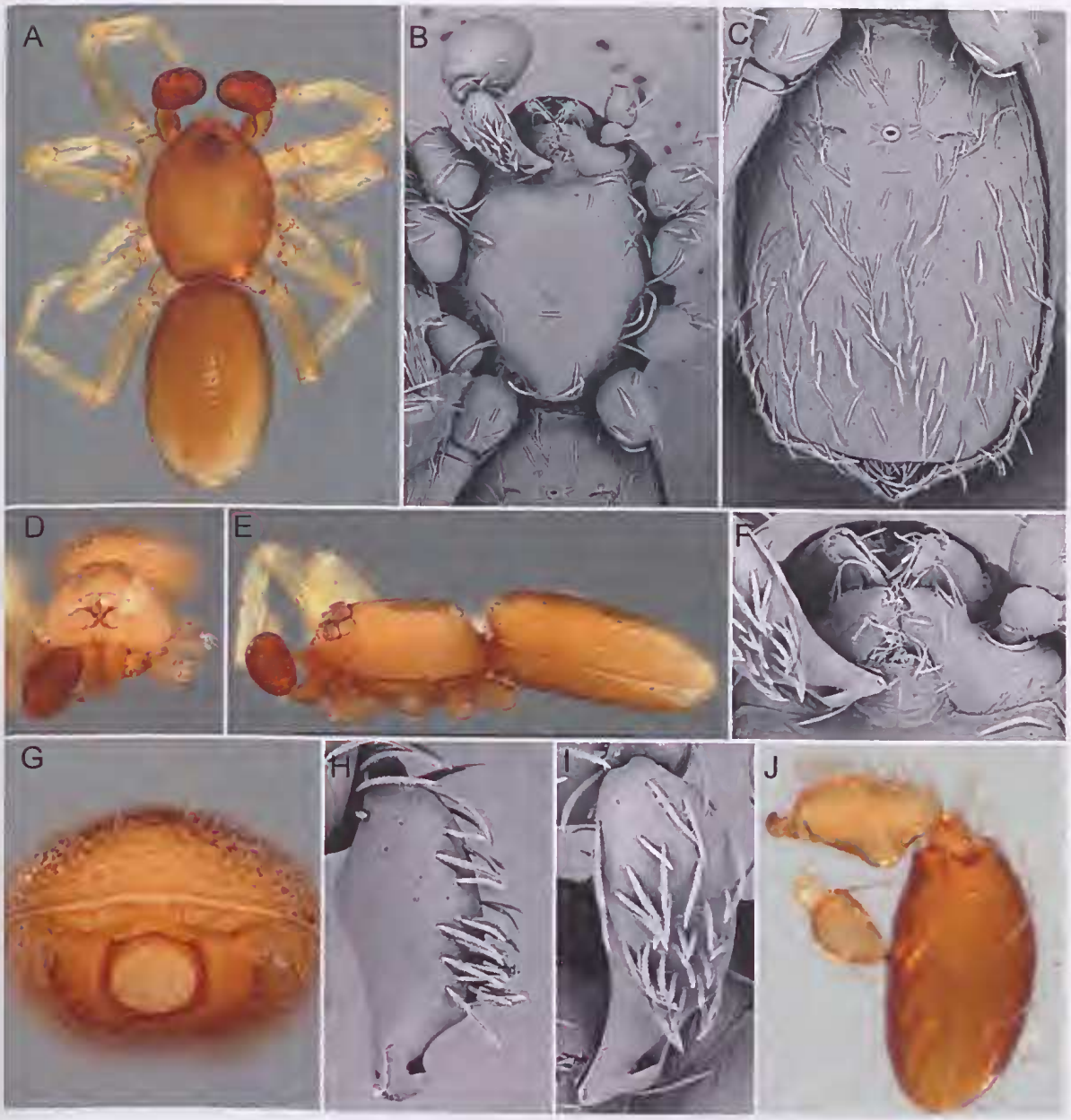

FIG. 132. *Opopaea pallida* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04598 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

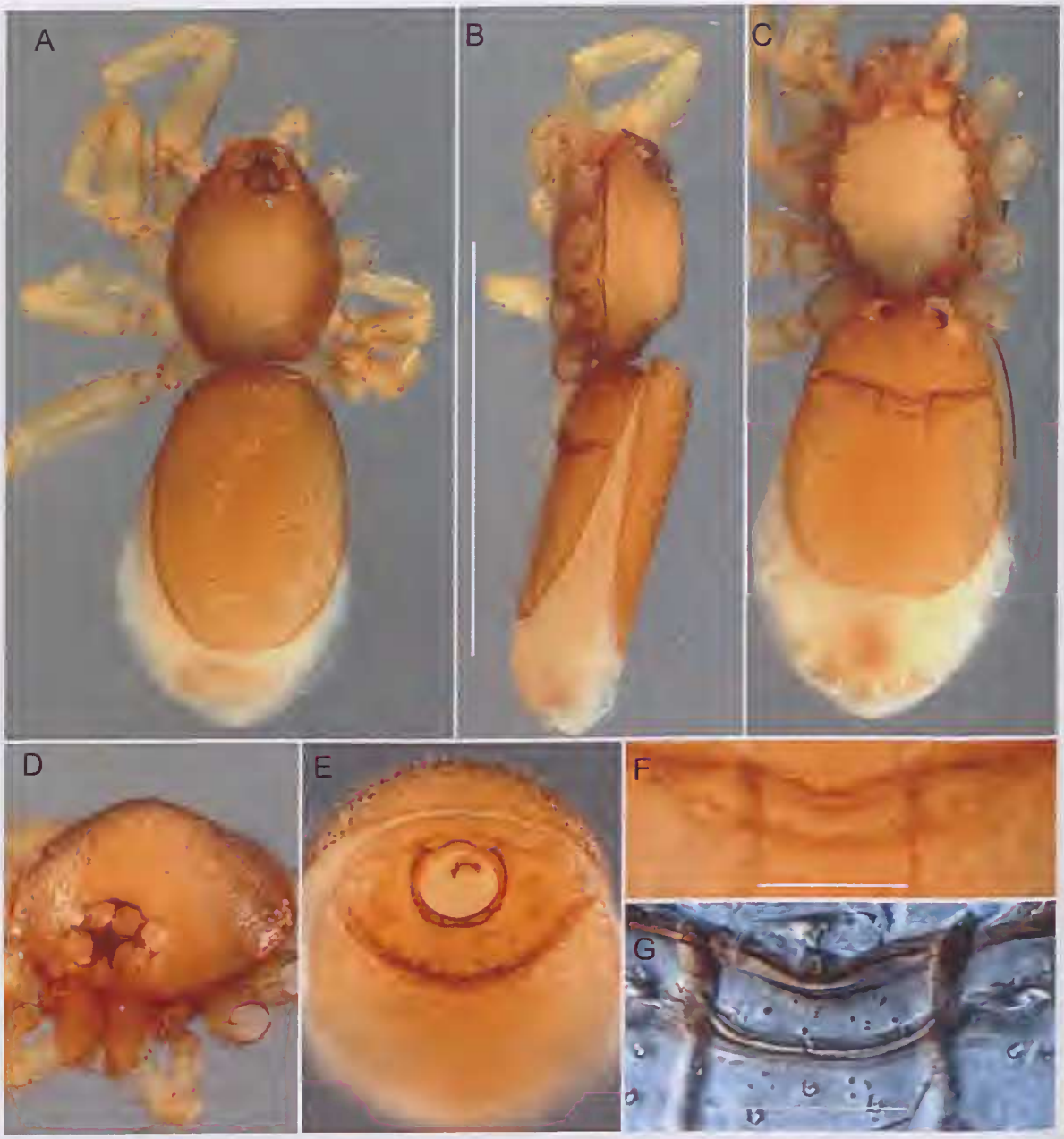

FIG. 133. *Opopaea pallida* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23679): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

FIG. 134. *Opopaea pannawonica* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04632 photo, PBI_OON 23618 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

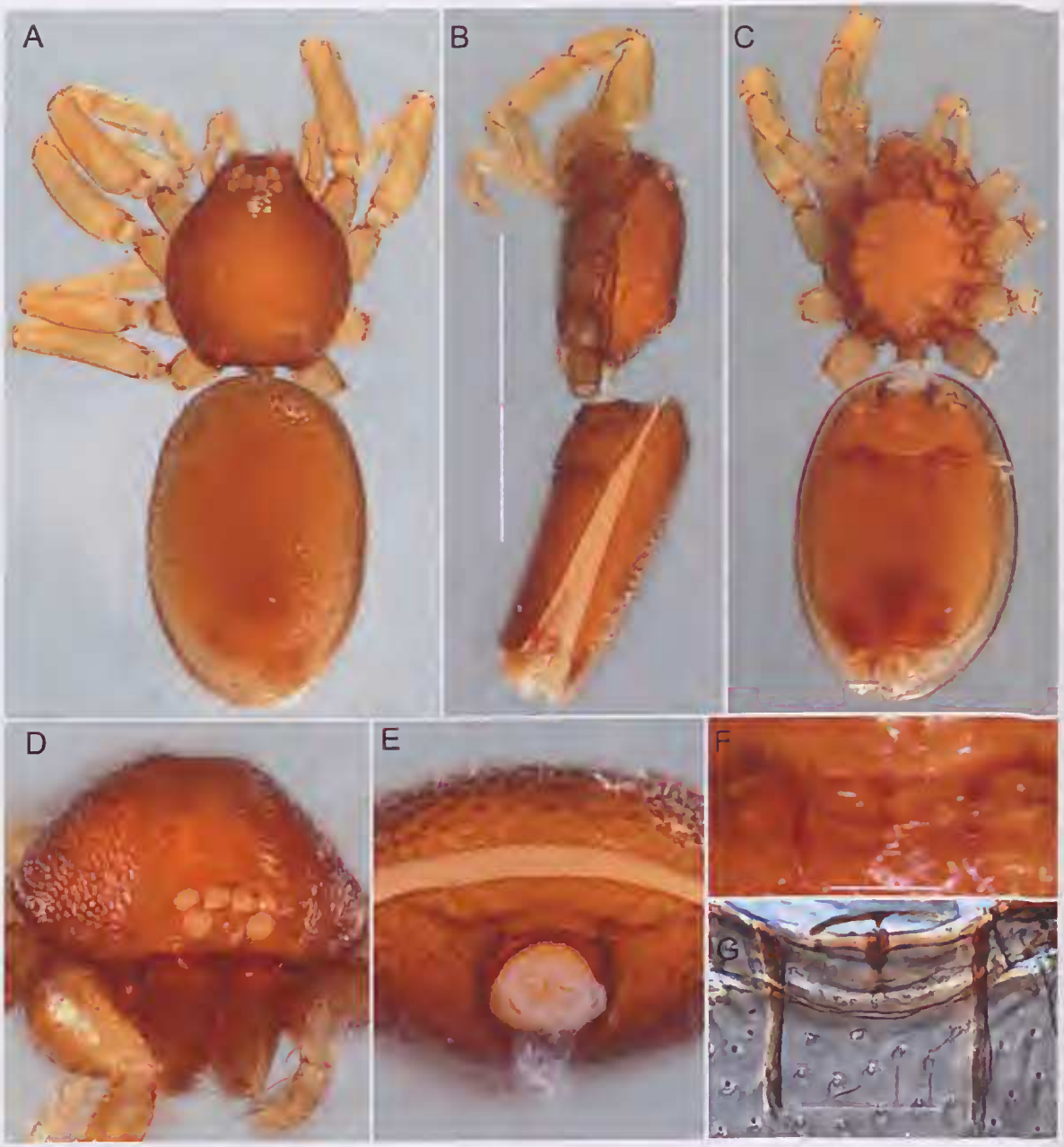

FIG. 135. *Opopaea pannawonica* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23616): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

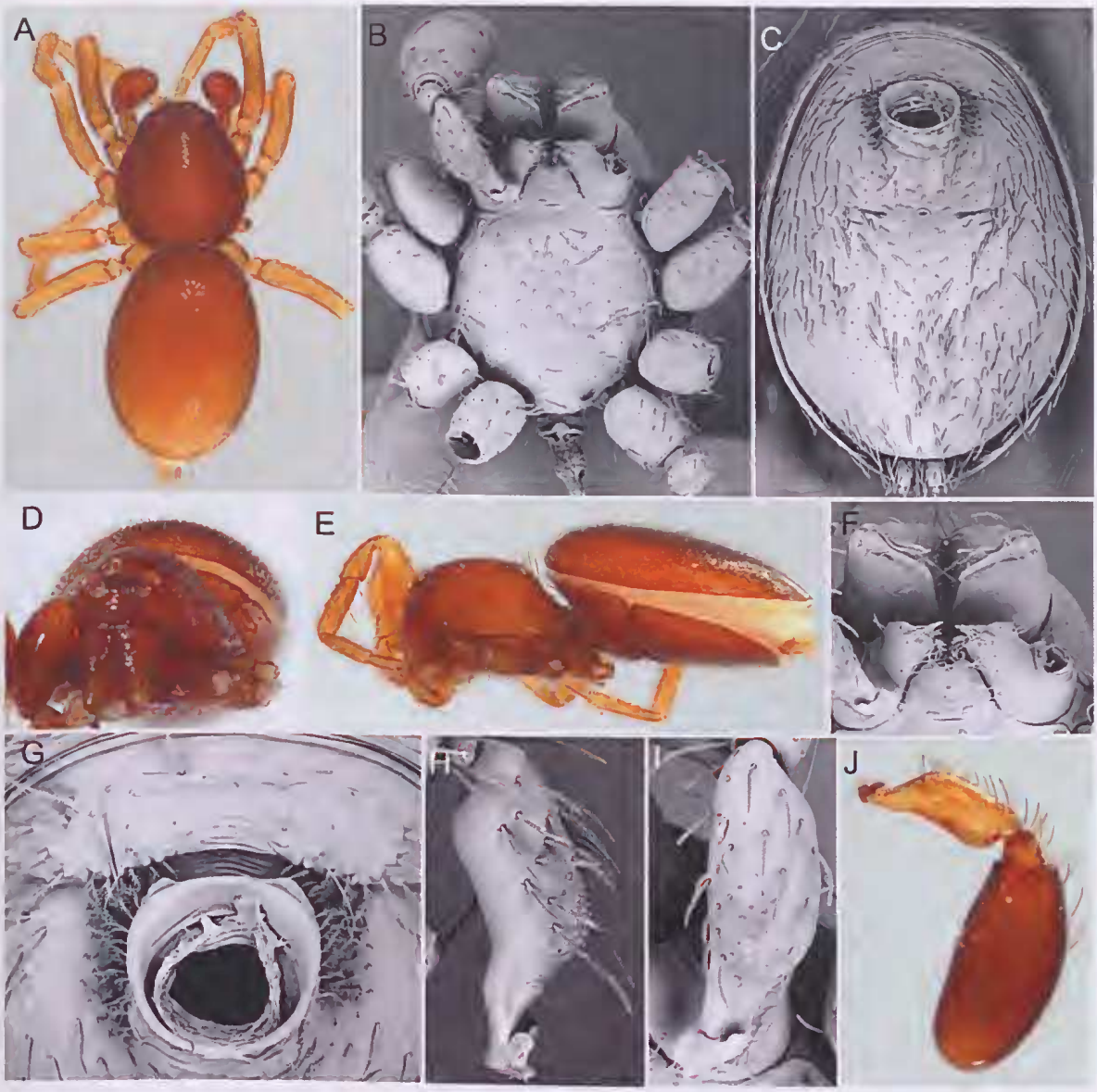

FIG. 136. *Opopaea pilbara* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 81875 photo, PBI_OON 23611 SEM): A, habitus, dorsal view; B, prosoma, ventral view; C, opisthosoma, ventral view; D, prosoma, anterior view; E, habitus, lateral view; F, mouthparts, ventral view; G, opisthosoma, anterior view; H, male palp, prolateral view; I, same, dorsal view; J, same, retrolateral view.

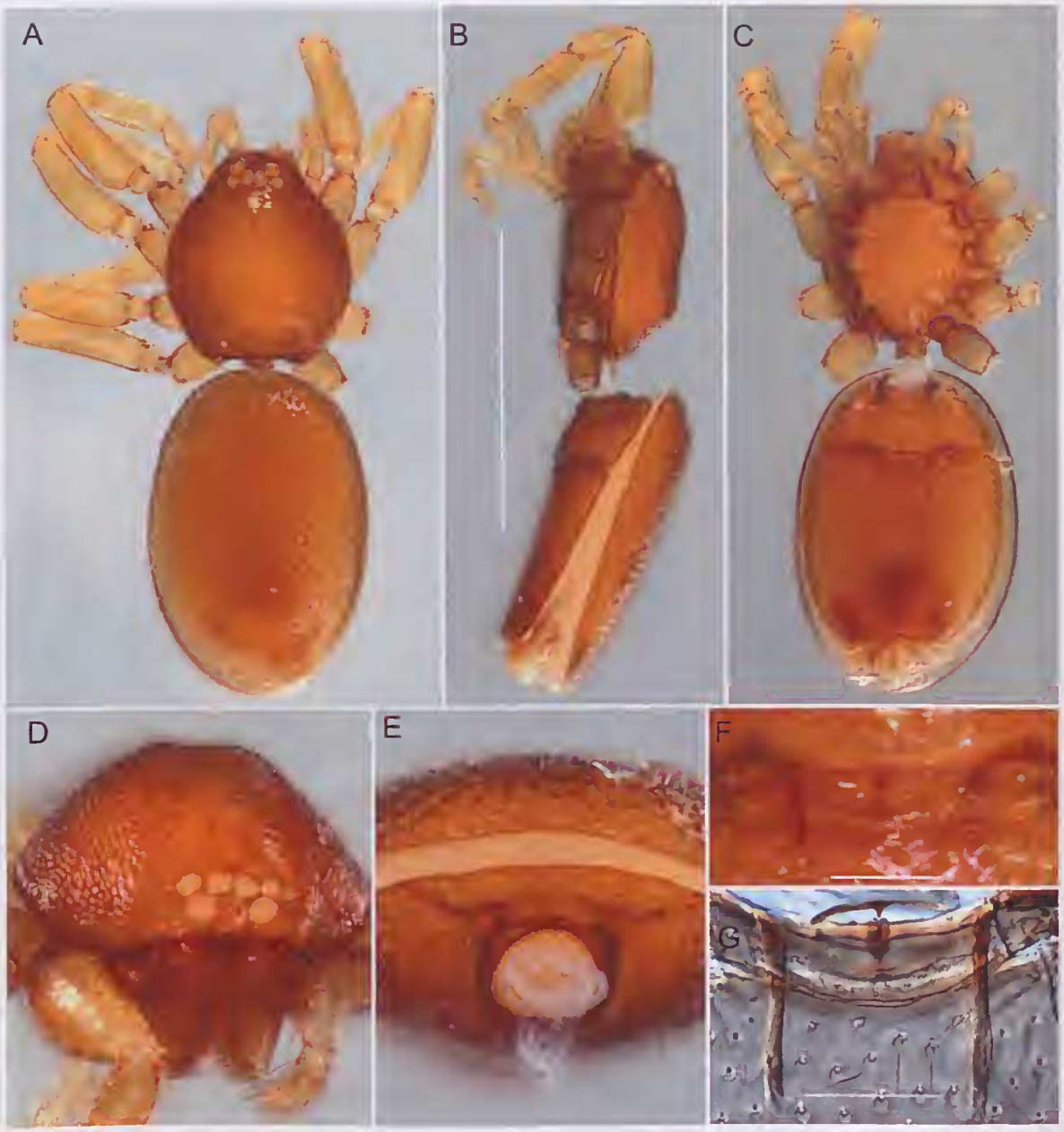

FIG. 135. *Opopaea pannawonica* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23616): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

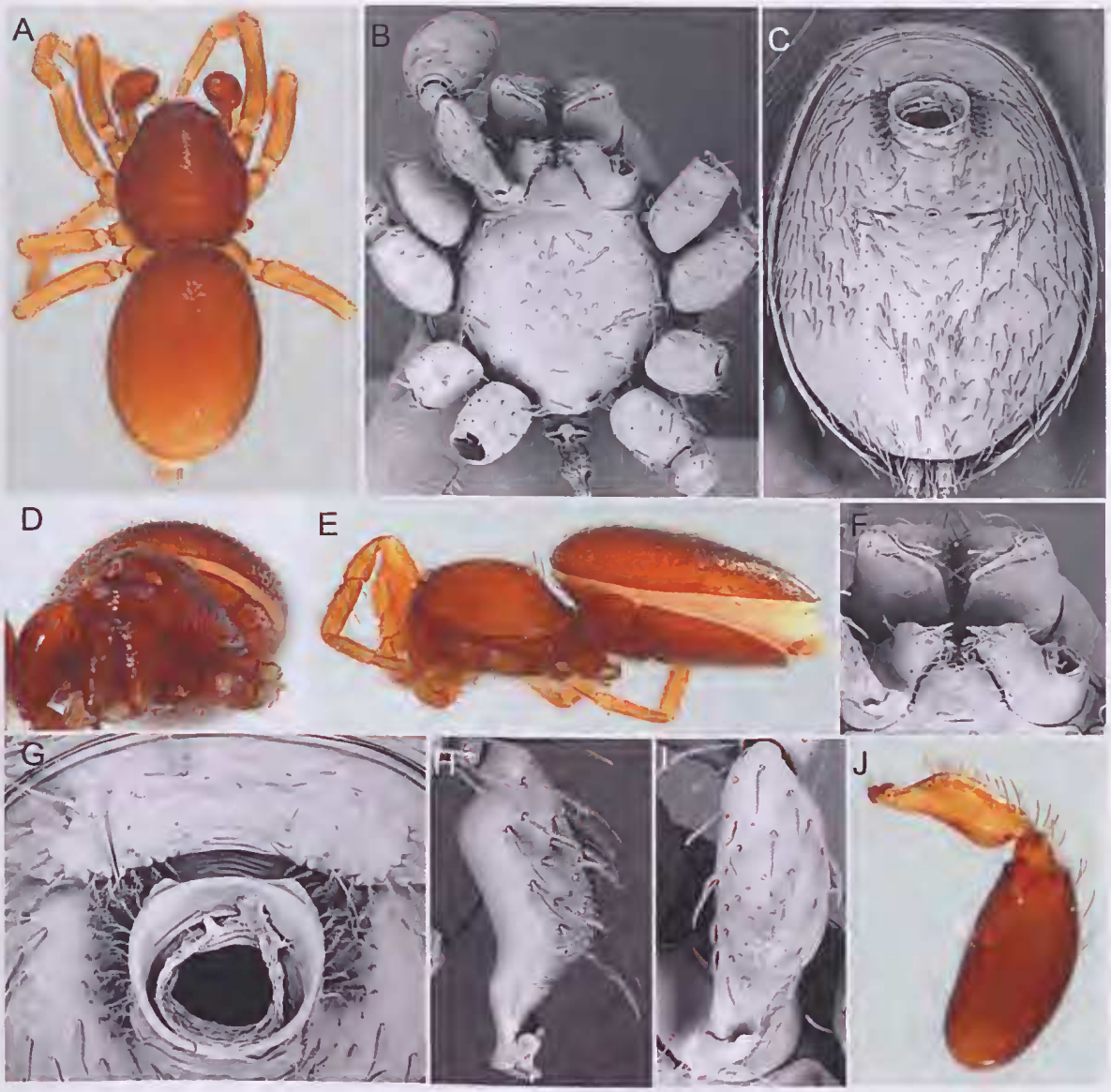

FIG. 136. *Opopaea pilbara* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 81875 photo, PBI_OON 23611 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

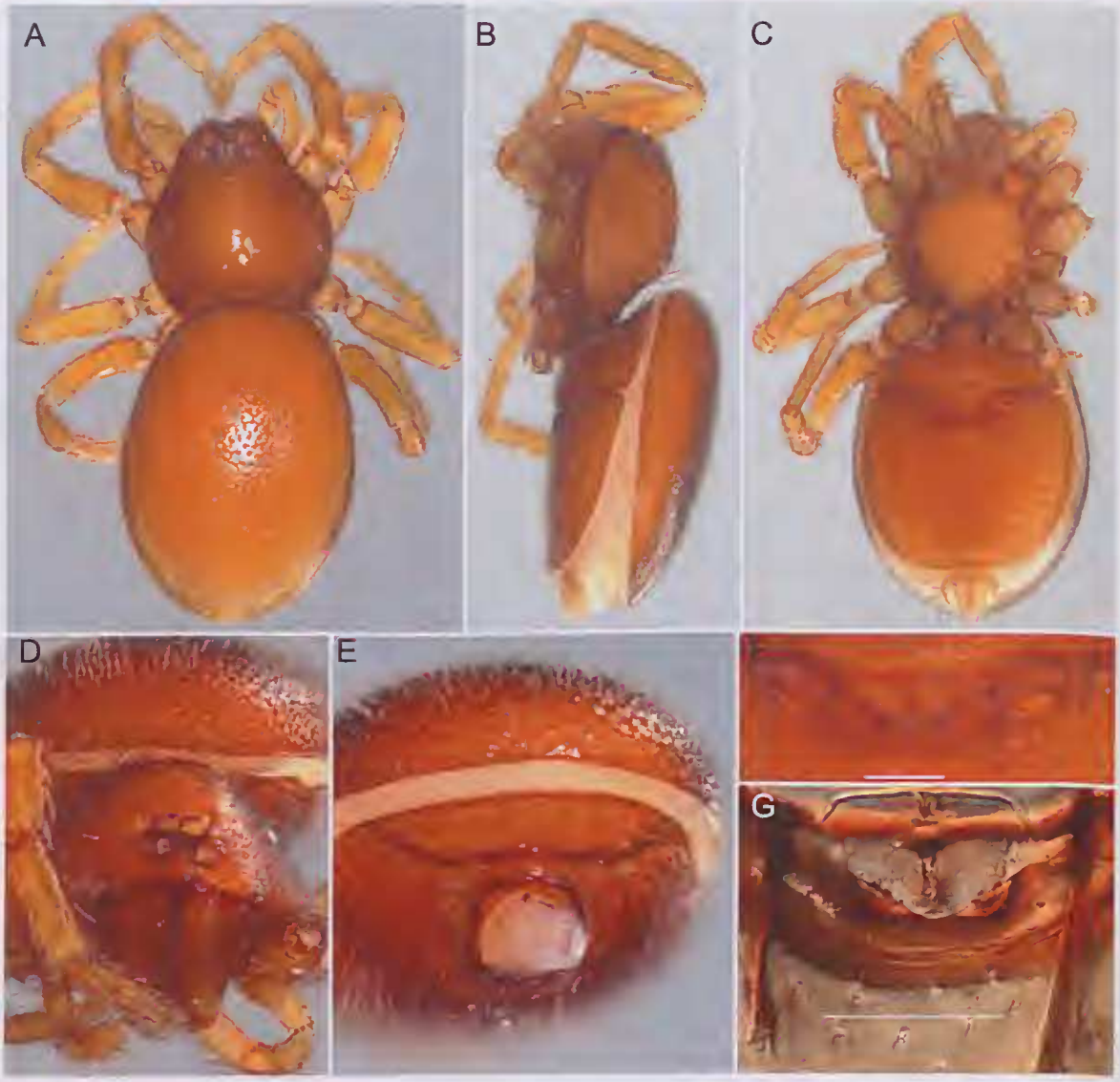

FIG. 137. *Opopaea pilbara* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23610): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

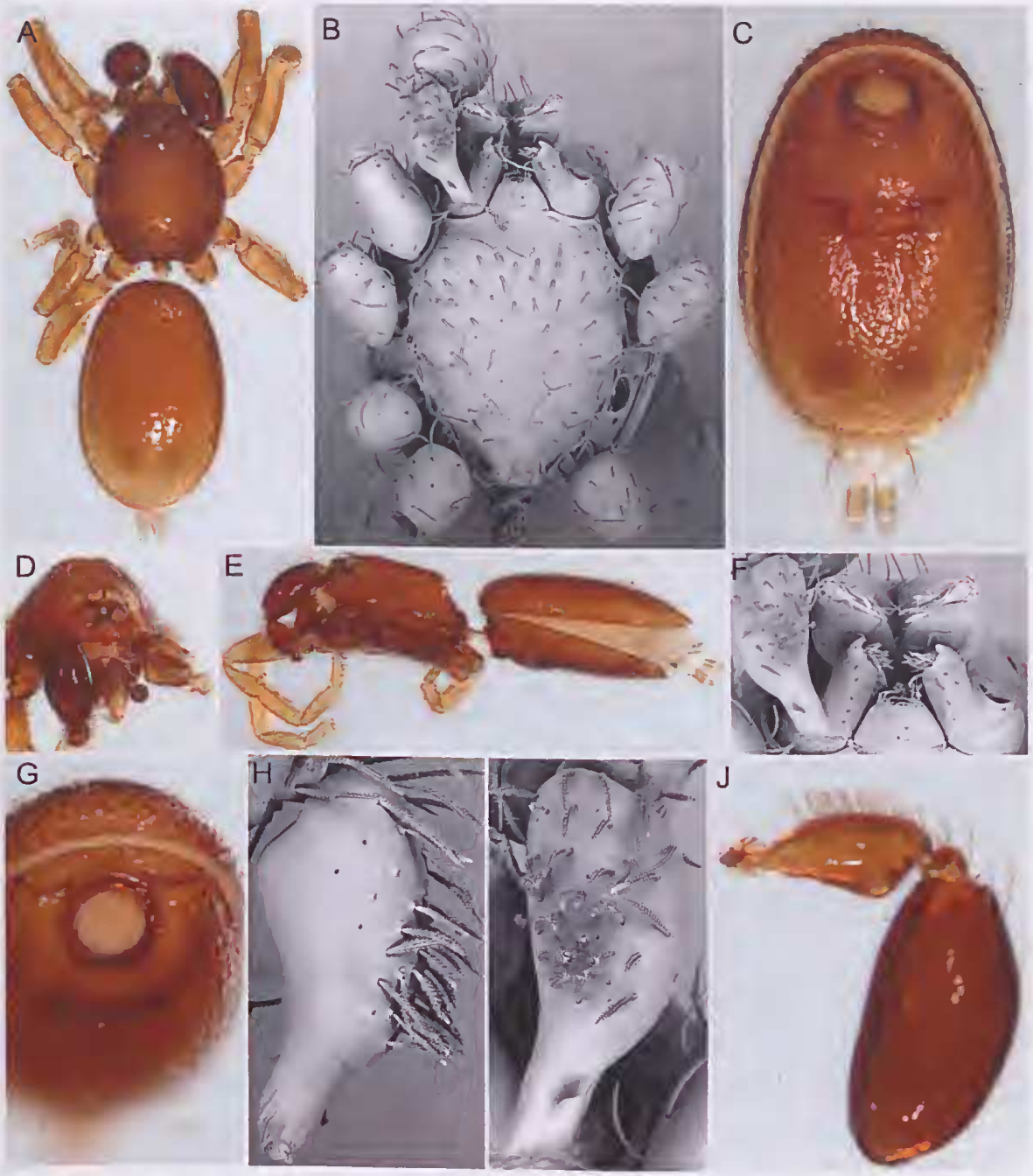

FIG. 138. *Opopaea rixi* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 23633 photo, PBI_OON 18031 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

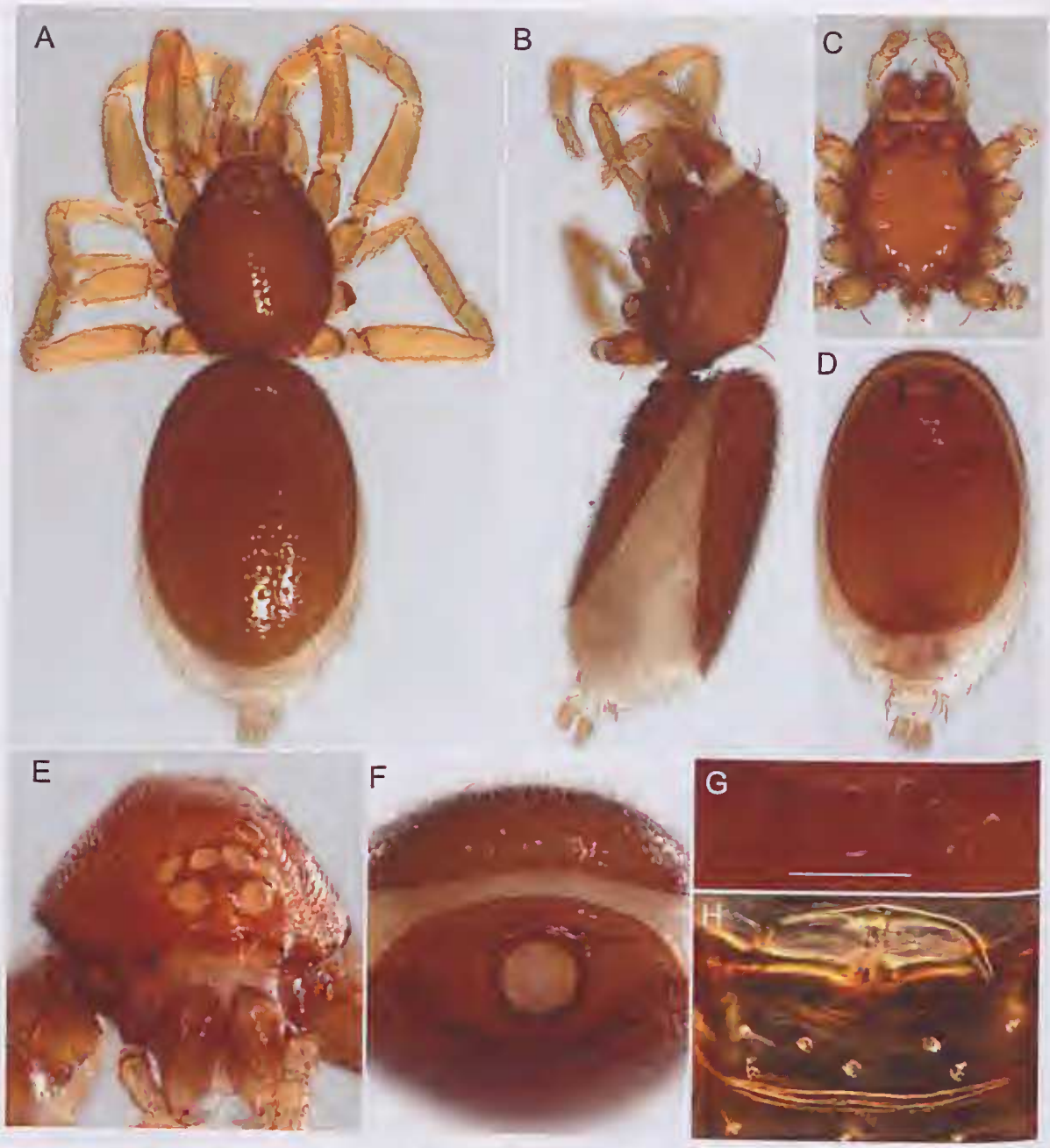

FIG. 139. *Opopaea rixi* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23634): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, ventral view; **E**, prosoma, anterior view; **F**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **G**, female epigyne, ventral view; **H**, same, dorsal view.

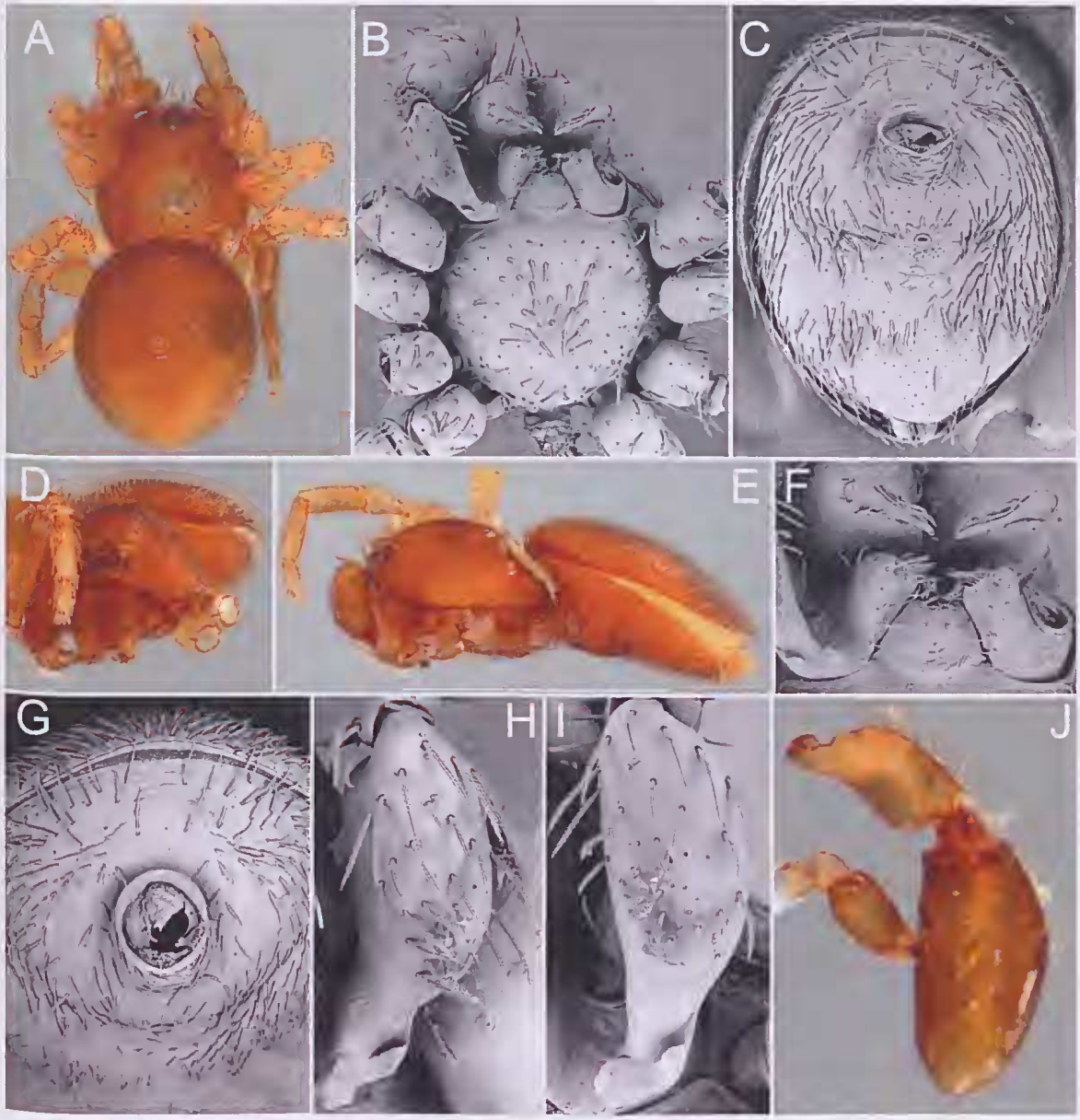

FIG. 140. *Opopaea robusta* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04501 photo, PBI_OON 23627 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

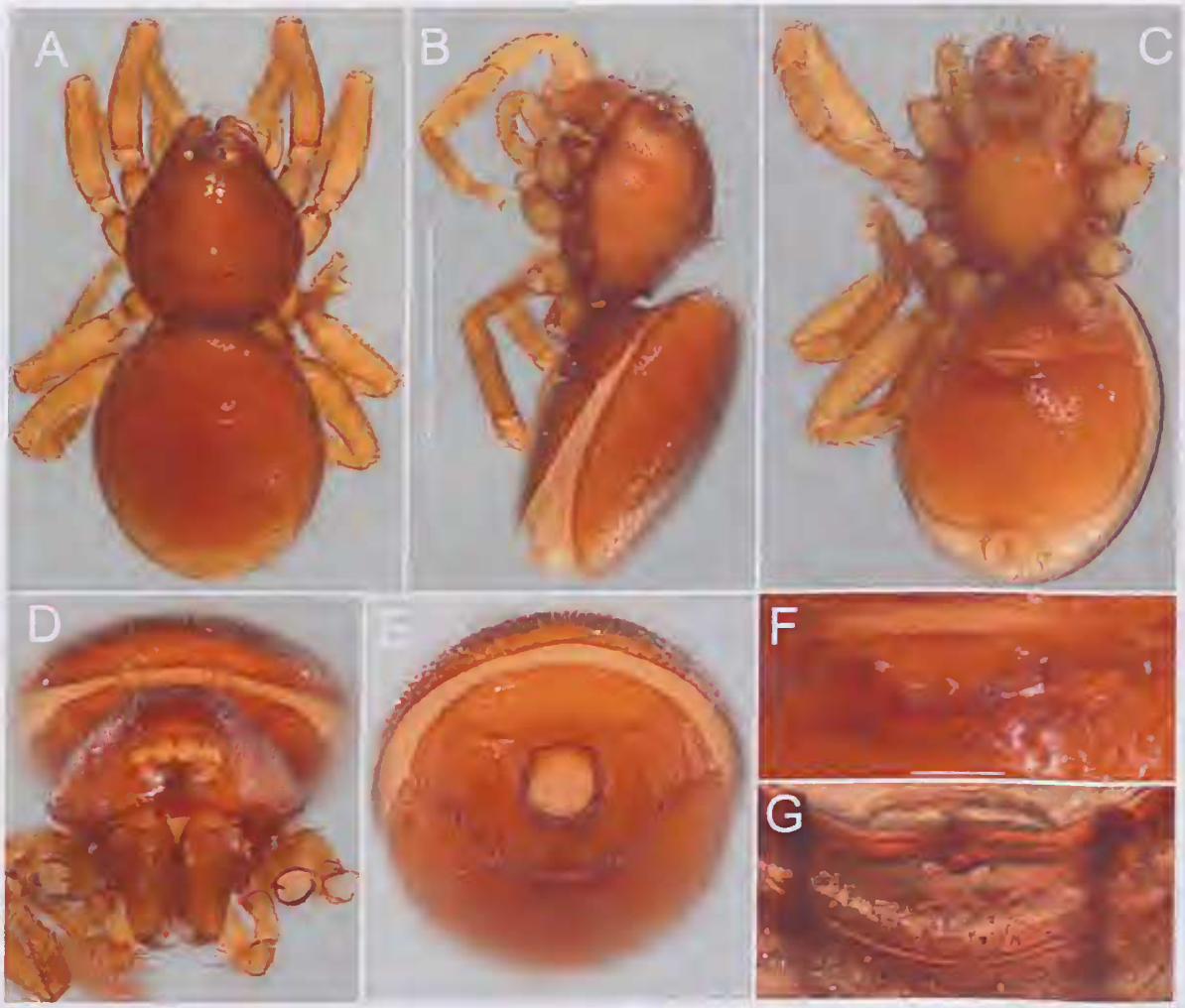

FIG. 141. *Opopaea robusta* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 04378): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

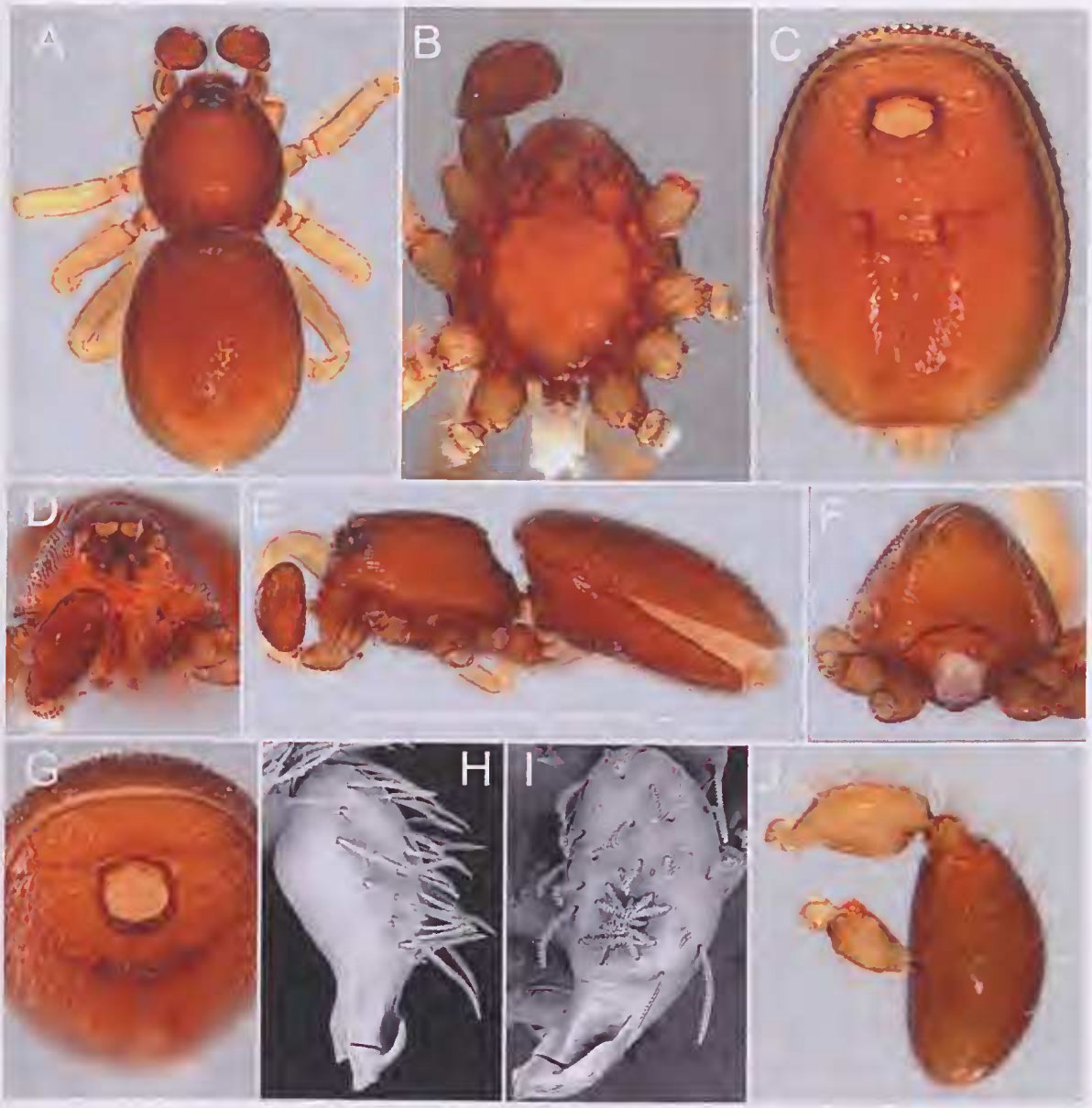

FIG. 142. *Opopaea rugosa* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 18059 photo, SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, posterior view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

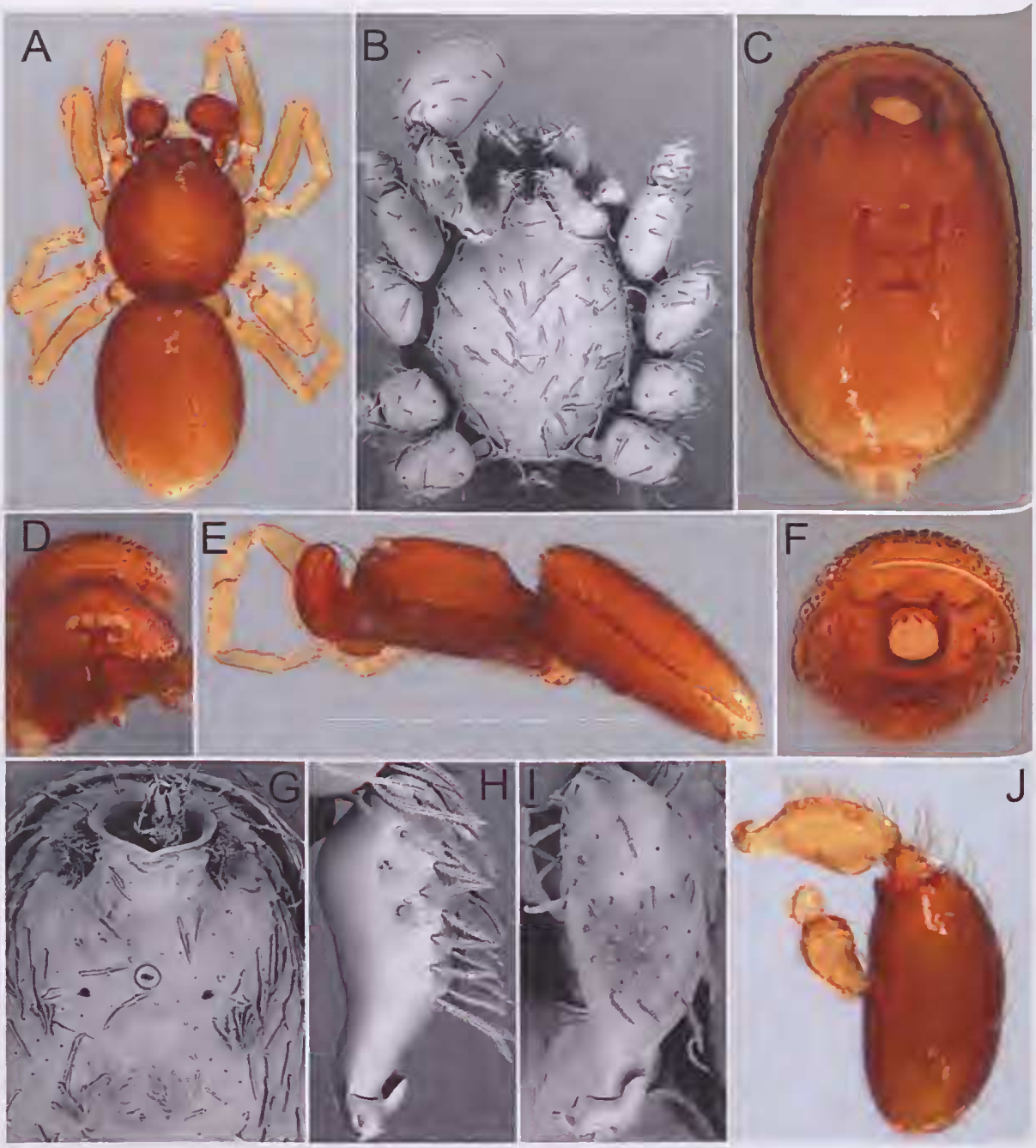

FIG. 145. *Opopaea triangularis* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04698 photo, PBI_OON 23631 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, prosoma, anterior view; **G**, Epigastric area, ventral view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

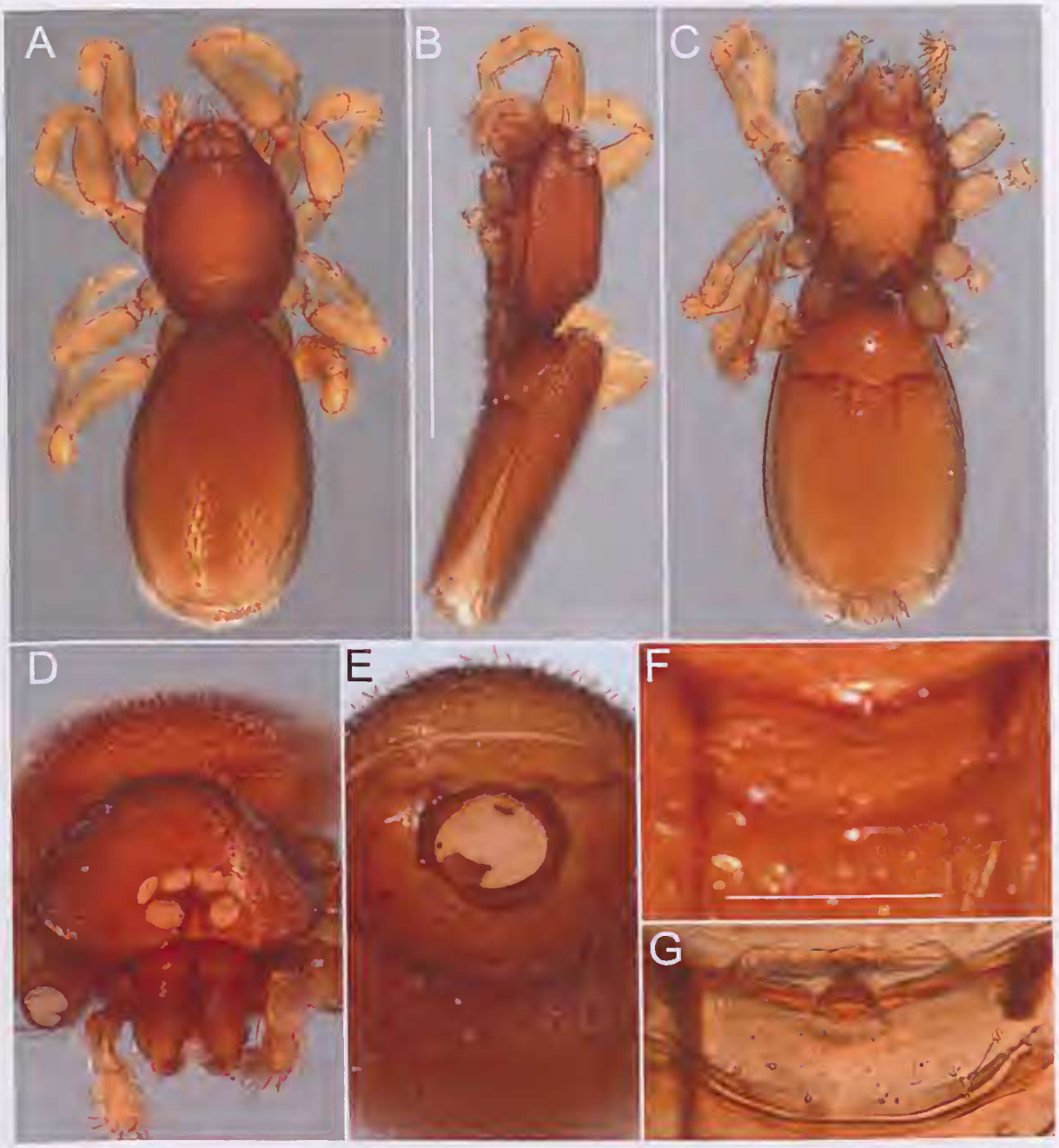

FIG. 146. *Opopaea triangularis* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 23619): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

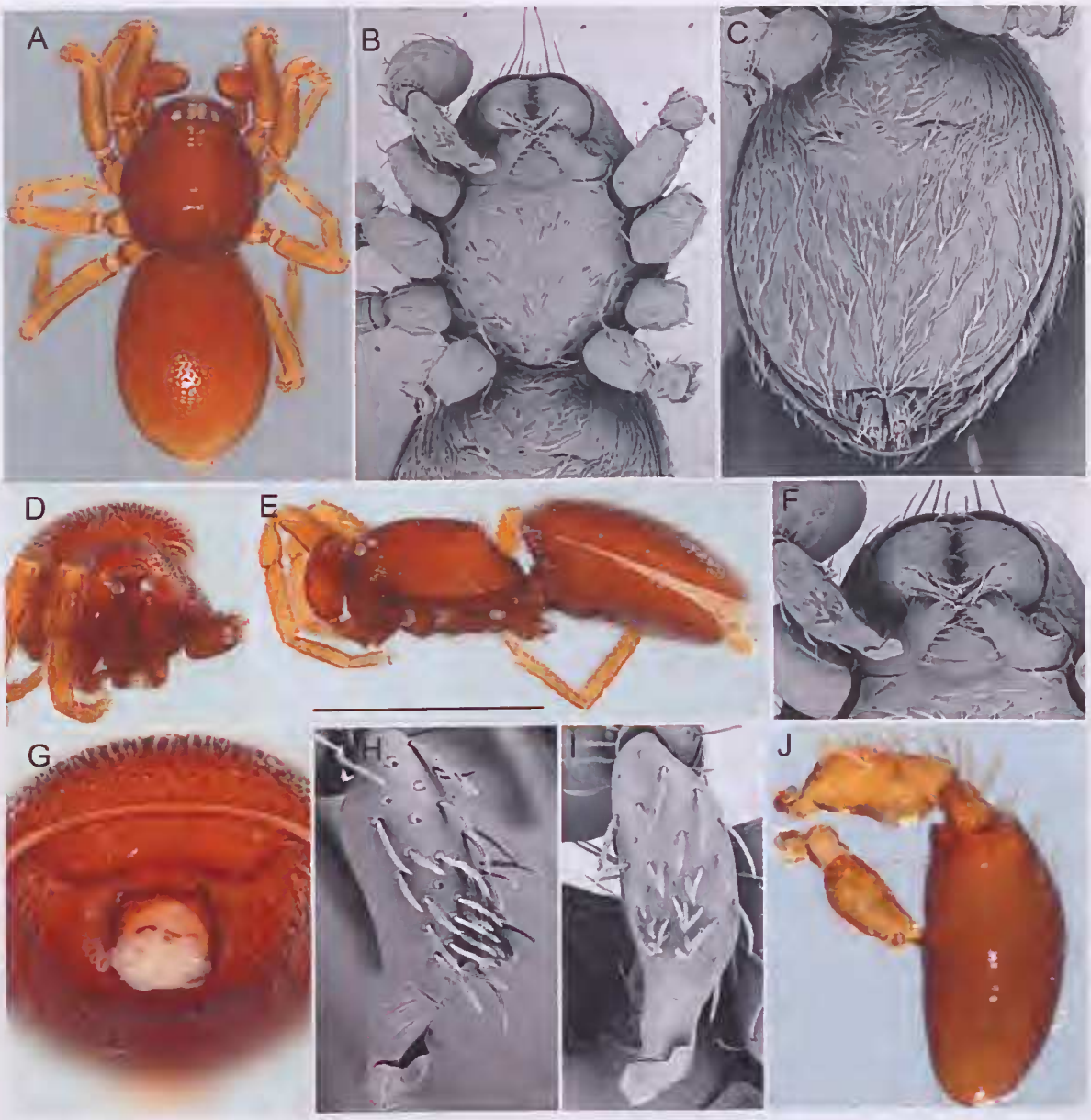

FIG. 147. *Opopaea wheelarra* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04471 photo, PBI_OON 23611 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.

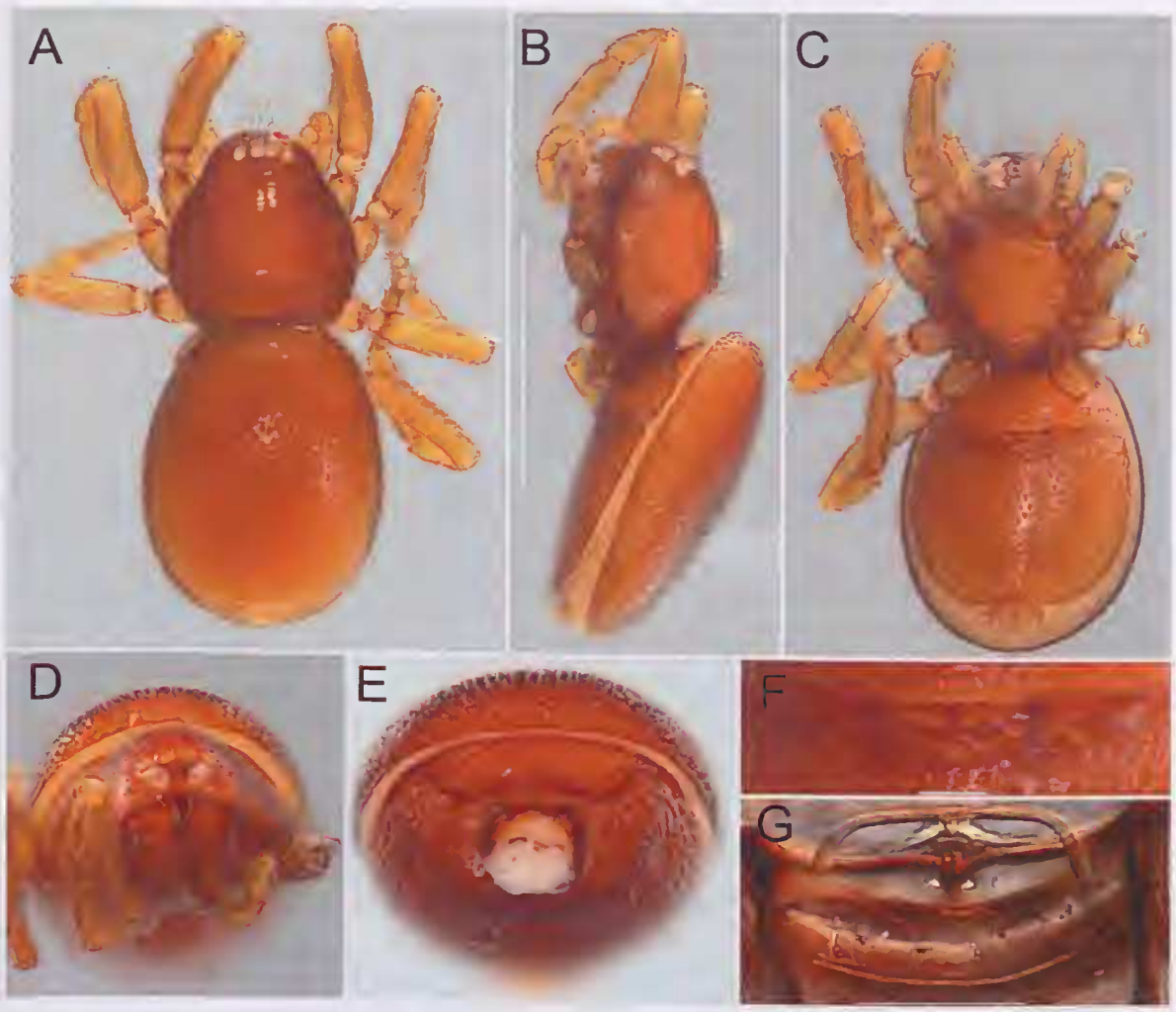

FIG. 148. *Opopaea wheelarra* Baehr and Ott, sp. nov., female (PBI_OON 04471): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, same, lateral view; **C**, same, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **F**, female epigyne, ventral view; **G**, same, dorsal view.

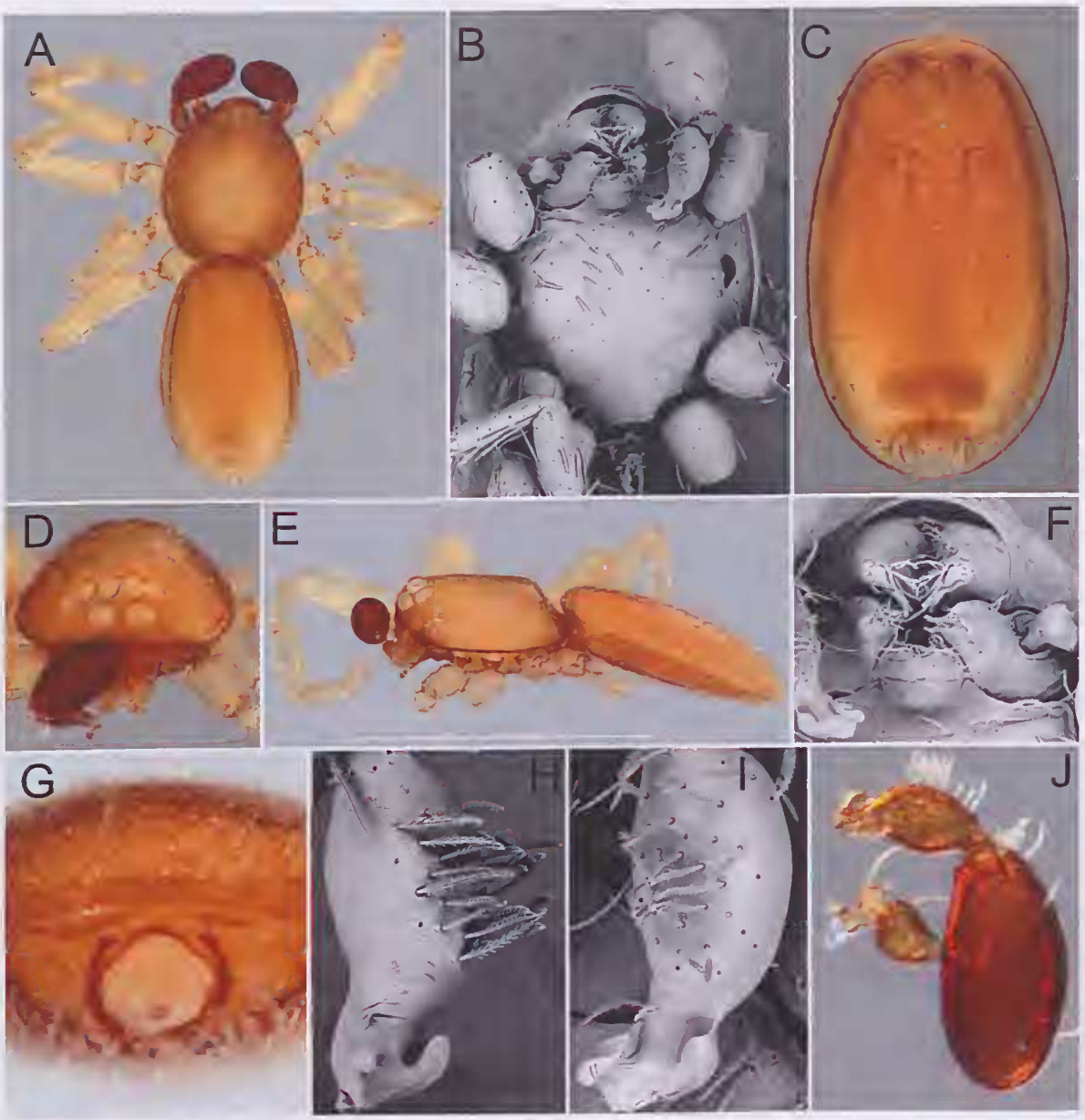

FIG. 149. *Opopaea whim* Baehr and Harvey, sp. nov., male (PBI_OON 04648 photo, PBI_OON 04658 SEM): **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, ventral view; **C**, opisthosoma, ventral view; **D**, prosoma, anterior view; **E**, habitus, lateral view; **F**, mouthparts, ventral view; **G**, opisthosoma, anterior view; **H**, male palp, prolateral view; **I**, same, dorsal view; **J**, same, retrolateral view.